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HISTORY
OF THE
SECOND QUEEN'S
NOW THE
ROYAL WEST SURREY
REGIMENT

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VOL. III.
1715 TO 1799.



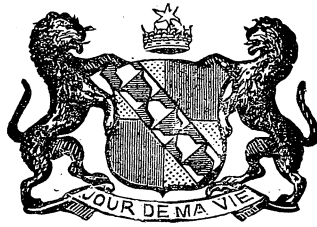
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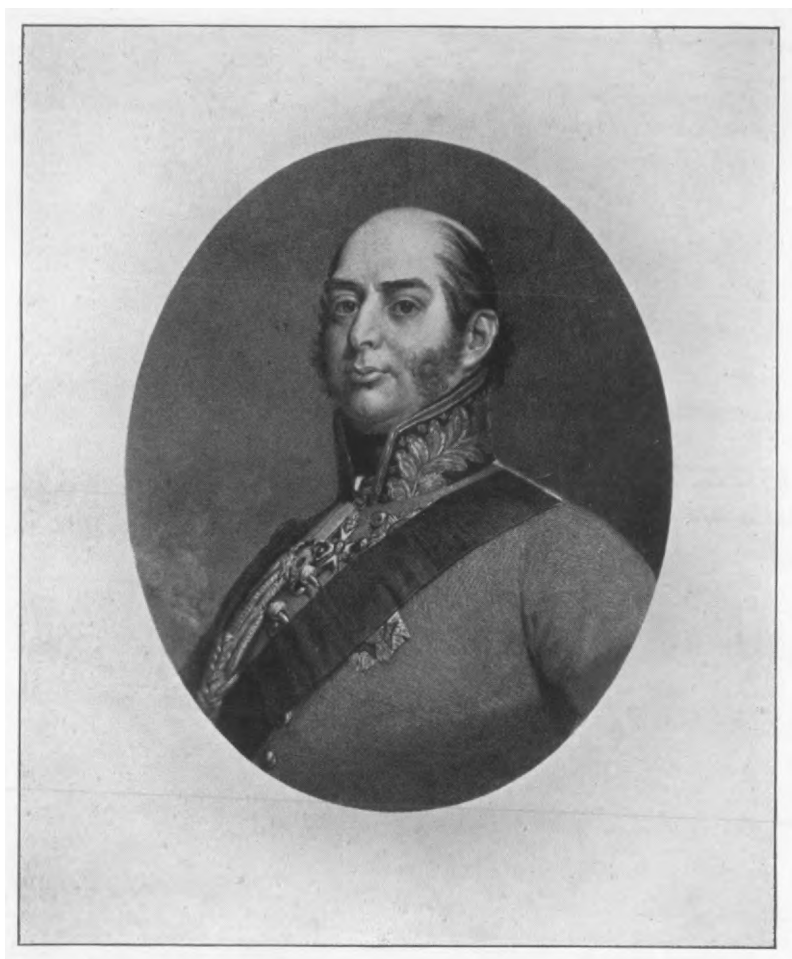
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H.R.H. EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT.

FATHER OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA.

Commanding the Queen's Regiment. at Gibraltar, from February to August, 1790.
pp. 212, 213.

THE HISTORY
OF
THE SECOND,
Queen's Royal Regiment,
NOW THE
QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY) REGIMENT.

BY
COLONEL JOHN DAVIS, F.S.A.
*Commanding 3rd Battalion The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment,
Author of "The History of The Second Royal Surrey Militia."*

With Maps and Illustrations.

VOL. III.

From 1713 to 1799.

LONDON:
RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, NEW BURLINGTON STREET,
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty The Queen.

1895.

UA
651
.2d
D26
V.3

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
GOVERNMENT PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
EAST HARDING STREET, E.C.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

Stephen Spaulding
Mem. Coll. &
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SS2 823

TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
EMPRESS OF INDIA,
THIS HISTORY
OF THE ORIGIN AND SERVICES
OF
THE SECOND,
QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT OF FOOT
NOW
THE QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY) REGIMENT,
IS
BY HER MAJESTY'S GRACIOUS PERMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY
Dedicated.

THE SECOND,
Queen's 'Royal 'Regiment of Foot.

Raised as the Tangiers Regiment, 1661 ;

Returned Home and Placed on the Establishment May, 1684 ;

Became "The Queen Dowager's Regiment," 1686 ;

"Royal," 1703 ;

Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales's Own Regiment, 1714 ;

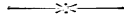
"The Queen's Own Regiment," 1727 ;

The Queen's (Second) Royal Regiment of Foot, 1st July, 1751 ;

AND

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), 1st July, 1881.

BADGES AND DISTINCTIONS CONFERRED ON THE REGIMENT.



BADGES.

THE PASCHAL LAMB.

THE ROYAL CYPHER WITHIN THE GARTER.

THE SPHINX.



MOTTOES.

"PRISTINÆ VIRTUTIS MEMOR."

"VEL EXUVIÆ TRIUMPHANT."



DISTINCTIONS.

"EGYPT."

"TOULOUSE."

"VIMIERA."

"PENINSULA."

"CORUNNA."

"AFGHANISTAN."

"SALAMANCA"

"GHUZNEE."

"VITTORIA."

"KHELAT."

"PYRENEES."

"SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3."

"NIVELLE."

"TAKU FORTS."

"PEKIN."

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ERRATA.

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- p. 21, l. 26. *For "Riley" read "Ryley."*
p. 174, l. 30. „ *"Mordaunt" read "Montague."*
p. 181, l. 39. „ *"Lieutenant-General" read "Major-General."*
p. 202, l. 18. *Before "Captain" insert "Lieutenant-Colonel and"*
p. 203, l. 29. *For "1884" read "1784."*
p. 213, l. 9. „ *"Woollicombe" read "Wollicombe."*
p. 216, l. 1. *After "Jones" insert * and the note at bottom of page, "This officer was succeeded in the command of the 'Queen's' by Major-General Stewart, 26th November 1793."*
p. 237, l. 22. *Before "Major-General" insert * and also note at bottom of page, "This officer succeeded General Jones in the command of the 'Queen's' on the 26th November 1793."*
p. 223, l. 40. *Before "Charlotte" insert "Queen."*
p. 244, l. 39. *For "James" read "John."*
„ bottom line. *For "Delnie" read "Delmé."*
p. 258, ll. 25, 27. *For "Holliday" read "Halliday."*
p. 272, l. 38. „ „ „ „
p. 259, bottom line. *For "Petre" read "Pitre."*
p. 262, ll. 2, 7. *For "Cayler" read "Cuyler."*
p. 264, l. 34. „ „ „ „
p. 265, ll. 17, 23, 31, 38. *For "Cayler" read "Cuyler."*
p. 266, l. 9. *For "Cayler" read "Cuyler."*
p. 262, l. 26. *For "Petrie" read "Peter."*
p. 267, ll. 25, 37, 38. *For "Peters" read "Peter."*
p. 272, l. 18. *For "Peters" read "Peter."*
p. 266, l. 27. „ *"Kingsburg" read "Kingsbury."*

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FETTER LANE, LONDON.

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- “ ” Canada, 1711.
- Log Book, “Lincoln,” 1701.
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- Muster Books (various ships), 1731.
- “ ” Admiral Byng’s fleet, 1742–1748.
- “ ” “Boyne,” 1793–1794; “Russell,” 1793; “Venerable,”
1794–1797.
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- “ ” Transport Service, 1690–1704, Bundles 2305, 2306.
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1792, Vols. 31–37.
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- St. Vincent, 1794–1797, Vol. 619.
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- Barbadoes, Miscellaneous, 1783-1799, Vol. 40.
- Bermuda, Original Papers, 1702-1766, Vols. 5-20.
- „ Entry Books, 1700-1710, Vols. 30, 31.
- „ Minutes of Council, 1757, Vol. 44.

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- Guernsey, 1795-1799, Vols. 251-252.
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- Channel Islands, Guernsey, 1797, Vol. 46.
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HISTORY
OF THE
SECOND
QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT;

NOW THE

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.

CHAPTER I.

JACOBITE INTRIGUES AND INSURRECTIONS UP TO 1720.
1715.

CONTENTS.—Nomination of the New Ministry by the King—Return asked for of the Names of the Officers in the Regiment, with dates of their Commissions—Four Companies sent from Berwick to Hull—The new Title of the Regiment appears in the Gazette—Jacobite Intrigues of Lord Bolingbroke—The Rebellion—The Scottish Efforts for the Pretender—The Earl of Mar and the Pretender's cause—The Duke of Argyle—Stanhope's vigour and energy in crushing the Rebellion—Oxford University surprised—Army ordered to be augmented—Cost of new Establishment—The Troops under General Carpenter and the Duke of Argyle—Castle of Holy Island captured by the Erringtons—Capture of Erringtons—Their Escape—Report of false Musters—The Rebels march South and arrive at Preston—There joined by the Catholic Gentry and their Retainers—Route of the Invaders—Generals Carpenter and Wills join their Forces—Battle at Preston—Defeat of Mar at Sheriffmuir by Duke of Argyle—Retreat to Perth—Quarters of the Regiment—Off-reckonings and Cost of Augmentation—London Gazette and the new Designation of the Regiment—Pictures of Grenadiers of the Regiment at Carlisle—Mr. Fergusson's Description of them—Company quartered at Bridgenorth shows Jacobite proclivities—Regiment ordered to Shrewsbury—Marches to Manchester

VOL. III.

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—Fictitious Names in Musters for benefit of Widows of Soldiers—Disorders in consequence of an insufficiency of Officers—Review ordered by the Prince of Wales of all the Troops in South Britain—Disturbance at Shrewsbury—Establishment of Regiment—Quota of Regiment reduced—The Triple Alliance—Combination by Sweden, Russia, and Spain against England—Preparations of the Government to meet the Danger—The Regiment ordered to Newcastle—Detachments at Durham—List of Regiments ordered for Service against threatened Invasion—Regulations on Brevets—Pay and Stoppages—New Conspiracy—Count Gyllenborg taken into Custody—Parliament indignant at the Conspiracy—Insurrection collapses—Two Companies sent to Tynemouth—King writes to Kirk about the incomplete Companies—Regiment reduced by two Companies—Cost of Regimental Affairs of the late Lieutenant-General Kirk—Regiment ordered to Manchester—Troubles in Spain—Troops proposed to be sent to Spain—Colonel Stanhope sent as Ambassador—Strength of intended Expedition from Spain to England—Spain takes Sicily—Admiral Byng defeats the Spaniards off Sicily—Regiment changes Quarters—Disturbances at Chester—Quota of Regiment and Cost—Bermuda Company—List of reduced Officers—Petition of Captain Gyles and Lieutenant Paul Latour for reinstatement in Regiment—Off-reckonings and Cost of Regiment—Order of Precedence of Regiments—Further Intrigues of Spain with the Pretender—Preparations to meet the Danger—Six Companies moved to Bristol and thence to Newcastle—Company at the Scilly Islands landed at Pendennis—Lieutenant-General Carpenter ordered to North Britain—Disturbances at Newcastle—Failure of Spanish Scheme of Invasion by reason of Storms—Troops landed on Kintail, Scotland—Attacked by General Wightman and driven off—Spanish Contingent captured—Regiment ordered into Yorkshire—To Birmingham, Lichfield, and Wolverhampton—Major-General Evans put in command of all the Forces in the South.

IN the nomination of the new Ministry by the King Mr. Pulteney was made Secretary at War, the Duke of Marlborough resuming his offices of Captain-General and Master of the Ordnance. Early in January returns were required of the names of all officers in the regiment who were foreigners, and Captain Gardener was ordered to send in the names of any such who were serving in Kirk's regiment.

On the 9th February the King issued an order that all officers in the Army should register the date of their commissions "on pain of losing all benefit of the rank they are entitled to by their commissions." It does not appear, however, that proper attention was paid to this order, as will be painfully noticed by anyone who attempts to make a complete list of the officers of any regiment before the year 1768, when the commissions began to appear regularly in the Gazette.

On the 1st March orders were sent to the governor of Berwick to permit four companies of Colonel Kirk's regiment then at Berwick to march from thence to Hull.

On the 27th May the King was "pleased to declare that the Regiment of Foot commanded by Piercy Kirk, Esq., (was) to be (called) Her Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales' Own Regiment of Foot, and to sign a commission constituting the said Piercy Kirk colonel of the said regiment." The regiment was ordered on the 25th June to be inspected by General Erle.

It is not within the province of this history to write an account of the romantic and interesting events attending the efforts of the Jacobites to secure the Crown of England, but a few of the incidents relating to it are here given.

The Minister, Bolingbroke, had at last definitely cast in his lot with the Pretender, but his hopes of success for the cause had been much damped by the death of the French King; in a letter to Sir William Wyndham he writes, "My hopes sank as he declined, and died when he expired."

The Stuart Papers give most interesting particulars of the relations of the late Minister of England to his new master. In a letter of August 3rd he writes, "I dare not promise much, but this I may venture to say, that the people here (Paris) endeavour to feel Margaret's (England's) pulse, and determine to guide themselves as that rises and falls."

The Regent of France, though he could not entirely give up the cause of his kinsman, was desirous not to offend the Ministers of King George, as he hoped, should the Hanoverian succession be permanent, to obtain some assistance from them in his other designs. When, therefore, Admiral Sir George Byng came to Havre with a squadron, and Lord Stair demanded that certain ships designed for the purposes of invasion should be given up, he ordered them to be unloaded of their arms and ammunition, which were deposited in the King's magazines, but he refused to deliver up the ships. The rebellion in England was no doubt precipitated by the rising in Scotland, and before the "pulse" of England had risen to the fever heat of insurrection. The Duke of Ormond's plans of a rising failed through the treachery of his agent, Maclean. William Erskine, Eleventh Earl of Mar, the leader of the insurrection in Scotland, was not an estimable character. He had been a partisan of both Whigs and Tories. On the accession of the King he had written a warm letter of attachment and given professions of his loyalty, but finding his bid for place not accepted he at once threw himself into the enemy's camp, and began to intrigue against the new King. On the day before he left London to raise the rebellion in Scotland he attended a levee of King George. He left London in disguise the 2nd August (o.s.), and on the 27th, at a meeting of

noblemen and gentlemen at his house, he harangued his audience in fervid language to rise in support of their rightful Sovereign, who, he said, would soon be amongst them; all present took an oath to be faithful to the cause for which they were ready to risk life and fortune.

On the day that Mar left London Colonel Kirk received an order that he was to have his regiment ready to take the field, and was to order his officers to provide themselves forthwith with all the necessaries for that purpose. The Earl, with only sixty men, raised the standard of the Pretender at a little village of Brae Mar, named Kirkmichael. He was joined by his own vassals, numbering some 500, and the "White Cockade" soon began to flourish on the promising soil of the rebellion. James was proclaimed King, and in a short time nearly the whole of the country north of the Tay was in the hands of the rebels. A scheme was devised for the capture of Edinburgh Castle, which was only defeated by an incautious confidence of one of the conspirators. On the 28th September (o.s.) Mar entered into Perth with his army swollen to 5,000 men. The Ministers of King George had a heavy task before them to defeat the rebellion. The whole available troops in Great Britain were not more than 8,000 men, but the King was happy in having a clever minister, whom he could trust, and who was also an able military commander.

Secretary Stanhope, after consultation with his colleagues, decided to rely upon the troops that were in Scotland (about 1,500) and to send the Duke of Argyle to command them, rightly calculating upon his influence in raising fresh troops for the Crown. The Duke arrived about the middle of September at the camp at Stirling. He found there only a force of 1,000 Infantry and 500 Cavalry, and his enemy, had he acted with promptitude and resolution, could have driven him headlong over the Tweed. Mar, however, waited on events in England, while every day's delay added to the strength of the King's position. Stanhope was too vigorous a soldier to allow the chance thus given him by Mar to be lost. Place after place which showed in favour of the insurrection was crushed. As an instance of his vigour and promptitude may be cited his action at the University of Oxford. This place had all along shown its sympathy with the Jacobite cause, and as soon as the insurrection was launched it became a hotbed of treason against the King. Stanhope heard of their doings, and despatched one of his old comrades in arms, General Pepper, to Oxford, who, marching all night, entered the place at daybreak on the 6th October. He at once proceeded to the University, and astonished the treasonable chancellor and the

mayor of the town by shewing them a letter of Stanhope's, ordering them to deliver up eighteen suspected persons. Colonel Owen, one of the suspects, escaped, but ten or twelve were taken and marched away with the troops.

Stanhope, as soon as the troubles began, wrote to the Secretary at War, Pulteney, on the 19th September, signifying the King's pleasure that he should forthwith prepare the necessary orders for augmenting the several regiments of Foot now in Great Britain from their present numbers of ten companies of forty men to twelve companies of fifty, with non-commissioned officers in proportion.

The order for the augmentation of the Queen's was dated 26th September, the new establishment was to be twelve companies of two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and fifty private men in each (including two men for the widows' fund, besides commissioned officers, to be raised by volunteers in any county or part of Great Britain.* The total cost of the new establishment of 725 men, officers included, is given as 38*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* per diem, or for 366 days 13,996*l.* 9*s.*† The warrant for supplying the necessary arms and equipment for the four sergeants, sixteen corporals, fourteen drummers, and 196 privates added to the regiment is dated 22nd September.‡

Numerous letters appear in the War Office correspondence with reference to the reliefs of the Queen's regiment in October. Colonel Hotham's and Colonel Lucas's regiments were to join in the duties. Two companies of invalids at Portsmouth were to relieve the companies at Carlisle, and one from Plymouth was to relieve the company at Tynemouth.

The insurgents having good grounds for believing that the Roman Catholic gentry of Lancashire would help them, resolved to begin the invasion of England by a march in that direction. General Carpenter had been sent north with a body of Cavalry about 900 strong, his head-quarters being at Newcastle. Argyle, with his forces, was in the neighbourhood of Stirling, whither he had marched from Edinburgh on hearing of the danger of an advance by Macintosh, the rebel general, against the weaker forces of General Witham, second in command at Stirling.

On 12th October a letter was sent by the mayor of Berwick to Stanhope, informing him that on Monday, 10th (o.s.), the castle on Holy Island was surprised by one Errington, master of a ship. The evidence of Mark Errington, who assisted the accused Lancelot

* War Office, Miscellany Book, 1712-1717, Vol. 522.

† War Office, Establishment Book, 1715-1717 (estimate for 1716).

‡ Domestic, Military Entry Book, 1714-1717, No. 10, p. 273.

Errington, was to the effect that on or about the 7th October Lancelot came to him and asked him to assist in the taking of the castle, promising him that he should be made by it. Lancelot Errington, it appears, had been cruising about the coast of Northumberland, with his ship, the *Mary*, of Newcastle, and was rather suspected of having landed arms for the Pretender. His papers were dated 27th, and he appears to have sailed from the island of Rhé, on the coast of France, pretending he was bound to Norway with salt. On the 2nd October he came in with his ship to the harbour of Holy Island, where he laid her aground. After being several days in the place with his ship's company, he kept watch upon the castle, and taking occasion when the guard was in the town, and the place only guarded by the gunner (with whom he was acquainted) and one soldier of the Queen's, he went up to the castle with the other Errington, surprised the gunner and the sentinel, and after some resistance obtained possession of the castle. They then hoisted and lowered the flag, and fired guns as a signal to their friends in the neighbourhood who were in favour of the Pretender. The garrison, consisting of the company of the Queen's, with the assistance of the townsmen, at once took measures to retake the castle before any assistance could come to the rebels, which they accomplished; they also took possession of the ship.

On the circumstance being reported to the Government, Stanhope laid the papers before the King, who ordered his Minister to direct that the officers and soldiers of the regiment who were engaged in the affair should be kept in Berwick, if possible, until His Majesty had decided what was to be done in the matter, and in case the regiment was marched away they should be allowed to return to the town if they were required.* The design of the Erringtons was, from the evidence afterwards adduced, to assist the forces of the Pretender coming south under Mr. Forster, who had been commissioned by Lord Mar to act as general in the forces to invade England. The evidence further disclosed a scheme whereby the gates of Newcastle were to be opened to the rebels.

A letter, dated 3rd November, was sent by the War Secretary, Pulteney, to General Carpenter, in which he is informed that the mayor of Berwick had complained of the insufficiency of the troops, in case the rebels were to attack it, only four companies of Kirk's regiment being there. General Carpenter is given fresh powers to strengthen the place if he finds it necessary.

A little trouble was caused in the regiment by a complaint made against Lieutenant Wm. Graham, who was accused by Joseph Rendshaw, commissioner of customs at Newcastle, of

* Domestic Entry Book, 1714-1716, Vol. 6.

giving false musters. The judge advocate was ordered to inquire into the charges.

In March next year further correspondence took place over the affair at Berwick. Captain Phillips sent a memorial to the Minister, Stanhope, praying for the reimbursement of the money expended by him in the capture of the Erringtons, and the events afterwards. The total amount of his disbursements appears to have been 132*l.*, part of which was for provisioning the castle, and for expenses of parties sent out to observe the rebels.

On the 24th, information was sent to Stanhope, from Berwick, that the two Erringtons had escaped from prison, where they were awaiting trial. It appears to have been a concerted affair, for they were provided with a boat to cross the river. Stanhope sent down orders that the escape was to be strictly inquired into, and the particulars sent to him to lay before the King; but it does not appear that the men were re-arrested.

On the 9th November the Army of the rebels had reached Preston, at which place they received a strong addition, nearly 1,200 of the Catholic gentry and their servants joining. A body of the insurgents had entered England on the 1st of November. About the 5th they passed near Kendal. Lord Lonsdale, with some gentlemen, had endeavoured to arrest the invasion, but the local troops never made a stand against the insurgents. On the 4th Alan Chambre wrote to the mayor of Kendal, informing him that on his arrival there he found Lord Lonsdale with some Cumberland gentlemen and some half-pay officers, who had left Penrith and Lowther in possession of the rebels, and he presumed they mean to come to Kendal "to-morrow night." He feared the rebels would catch Lord Lonsdale, who had taken refuge in Appleby Castle, and seize the militia arms in the town.* General Carpenter had, on learning the intention of the insurgents, hurried south by forced marches, and at Durham was joined by the detachment of the Royal Forces under General Wills.

The latter general, who had arrived in front of the town, having received intelligence that Carpenter was advancing from the opposite side, determined to at once attack the rebels. He put his forces in position in front of the town on Friday night, the 11th, and found, to his surprise, that the insurgents had neglected to secure the bridge over the Ribble, which led to a narrow lane between steep banks, where Cromwell had been held at bay by the Royalists in the Civil War. Here in this confined pass a fierce struggle took place, but Wills pressed forward and

† Historical Manuscripts Commission, Twelfth Report, Apr., Part VII., p. 355.

soon came near the town, where Forster had attempted to erect some sort of defence. The Royal troops here suffered much loss, for they were met by a heavy fire from behind the barricades, which rapidly thinned their ranks. Undeterred, they rushed at the barricades, two of which were carried. They were galled also by fire from the houses. The struggle went on nearly the whole night, but the Highlanders fought so well that Wills thought it prudent to withdraw. In the morning, Sunday, Carpenter arrived, and Forster, without consulting his principal officers, sent Colonel Oxburgh to propose terms of capitulation. Wills was not at first disposed to treat, but agreed at last, if they would surrender at discretion, he would do his best for them. The Highlanders were at first very indignant, and wanted to cut their way through the enemy, but were persuaded by their chiefs to yield, Lord Derwentwater and Colonel Macintosh going over as hostages.

The Earl of Mar had no better luck in Scotland. On Sunday, the 13th November, the day of the capitulation at Preston, the forces of Argyle and Mar met in deadly conflict at Sheriffmuir.

Some letters in Lord Cathcart's possession give interesting particulars of the rebellion. Boniton of Airlock, writing on the 31st October to Lady Shaw, whose husband was with Argyle, informs his correspondent that a trumpeter had come in that morning from the Earl of Mar with letters for the Duke, who sent back a reply that he neither would nor could treat with him as a foreign prince. The troops with the Duke, the writer says, are to be ready to march at two hours' notice.* On the 12th November, just before Sheriffmuir, he writes again that the enemy are plundering, and that they have managed to get arms into the port of Dundee.

On the 10th November Mar woke up, and began his march from Perth. He was joined on the 11th by General Gordon, the united forces forming a motley Army of nearly 10,000 men.

On the 13th the two Armies faced each other. Argyle took the command of his right wing, the centre was held by General Wightman, and the left of the line by General Witham. Argyle resolutely attacked the left of the rebel troops, and after a fierce and obstinate resistance (it is said the Highlanders rallied ten times in the fight at this part) he drove them back over the River Allan. An equally determined onslaught had been made on the Royalist left by the Highlanders, and so irresistible was it, that the troops were hurled back like chaff before the wind, and retreated on Stirling. The centre of Argyle's troops very nearly

* Historical MSS. Commission, Second Report, p. 26.

shared the same fate as the left, but General Wightman drew off three regiments, and marched forward to join Argyle. The two, after collecting the troops that still remained in hand, marched back to Sheriffmuir, where, had Mar had the wit and courage to again attack Argyle, it is probable he might have defeated him. His heart failed him, and he retreated to Perth, leaving his enemy in possession of the field.

Mar now resumed his inaction at Perth, and his force began to melt away, while Argyle's forces were increased by 6,000 Dutch troops, who had landed from Holland about the middle of November. It was at this unhappy juncture that the unfortunate Pretender arrived, but he was too late, the life of the insurrection was over. The two leaders of the Armies remained in their quarters, the one at Stirling, the other at Perth. It was not till the beginning of the year that the Royal Army began its march towards Perth, which was the signal for the retreat of the rebels, who, after the escape of the Pretender, melted away like snow under a hot sun.

At the end of the year the regiment appears, by marching orders dated 29th November, to have been disposed as follows :—

One company from Tynemouth to Bridgenorth.

Two companies from Carlisle to Bewdley.

Five companies from Highwickham to Ludlow.

Four companies from Berwick to Bridgenorth and Ludlow.

The off-reckonings of the regiment on the old establishment were ordered to be paid to the clothier, John Brock, on the 10th August. The amount was 1,376*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*

On the 21st September the cost of the augmentation was ordered to be paid, amounting to 839*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* This included the cost of the establishment of the two new companies, as well as the cost of the increased strength of the companies.

On the 8th December Kirk was ordered to transmit a list of the additional men raised in his regiment, and to inform the authorities as soon as his regiment was complete. On the 27th a circular letter was sent to all commanding officers, with reference to disorders committed by the troops in their quarters. Also another circular, requiring them to send in an account of vacancies in the commissioned ranks as they occur, in order that the vacancies might be filled up by half-pay officers of the same rank, "and thereby lessen the charge to the public."

The following extract is made from the London Gazette of 9th May, relative to the new designation of the regiment. "His

Majesty has been pleased to declare the regiment of Foot commanded by Piercy Kirk, to be Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales' Own Regiment of Foot, and to sign a commission constituting the said Piercy Kirk colonel of the said Regiment."

While the regiment was in the north, and with two companies at Carlisle, life sized pictures appear to have been painted of the Grenadiers of the regiment, which are amongst the most valuable evidence in existence of the soldiers' dress of this period. The history of these figures, so far as can be ascertained, has been written by Mr. R. S. Fergusson, F.S.A., Chancellor of Carlisle. The figures are now in the county hotel, whose property they are. They are painted on wood, cut to the shape of the bodies on the outline, and are striking and most interesting objects, seen in the main staircase of the hotel.

For a long time they were supposed to represent two of the Duke of Cumberland's guards, till some one more acquainted with military history noticed that they bore the badge, motto, and facings of the Queen's regiment. We cannot do better than transcribe the complete and carefully detailed particulars of these figures by Mr. Fergusson.

"No. 1 Figure, a Grenadier, total height to point of tuft, or pompon, of his mitre-shaped cap, 7 feet 3 inches; as the cap is 1 foot 5 inches high, and covers the forehead down to the top of the line of the eyebrows, the wearer is 5 feet 10 inches in height to that line, and must be at least 6 feet 2 inches in total height, particularly as he stands with his feet 18 inches apart, which was, at the date of these figures, the position of attention.

He is dressed in a long broad skirted red coat, piped or edged with white, now turned by age, or varnish, into yellow: the piping is nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth. His chest, down to his waist-belt, is covered by a plastron of green cloth, piped or edged as the coat; it has six buttons on either side, set two and two at the ends of loops of white piping, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

The buttons are plain, and whether of yellow or white metal it is difficult now to say. The coat has large deep cuffs of green, slit below the arm, and piped or edged as the coat. Each cuff is nine inches in depth below the arm, and six inches above it. Each has a row of buttons (four are shown) near the upper edge of the cuff, going round the arm; parallel to the piping is an ornamental band, a broad white stripe between narrower stripes of white and green. There are pockets in the front of each coat skirt covered by immense pentagonal flaps, each nearly a foot in breadth by 10 inches in depth, and ornamented with the same ornamentation as on the cuffs. One of these pocket flaps is well



Grenadier 1715.

An exact reproduction of the wooden effigy at Carlisle.

seen; the other is almost covered by the buff-leather pouch presently to be described.

Below the waist-belt, the upper parts of the skirts are buttoned together by two buttons, set at the end of loops as on the plastron; the lowest of these buttons is about six inches below the waist-belt.*

The coat is cut low at the neck, and there and at the wrists the shirt is well in evidence. A cravat goes round the man's neck, and its twisted ends (as seen in the other figure) hang down in front, but are encircled in this case by the Grenadier's hands and fusil.

The breeches are covered by the skirts of the coat (Cannon's historical records of the regiment show the breeches green in 1685, and there is little doubt from other evidence that they were this colour in 1715).

The stockings are white, and drawn over the knees, and so over the ends of the breeches, or venetians, as Grose calls them; they are gartered below the knee, and apparently rolled over at the top. The garters are either black or green. The stockings are actual stockings, not leggings, such as the grenadiers and drummers wear in Hogarth's 'March to Finchley,' and 'England,' as proved by the white straps going under the foot, distinctly visible in these pictures. In the case of these dummies there is no footstrap, and the stockings go inside the coverings of the feet, which are called jack boots.†

The mitre-shaped cap, 1 foot 5 inches high, is of red cloth, with a green flap or frontlet over the brow. The tuft on the top is apparently green, but ages of varnish have made the paint almost black. On the frontlet is the figure of a lamb, not a paschal lamb, but a plain lamb, with a tail like a fox's brush. Round the edge of the frontlet is the motto :

PRISTINÆ VIRTUTIS MEMOR.

Above the frontlet is the feather badge of the Princess of Wales, and above that a crown.

The accoutrements consist of waist-belt of buff leather, a sling from the back must be required to further support the sword. A

* Three buttons are visible in this position on the second figure; probably the number is four, set two and two, the upper one being concealed by the hands, belts, &c.

† It is clear that during the last half of the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth, the English Army did not wear leggings or gaiters over their stockings; but by the middle of the eighteenth century they had adopted long white leggings or gaiters coming high up the thighs, buttoned up the sides and strapped under the feet.

buff leather pouch, about 1 foot square, hangs on the right front by a cross-belt which passes over the left shoulder and comes outside of the waist-belt. This cross-belt has a plain buckle in it about the level of the waist-belt. From the second figure we find it has another buckle at the level of the shoulder. We do not at present see the object of two buckles in one cross-belt. The pouch is plain, that is to say, it has not the royal cypher and crown displayed as on the pouches of the guardsmen in 'The March to Finchley in 1745'

The arms consist of a fusil with buff leather sling, socket, bayonet, and basket-hilted sword, which last hangs in slings from the waist belt at the left side. The bayonet is carried in front of the left thigh (a very awkward position one would imagine) by the foremost sword sling passing through a loop, we fancy, on its inside. . . . The fusil is a snaphance, or a flint lock, with bright barrel. The position is not known to the present manual and platoon exercise; the feet are separated by about eighteen inches. The butt of the fusil rests on the ground, barrel to the right, lock to the front. The hands rest palm downwards, right hand uppermost on the muzzle of the fusil, elbows squared level with the shoulders, head slightly turned to the right.

The pouch will contain three grenades, and probably the cartridges for the fusil, unless they are in one of the coat pockets. The Grenadier of the Foot Guards in 1684 carried a cartouch box and a 'Granada pouch.'*

The face is clean shaven and seems to be a portrait, the hair is cut close at the sides of the head; what it may be behind it is impossible to say.

No. 2, a Grenadier, originally of the same height, 7 feet 3 inches, as No. 1, but it has lost its feet and stands only 7 feet high. The figure uniformed, accoutred, and armed exactly as the other. The fusil is slung on the back, and is not visible with the exception of its sling, which passes over it, *i.e.*, outside of waist-belt and cross-belt. The barrel of the fusil should appear over the right shoulder, but has been broken off. The right arm is extended downwards at the right side, knuckles outwards, and holds a grenade. The left arm is doubled at the elbow, left hand in front of the centre of the body, knuckles to the front, head a little to the left. The basket hilt of the sword appears at the left side.

Like the other, the face is clean shaven and seems a portrait."

* See a general and complete list military, &c., of that date printed in Appendix to Grose's Military Antiquities. First Edition.

Mr. Fergusson goes on to say that little is known of the history of these two figures, but they were brought to the county hotel by Mr. Breach from the Bush Hotel in 1853, when he removed as landlord from one to the other. They had been in the Bush Hotel as long as the "oldest inhabitant" could remember. The late Lord Lonsdale (Earl St. George) professed to have found at Lowther Castle some memoranda, showing that these figures were made from the wood of a tree grown in Lowther Park, but this clue is lost to their history.

The Prince of Wales' feathers is a prominent object on the large cap, which badge the regiment carried by right of its being made by the King the Princess of Wales' Regiment. It retained this designation until the Princess of Wales became Queen, by the accession of her husband George II., when it became again the Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot.

Mr. Fergusson surmises that probably, after the quaint fashion of the early part of the eighteenth century, some ex-grenadier of the Queen's settled as a landlord at Carlisle, and adorned his hostelry with picture board dummies of his old comrades, which have had the good luck to be preserved to the present time and to become, as they are, most valuable landmarks in the history of English military costume. As there is a lamentable gap of evidence in the uniform of our soldiers between 1700 and 1745, these figures, representing, as they undoubtedly do, the uniform between 1714 and 1727, are unmistakeably valuable. We think it more probable that the figures were painted in 1715, while the two companies were at Carlisle, as it would be difficult for an artist to have been so precise and accurate as the dummies are in all detail from a description given by anyone, even if he had been a soldier who had served in the regiment. It is probable they were painted for the purpose Mr. Fergusson suggests, and from living soldiers who may probably have been quartered at the house they were painted to adorn.

During the closing scenes of the Jacobite insurrection, and the punishment of the unhappy noblemen and gentlemen who had nobly risked their lives and fortunes in what they had considered a just and righteous cause, the regiment remained in the north. Some trouble seems to have been caused in February 1716, by the company quartered at Bridgenorth; a party of the men, who had evidently become imbued with Tory principles, being in the streets, began to cry, "D—n the Whigs. Down with the Roundheads." The officer in charge weakly allowed the circumstance to pass without punishment, but a strict inquiry was afterwards made, and the delinquents punished. This event was the cause of all the

officers on leave being ordered to rejoin their regiment on pain of being "dismissed the service." The chaplain of the regiment seems also to have fallen into disgrace by his disaffection to the King, "he was considered unfit to be continued in his cure," and another appointed in his stead.

On the 24th March the regiment was ordered to proceed to Shrewsbury. In August part of the regiment was sent to Whitchurch, Oswestry, Ellesmere, Welshpool, and Newtown, and in October the whole regiment went into quarters at Manchester. While in Manchester 108 men were sent from there to Lancaster, to relieve the four companies of Brigadier Preston's regiment on guard over rebel prisoners.

A curious letter appears amongst the War Office Papers, instructing the Commissary-General to allow two fictitious names to appear upon the muster rolls of the two additional companies of the regiment for the benefit of the widows.*

On the 9th June a circular was sent to all commanding officers of regiments, with reference to disorders committed by troops which had been left without a sufficient number of officers, and they were ordered to see that for the future no regiment was to be left with a less proportion of officers than one field officer and two-thirds of the other officers of every degree. Officers were directed to at once repair to their quarters until this proportion was attained. Following this, next month a list of all the officers, with the dates of their commissions, was ordered to be sent in to the War Office.

On the 25th July the Prince of Wales ordered a review of all the forces in South Britain by general officers appointed for that purpose, and Colonel Kirk was ordered forthwith to repair to his regiment, to be present at the review. After the review, which appears to have taken place early in August, Lieutenant-General Wills being the inspecting officer of the Queen's regiment, six companies of the Queen's were to be removed to Shrewsbury, and sent to Welshpool, in consequence of the disaffection of the inhabitants there. Lord Bradford, to whom the letter was addressed on this duty, was ordered to send word how many companies could be quartered at Welshpool, and they should be sent.

Some difficulties appear to have been created at Shrewsbury by the men of the Queen's. From correspondence with Lord Townshend, the Secretary at War, it would appear that a disturbance took place on the 28th June. The papers do not explain the

* War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 146a, p. 120.

cause or nature of the disturbances, particulars of which appear to have been sent to the King.

The establishment of the regiment this year was twelve companies of fifty men in each. The total cost for the year was 13,996*l.* 9*s.**

On the 11th August the regiment was ordered to be reduced by five men per company,† this reduction applying to all regiments in Great Britain. In the same regulation an order was issued that no fictitious names for the widows should be allowed on the muster rolls for the future, and in lieu of that, the saving of five men per company should go to make a fund for paying the widows' allowances, and also the customary allowance of one man out of each company to the colonels and one man to the agents. The regulation specially forbids for the future that any fictitious names be entered on the muster rolls, but that the lists express only the effective men that are fit for service. The distribution of the money in lieu of the five men's pay out of each company of Foot was as follows:—

Colonel, one man's subsistence; allowance for widows, the like; agent's allowance the like; chaplains, two men's subsistence.‡

The assignment of the off-reckonings this year was to William Neaton, clothier. The amount from 25th May to 24th March being 983*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The clothing provided was to be "agreeable to the King's instructions."

The famous triple alliance between France, England, and the Dutch, which had with great difficulty been arranged, laid low the help the Pretender still looked for from France to aid him in his designs against England, for the restoration of his Kingdom. He had, however, managed to interest the King of Sweden in his cause, and the Czar of Russia was also not indifferent to his success. Baron Gorty, the Minister and adviser of the King of Sweden, an able and unscrupulous man, was the prime mover in a new scheme of invasion against England. He proposed a peace with the Czar Peter, and arranged a perfect concert of measures between the Czar and Sweden. The Regent of France, who for other political reasons favoured a peace policy with England, was also to be worsted in the new scheme. There was to be an insurrection in England in favour of the Pretender, and an invasion of Scotland by James Stuart in person. Spain entered warmly into the

* In the MSS. of the Queen's in the Royal United Service Institution, it is stated that the establishment was sixty-one men per company, and that it was reduced in 1716 to fifty-two men per company. This is undoubtedly an error, unless officers and non-commissioned officers are included.

† War Office, Miscellany Book, 1712-1717, Vol. 522.

‡ Ibid.

scheme. Count Gyllenborg and Baron Spaar, were the Swedish Ministers in England, and actively helped Gorty's plans. Happily some intercepted letters of these noblemen came into the hands of the English Ministers, and preparations were made to meet the danger. Lieutenant-General Wills was appointed to command the forces assembling, amongst which was the Queen's regiment. The order for the appointment of General Wills, was as follows:—"Whereas it is necessary for the service, upon the advice received of an intended invasion from abroad, to appoint him to command upon this occasion the several regiments mentioned in the margin, with such other forces as shall be thought fit to put under his command, signifies the King's pleasure that he take upon him the command of the said forces accordingly, and give them orders from time to time to march and quarter in such place or places as he shall think requisite for the service, &c."* Kirk was informed that he would receive directions from General Wills from time to time, without instructions from the War Office.† The following is a list of the regiments that, on the night of the 17th February, received orders for their immediate march from their present quarters to where their presence might be required. Horse: Major-General Lumley and Lord Windsor's 2nd Dragoons Royal Regiment; Earl of Stairs; Brigadier Honywood's; Major-General Pepper's; Major-General Evans'; Colonel Kerr's; Brigadier Dormer's; Brigadier Gore's; Brigadier Bowles'; Brigadier Manders'; Colonel Churchill's, and Colonel Molesworth's. Foot: Brigadier Stearn's; Colonel Harrison's; Colonel Kirk's; Colonel Du Bourgay's, and Colonel Peacock's. Kirk was, by order of 16th February, directed to march to Newcastle, if not otherwise commanded by Lieutenant-General Wills. Early in the year, eighty of the detachment at Lancaster were ordered to join the regiment at Manchester. The remainder of the detachment were relieved of their duty there on the 15th February. During the stay of the regiment at Newcastle, detachments were sent to Durham in July and to Hexham in November. Gateshead was added to the quarters of the regiment in June.

The innkeepers of Manchester and justices of the peace sent in a complaint in February to the War Office of the hardships they had to endure from the number of troops quartered upon them. As Colonel Kirk's regiment had received orders to march, it was not

* War Office, Miscellany Book, 1712-1717, Vol. 522, February 15, 1716/7.

† War Office, Common Letter Book, Vol. 147, p. 55.

thought necessary to place the memorial before the King. In March the King ordered "That all officers should do duty in their respective regiments, according to the dates of their commissions in the said regiments, notwithstanding their long brevets entitling them to superior rank in the Army, but that they should take part according to their brevets upon all detachments courts-martial, or any other duties where more than that regiment to which they belonged is concerned."*

A regulation of pay and stoppages for regiments was given in April as follows:—

Sergeant, full pay 7*s.* per week ; stoppages 1*s.*

Corporal and drummer, full pay 4*s.* 6*d.* per week ; stoppages 6*d.*

Private soldiers, full pay 3*s.* 6*d.* per week ; stoppages 6*d.*

These stoppages were made in order that the captain might deduct for shoes, stockings, garters, medicines, shaving, mending of arms, and loss by exchange on remittances of their pay, but for nothing else except such things as were lost or spoiled by the soldier's negligence.

On the 18th April the new Secretary of War, Mr. Craggs, wrote to Kirk informing him of his appointment, and enclosing for him a copy of Captain Reginald Ryley's petition for Kirk's consideration and opinion thereon. Craggs finishes his note by an assurance that he will embrace all occasions of evidencing his sincere respect for him. A letter on 2nd May from Craggs to Kirk informs him that the King had resolved that all vacancies in regiments shall be filled up by officers on half-pay.

The Government had, early in the year, taken into custody the Swedish Minister Count Gyllenborg, and the discovery of the papers in his house laid bare completely the designs so happily crushed. The Parliament, at its assembly on 20th February, expressed great indignation at the conspiracy, and the members went so far as to move that war should be declared against Sweden, to which Stanhope replied, that King Charles must first approve publicly of the conduct of his Ministers.

On the 6th May, all danger of the invasion being over, the King went to the House of Lords, and made a speech, in which he recommended the reduction in the Army of 10,000 men.

On the 16th May two companies of the regiment were ordered to march to Tynemouth Castle as soon as possible, in order "that no time might be lost in disbanding the two companies of invalids there." They remained at Tynemouth till 10th September, when they were ordered to return to head-quarters.

* War Office, Court-Martial Book, 1717-1723.

On the 20th September orders were sent to Kirk, with reference to the attendance of officers with their men to help the civil magistrates in hindering the exportation of wool.

On the 23rd the King sent word to Kirk that he had noticed in the month of August that there were thirty-eight men wanted to complete the regiment, and that he was surprised that so old a regiment should continue weak for so long a time. The King signified to Kirk that if the companies which appear weakest by the last returns were not in better condition by the next, "the captains of them would certainly be broke."

On the 8th October an order was sent to the deputy commissioner to send musters of Colonel Kirk's regiment from the 23th October to the 24th December 1717.

On the 5th November Kirk received orders for reducing his regiment by two companies, the youngest companies and officers to be selected for the reduction. The remaining ten companies were also to be reduced, and were to consist of only one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, and thirty-five effective private soldiers, "and no more." Kirk was also directed to select the best men out of those disbanded and discharge a like number of the others in the regiment. Great care was to be exercised in satisfying the men discharged in their accounts, and in seeing that the arms were delivered safely and in good condition. The disbanded soldiers were to be permitted to take away with them their clothes and knapsacks, and were to be paid 3s. each for their swords or bayonets. Each soldier and non-commissioned officer disbanded was to have fourteen days' subsistence given to him as a bounty to carry him home. A marginal note states:—"It is His Majesty's pleasure that these orders be put in execution on or before the 23rd day of this month, November."

In another paper the reduction of the regiments is stated as follows:—"Each regiment of Foot Guards, twenty men, one sergeant, and one corporal per company. Each other regiment of Foot throughout the country two entire companies, with the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and ten men and one drummer out of each of the remaining companies. All the Horse and Dragoon regiments to be reduced ten men per troop without any officer."

The assignment of Colonel Kirk to William Weston, clothier, of the off-reckonings for the clothing for 1718 was made in March, and the amount declared as 1,347*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

The amount of the charge of the regiment for the year (not taking into account the reduction) is given on 31st October as 13,958*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* for 365 days. The company at Bermuda cost

2*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* per diem and 991*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and consisted of fifty-eight men.

A letter dated 16th January 1718 from Joseph Shaw gives a statement of the accounts of the late Lieutenant-General Kirk, by which it appears that Lady Mary Kirk claimed that there was due to her late husband for his pay as "Lieutenant-General of all His Majesty's Forces as well Horse as Foot," from 24th December 1690 (the date of his commission as lieutenant-general) to 20th October 1691, the date of his death, 301 days at 4*l.* per diem—1,204*l.*: for the pay of his aide-de-camp, 301*l.*; total, 1,505*l.*, out of which he had only received 245*l.* for his pay as major-general and one aide-de-camp, leaving a balance due to her of 1,260*l.* The Comptrollers' Court, when this was put before them, recommended it to be paid; but it does not appear why it had been allowed to stand over for twenty-seven years.

On the 18th March the regiment was ordered to return to Manchester, and the next month they were ordered to Portsmouth. This was in view of a probable despatch of troops in consequence of the critical state of affairs with Spain. During most of last year this trouble had been brewing.

The restless Prime Minister of that country (Cardinal Alberoni) had at last brought matters to such a point that the English Ministers, on full consideration, foresaw that it would be necessary to send a Fleet to "assist or resist" the designs of this crafty and able diplomatist. Addresses were, in accordance with this secret resolve, presented to both Houses, but in such a guarded manner as to avoid any reference to a foreign Power. Preparations were made for collecting a land force at Portsmouth and a Fleet for the Mediterranean, the latter was to be placed under the command of Sir George Byng.

While these preparations were being made, the English Ministers did all they could to avert a collision and prevent the haughty and intriguing Spaniard from precipitating war. Lord Stanhope had last year despatched his cousin, Colonel Stanhope as ambassador to Spain, and the Regent of France had sent the Marquis of Nancré. These two did all in their power to preserve peace, while Lord Stanhope urged Alberoni in private letters to agree in the negotiations that the ambassadors had in hand, but in vain. The naval preparations of England had reached his ears, and he had given instructions for the preparation of a strong naval force, which was said to be as formidable as any that had been sent forward by any King of Spain. The enumeration of the strength does not, however, seem to bear out this assertion. In Campbell's *Lives of the Admirals*, it is given as twenty-nine ships

of war, with transports for 38,000 soldiers, 100 guns, forty mortars, and a vast supply of stores and ammunition.* When news of these preparations reached England, Admiral Byng received his final instructions, and sailed for the Mediterranean with twenty sail of the line.

Stanhope, in conjunction with the French Minister Dubois, had strengthened their several Armies and had concerted and carried into effect the treaty called the Quadruple Alliance between France, the Dutch, Germany, and England, for the preservation of the peace of Europe on the basis of the Utrecht treaty. The English Minister also undertook a journey to Madrid, to endeavour to subdue the stubbornness of Alberoni, all in vain. The Spanish Fleet began operations by taking Sicily, to prevent the threatened interposition of France and England in that quarter. The probability of this attack had not been overlooked, and Byng had been instructed to obstruct it if possible. On the 11th August the two Fleets were in sight of each other off Cape Passaro, the southernmost point of Sicily. Byng at once sent Captain Walton to intercept a division of the Spaniards which had gone in towards the coast. Walton was successful, and the Spaniards completely defeated.

The regiment, while on its march to Portsmouth, was ordered to return to its former quarters; why is not stated, and four companies were, on the 22nd May, sent to Chester, they remained there until the 12th November, when they were ordered to join the head-quarters of the regiment (which had been removed to Plymouth on 26th October), to relieve Lord Hinchinbrook's regiment there. A company, commanded by Captain Rudyerd, was ordered to return to Chester, where it remained till next year, and was then ordered to join the regiment at Bristol, to which place the regiment had been removed.

While at Chester the company seems to have given a little trouble, as shown by a letter of one Dr. Moore, who wrote to the War Office of some "irregular proceedings by some soldiers of Colonel Kirk's regiment." Inquiry was ordered to be made with all possible speed, and an account transmitted to the War Office. The papers do not relate what the irregular proceedings were, but in a later letter it is stated that Kirk and his lieutenant-colonel have been to see the authorities, and that "the unhappy affair is now settled."†

On the 27th March next year the company at Chester was ordered to parade as a guard of honour to the Duke of Bolton, Lord

* Campbell's *Lives of the Admirals*, Vol. IV., p. 437.

† War Office. Common Letter Book, No. 149, pp. 187, 219.

Lieutenant of Ireland, on his entrance into the town, which was about noon on that day.

From correspondence it appears that the arrival of Kirk's regiment at Plymouth was to be the signal for Lord Hinchinbrook's regiment embarking on transports for foreign service. They were ordered to embark "without loss of time." One of the Queen's companies was ordered, on the 24th December, to go immediately to relieve one of Hinchinbrook's companies at the Scilly Isles. They were to embark on board the *Success*, Captain Clinton, commander. A letter of same date gave orders for the governor of the Scilly Isles to receive the company.

In the War Office Establishment Books of this year the quota of the regiment is given as 445 men in ten companies of thirty-five men in each. The cost was 28*l.* 15*s.* per diem, or 10,502*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum, which includes the sum of 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum for each company's widows' allowance; 21*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* per annum for clothing lost by desertion; 18*l.* 5*s.* per annum for captain's expenses in recruiting; and 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* allowance to agent. The Bermuda company is given as fifty-seven (a reduction of one man), and the cost 979*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, with a widows' allowance per annum of 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the Treasury Papers is a list of the several reduced officers, who, having been examined by the general officers appointed to inquire into their titles and pretensions, were found qualified to the benefit of half-pay on the British establishment. The captains "en second," Sir James Bourke, John Mercer, Reginald Riley, and John Bickley, each 5*s.* per diem; Lieutenant Nicholas Bourne, 2*s.* 4*d.* per diem; Ensign John Wyndham, 1*s.* 10*d.* per diem. Companies reduced 23rd November 1717: Captains Edward Daniel and James Gyles, each 5*s.* per diem; Lieutenants Paul Latour and Lord William *Beauclair* (sic), each 2*s.* 4*d.* per diem; Ensigns Roger Davies and Edmund Wiseman, each 1*s.* 10*d.* per diem.*

A petition had been sent in in November from Captain Gyles and Lieutenant Paul Latour for reinstatement in the regiment. In this petition they plead that they ought not to have been placed on the reduced establishment, as by brevet they were senior to those who were retained. Captain Gyles and Lieutenant Latour claimed that they ought to have been selected by their brevet rank obtained by war service in Portugal, which would have made them senior to others retained. Their petition was signed by a number of gentlemen and supported by all the officers of the regiment. On the 10th December the War Office sent Colonel Kirk a

* Treasury, Military Miscellany, Bundle 3, No. 18

report of the Board of General Purposes on the case, in which they recommend that Captain Gyles should be restored to the regiment, and in the position he would have been had he not been reduced. The captain who benefited by his reduction was to be reduced in his place. This captain, as appears by letter in August next year, was Rudyerd. This officer was next year reinstated by appointment to Culliford's company.

A board of general officers in 1718 took into account a petition of Colonels Egerton and Strong, wherein these officers demur to the precedence of some regiments not named, which had been broke, and then taken on to the establishment of the Army in the precedence they formerly enjoyed. The board found, on reference to the practices of former times, that at the Revolution King William restored several regiments to their former rank, though they had been broke by King James, and that the precedence of rank has for special reasons been given by King Charles II. to the several regiments following, viz., the Queen Dowager's, now Colonel Kirk's; Earl of Dumbarton's (1st Royal Scots), now Earl Orkney's; and the Dutch Guards.*

The assignment of the off-reckonings for clothing, &c. this year by Colonel Kirk to William Weston, of London, in March and May, amounted to 1,244*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*†

The intriguing and determined Spanish Minister Alberoni could not relinquish his designs against England, and as he rested his hopes more on internal factions than on foreign armies, and knew the numbers and influence of the English Jacobites, he did not hesitate to enter into the views of the Pretender in order to strike a blow at England. James, who, by the rapprochement between France and England, had been told that his presence in France was not desirable, had taken up his residence "sometimes at Urbino and sometimes at Rome." He gladly acceded to the overtures of Alberoni. The latter equipped a formidable armament at Cadiz, which he entrusted to the Duke of Ormond. James' arrival at Madrid was the signal for the despatch of the armament, which "consisted of five men-of-war, and about twenty transports with 5,000 soldiers, partly Irish, on board, and arms for 30,000 more."‡ Ormond, whose military title was Captain-General of the King of Spain, was given full powers, and King Phillip promised, in case of the ill success of the expedition, a secure retreat would be given in his dominions to anyone who should require it. The design of the expedition was to land in some part of Great Britain. The King and his

* War Office, Court-Martial Book, 1717-1723.

† War Office, Enrolments, Vol. 30.

‡ Lord Mahon's History, Vol. I., p. 333.

Ministers were not, however, behind in their preparations to resist this new attempt of the Pretender. The French offered assistance, which was not taken, but six battalions were accepted from the Austrians in the Netherlands, and 2,000 men from the States General.

In England, concentration of troops was made in the east and west. On 3rd March 1719, Kirk was specially commanded to order all the officers of his regiment to repair immediately to their respective posts. The five companies of the Queen's which had been moved from Manchester to Chester were, on 6th March, ordered to Bristol.

An order a day later instructs General Wills and nine companies of Kirk's regiment to march to Bristol. Colonel Berkley's regiment in the Isle of Wight was to relieve the five companies of Kirk's regiment at Plymouth.

On the 21st April the regiment was removed from Bristol to Newcastle. One company was left at Bristol until 12th May. The company at the Scilly Islands was ordered on 28th April to land at Pendennis and march to Newcastle. This company had been ordered on 8th March to return to the regiment at Bristol by Plymouth; but the order appears to have been cancelled.

An order was sent on the 27th April to Lieutenant-General Carpenter to proceed with all convenient speed to North Britain, and to take under his command all the forces in that country, together with those quartered near the border. Colonel Kirk, with his regiment, was ordered to observe and follow all such orders as he should receive from time to time from General Carpenter, during the continuance of the regiment in the north.

The rumours of the intended landing of the Pretender with his new allies had so excited the people, that riotous and tumultuous assemblies took place. One of these occurring on the 21st May at Newcastle, Kirk was ordered, with his regiment, to aid the civil power. Large numbers of keelmen on the Rivers Wear and Tyne had been active in promoting tumults.

On 19th June an order was issued for all officers to join their respective corps in twenty-one days from the date of the order, on pain of being superseded by officers of the same rank on half-pay. In the Gazette notice of this, the officers of Kirk's regiment who are named as being absent are:—Major Fitzgerald, Captains Culliford and Bosmorell (Du Boismorel?), and Ensign Arnot. From the appointment of Captain Rudyerd to Captain Culliford's company, it would appear as if he had been superseded.

The good luck of King George, and the ill-luck of James, was again to be exemplified in the failure of the new attempts, with the help of Spain, to regain his kingdom. The Spanish Fleet had

not long set out before it was overtaken, in the Bay of Biscay, with fearful storms. For twelve days the storms raged; guns, arms, horses, and stores were cast overboard by the crews in terror at their danger, and in a short time nearly all the ships, one by one, returned to Spain "crippled wrecks." Two only escaped, on which were some Scotch Lords, who had, with 300 Spanish soldiers, undertaken to raise the clansmen in rebellion. These landed at Kintail in Rothshire; but only about 1,500 Highlanders joined them. General Carpenter, who had been ennobled for his services, directed General Wightman, with 1,000 men, to attack them. The insurgents, about 2,000 in number, were soon dislodged from a strong position, and driven off, with but slight loss to the Royal Army; the Lords Tullibardine, Mareschal, and Seaforth escaping with most of the Highland troops, but the whole of the Spanish contingent was captured. Upon this the troops that had been massed in the north were ordered to march away, the Queen's being at first ordered to Leeds and Halifax, two companies being moved on 24th September to Huddersfield.

On the 29th October the regiment moved to Litchfield and Wolverhampton, and on 12th December the "five companies" were marched from Litchfield to Birmingham. It would appear from the expression "the five companies" that only that number of companies was sent to Newcastle, though the marching order says distinctly that "the regiment" was ordered away.

Major-General Evans was, on 31st October, ordered to Bristol to take the command of the forces in the south, and amongst the regiments put under his command was Kirk's, who was ordered to obey such orders as he might receive from General Evans.

CHAPTER II.

REGIMENT ENCAMPED IN SCOTLAND—CONTINUED
JACOBITE INTRIGUES.

1720.

CONTENTS.—South Sea Bubble—Regiment much moved about in consequence of the troublous times—Guard for King's Money—Regiment assisting in Quarantine—Establishment of Regiment, Cost, and Subsistence—Prices of Commissions in Regiment—Regiment goes into Barracks at Berwick—Clothing and Off-reckonings—Regiment ordered to Scotland—Guards from Brigadier Preston's Forces sent to the Highlands—Agents ordered to resign their Commissions—Regiment reviewed by General Sabine—Establishment and Allowances—Off-reckonings, Clothing, and Arms—Regiment sent to Inverness—Encamped there—Duel, and Death of Captain Manning—Order of the King for Men not to be allowed to labour in Civil Life—Detachment sent in search of attainted Jacobites—King leaves for Germany—Bishop Atterbury prosecuted for Treason and exiled—Loyalty of the Inhabitants of Portsmouth—Strength and Cost of Regiment—Reviewed by General Sabine—Regiment augmented—Off-reckonings and Clothing—Regiment ordered to Fort William—Sir Patrick Strachan and Ensign Johnson—Petition by "Piercy Kirk" for arrears of pay—Establishment and Cost of Regiment—Marches to Edinturgh—New Clothing issued there—Desertions—Returns of state of Regiment asked for—Swords for Officer and Privates—Reduction of Strength of Regiment—Quarters of all Regiments in North Britain—Establishment, Off-reckonings, and Cost—Regiments at Gibraltar to wear Swords—Troubles caused in Glasgow by Malt Tax—Riots—Suggested move of Jacobites—Foreign Men-of-War reported off Stornoway—General Wade advises, in consequence of state of Affairs, Kirk and Macartney's Regiments remain at present Quarters—Wade goes to Glasgow—Orders disarming of Inhabitants—Rioters captured and taken to Glasgow—The Clans loyal—Riots in Edinburgh—Clans bring in Arms—War Vessel for Lake Ness—Rob Roy, and his Submission—General Wade leaves for London—Number of Arms delivered up by the Highland Clans—Establishment of Regiment—Threatenings of War.

THE year 1720 was famous for one of the most gigantic financial bubbles that was ever floated on the air of speculation. The nation had, in spite of the sanguinary and costly wars of William and Anne, been advancing steadily in wealth and prosperity, and now that war was not engaging its attention, a war of speculation set in, and wrought more ruin and desolation than even the most costly campaign. The King, in November 1719, had desired the Commons to turn their attention to the lessening of the national debt. This comparatively new feature in the

English national life was a great bugbear to the rulers of the nation, and the statesmen of the period greatly feared its increase and its duration. This dread induced the governors to entertain an offer of the South Sea Company (which had been formed some years before to carry on a monopoly of trade in South America) to buy up the annuities. The Bank of England bid against the company, but ultimately the South Sea Company's offer was accepted. The holders of the annuities rushed to exchange their certain income for the prospect of boundless wealth in the company's enterprises in South America, and the fever of speculation set in in all directions. A similar feature, though not quite so disastrous, has been experienced by the working of the law of limited liability in our own times. In each case the train was prepared by a large amount of superfluous capital of the middle classes, and the natural wish for its profitable employment; but the principal speculators were gamblers, belonging to all classes of society, and those who were unable to resist the surging tide of rash investments. Companies of all kinds, no matter how absurd the titles, were sure of investors. Money, money, money, was the only thought and cry.

During this troublesome and unhappy time the regiment was moved about a good deal. On the 5th April they were ordered to march from the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton and Birmingham, where they had been since October last year, to Leeds, Halifax, and Huddersfield. They remained in these places till the 7th June; when they were ordered to Berwick, with subsequent instructions, upon arrival at Berwick, to send two companies on detachment to Tweedmouth and Spittle. The regiment remained quartered in Berwick and the neighbourhood for the remainder of the year.

On the 29th October a small sergeant's party, of twelve men, were ordered to safeguard the transport of a sum of money for the King's use, which was being sent from Newcastle to Berwick. On the 3rd of the next month "the officer in chief with Kirk's regiment" was ordered to assist the civil magistrates and officers of customs in Berwick whenever required, to oblige all ships coming from the Mediterranean, Bordeaux, and the other ports on the coast of France, in the Bay of Biscay, as also from the Channel Islands, to make quarantine pursuant to proclamation, and to prevent persons landing from the ships before they had suffered the quarantine.

It would seem that there was still trouble in keeping senior officers with the head-quarters of the regiment, for a stringent order was sent on 24th August that one field officer and two-

thirds of officers of inferior rank were to constantly attend in quarters.*

The establishment of the regiment, and its charge, was as follows:—Ten companies, thirty-five men in each. Total strength, 445, men and officers included. Cost per annum, 10,531*l.* 13*s.*, including an allowance for widows of 24*l.* 8*s.*† The allowances to the colonel for clothing lost by deserters, 21*l.* 7*s.* per annum. To captains for recruiting 18*l.* 6*s.*, to the agent 9*l.* 3*s.* per annum of each company in each case.

The regulation of subsistence was as follows:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To a colonel and captain, and in lieu of his servants	18	0 per diem.
„ lieutenant-colonel „ „	13	0 „
„ major „ „	11	6 „
„ captain, and in lieu of his servants	7	6 „
„ lieutenant „ „	3	6 „
„ ensign „ „	3	0 „
„ chaplain	5	0 „
„ adjutant	3	0 „
„ quartermaster	3	0 „
„ surgeon	3	0 „
„ „ mate	2	0 „
„ sergeant	1	0 „
„ corporal	0	8 „
„ drummer	0	8 „
„ private man	0	6 „

Revised printed regulations were this year issued for prices of commissions. These regulations made by a board of general officers, and approved by the King, and were as follows. “For Kirk’s regiment”—

	£
Colonel and captain... ..	6,000
Lieutenant-colonel and captain	2,400
Major and captain	1,800
Captain	1,000
Captain-lieutenant	450
Lieutenant	300
Ensign	150
Chaplain and adjutant	150
Quartermaster	150

On the 21st January 1721 the regiment was ordered to march into the barracks from the town where they had been quartered, where they were to remain until further orders. The governor of the town of Berwick was ordered to give the regiment any assistance

* War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 152, p. 120.

† Audit Office, Military Establishment Book, 1720, No. 48.

that might be necessary, and to take care that they had fitting accommodation. A curious entry, given early in the year, directs that twenty-three tons of coals and eighteen dozens of candles were to be given, "and no more," to every company, to be used from 29th September to 26th March.

In a letter dated 2nd February it is stated that the barracks were not in a fit state to receive the regiment, but the writer "cannot approve of the regiment remaining still in the town of Berwick," and he hopes the storekeeper will not be wanting in his endeavours to lay in as soon as possible a sufficient provision of stores for the regiment.

A report was sent in in March, from the general officers appointed to consider the matter, on the clothing of the Army. From an assignment from Colonel Kirk to William Weston, empowering him to receive from the Paymaster-General of the Forces all the off-reckonings of the regiment commencing the 25th March 1721 and ending 24th March 1722, it would appear that the cost of the clothing for the year was 1,244*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.**

A complaint was made about this time of the great number of women and children which accompanied regiments. It was, therefore, ordered that all women not legally married were to be "chased away from the forces," and the commanding officer was to see this order strictly obeyed.

On the 6th April the regiment was ordered to be relieved at Berwick by Colonel Montague's regiment. Colonel Kirk was to march away by such routes as he would receive from Brigadier Preston. The destination of the regiment was eight companies at Aberdeen, one at Fraserburgh, and one at Banff.

Colonel Kirk was instructed, on 27th April, not to discharge any soldiers recommended to Chelsea Hospital after the latter end of the month, as the commissioners would not meet after that date till next winter, and soldiers so discharged would be left destitute and beg the streets for want of food.

Brigadier Preston was ordered, on the 11th May, to make a detachment of 300 men from the forces under his command, and dispose of them according to instructions for the preservation of peace in the Highlands. The Jacobite spectre was again rearing his gaunt head, the birth of a son to James Edward in the year preceding having again risen the hopes of the exiled house, and Charles Edward Louis Casimir was to be the cause of many stirring scenes before the light of his pretensions was for ever extinguished.

* Audit Office, Enrolments, Vol. 31.

The Guards ordered to be sent to the Highlands from Brigadier Preston's forces were distributed as follows :—

At the head of Lockjern Achinliss	...	...	1 subaltern	30 foot
Glenorchy, Dany Beg	...	...	1	„ 30 „
Head of Loch Rannock, Inner Whimrie in				
Struan Robertson's County	...	...	1	„ 30 „
Killielachan in Weems' County	...	...	1	„ 30 „
Brae of Mar Dubrach	...	...	1	„ 30 „
Auchnachill in Strathdown, Duke of Gordon's				
County	...	...	1	„ 30 „
Head of Lochquoch Glengaries' Land	...	...	1	„ 30 „
Meunister in Brae Badenock, Duke of Gordon's				
County	...	...	1	„ 30 „
Garramore, in Brae Badenock, Duke of				
Gordon's County	...	...	1	„ 30 „
Glenmoriston's County	...	...	1	„ 30 „
				<u>300 „</u>

On the 21st May all agents to the regiments in the service who held commissions in the said regiments were ordered to resign them. The Queen's was one of the regiments named.

On the 25th July the King ordered General Sabine to review the Queen's, and Colonel Kirk was instructed to take measures to have the regiment in readiness for the review, and “to take such measures as he should judge most necessary upon the occasion.”

Kirk had been ordered, on the 29th May, to send in an exact return of the state and condition of the arms of the regiment, but appears to have neglected to send it in, as a peremptory order is sent on the 16th August for him to send it in “without delay.”

In the estimate for the Guards and Garrisons for 1721, Colonel Kirk's charge for the regiment, consisting of 445 men, was 10,502*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The half-pay of the regiment is given as only 1*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.** The allowances same as last year.

A warrant was sent out on the 24th January 1722 authorising colonels of regiments of Foot (Kirk's regiment named) to make two assignments of their off-reckonings for three years, towards furnishing them with a new set of arms and accoutrements. It appears from this document that the old arms and accoutrements were quite worn out, and the King feared the expense of furnishing new ones would be too onerous for the officers. In effect, the arrangement proposed was that instead of clothing the men in new clothing each year, they were to be made to last eighteen months, and in this manner it was hoped to reduce the expense of clothing the regiment.

* Treasury Papers, Vol. II. pp. 218, 271.

On the 3rd March orders were sent for the Queen's to march to Inverness to relieve General Macartney's regiment there, and Brigadier Preston, on the same day, was ordered to take care that the regiment was settled in their new quarters by the 20th May, in time for the projected review by the general officers. Kirk received a letter later on, informing him that the intended review was postponed till the beginning of August. On the 10th of the same month, the brigadier was ordered to see that the regiments under his command in the north marched out of their quarters in town three days before the elections, and did not return till two days after the election.

The Queen's was, on the 8th May, ordered, with other regiments, to be encamped near Inverness. Amongst the numbers of orders for the conduct of the troops while in camp, was one by the King that divine service should be regularly performed, during the time the forces were encamped. Colonel Kirk was directed to order his chaplain to repair forthwith to his duty in camp. The regiments remained in camp till the 4th September, when the Queen's was marched into Inverness for winter quarters.

While the regiment was at the camp at Inverness an unfortunate circumstance happened, which resulted in the death of one of the officers. Kirk, writing in favour of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, enclosed the following account of the affair. In his letter he writes, that as the laws of Scotland were so severe against duelling "it leaveth no room for manslaughter," and he fears if the surviving officer comes up for trial he will be condemned to death. Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, therefore, "flings himself at His Majesty's feet for a pardon." The account of the affair, as stated in the memorial, was as follows:—Captain Manning joined the regiment at Edinburgh, and three days after joining, he came to Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, who was then in command, asking leave to go to England to recruit for his company. As there were only eleven officers with the regiment, the rest being on recruiting service, his application had to be refused, upon which Captain Manning said he would apply to a higher authority for leave. Another time, Colonel Graham had to reprimand him for endeavouring to impose upon him at a review, by having in his company one superannuated man and two men from another regiment. From this time Captain Manning according to the memorial, took every opportunity of aspersing and maligning Colonel Graham, representing him as proud, arbitrary, and tyrannical for calling out the regiment too often for discipline and drill. A further injury was done to the Colonel

by Captain Manning spreading a report that Colonel Kirk had severely reprimanded him for his treatment of the regiment, which, Colonel Kirk writes, was as false as it was malicious, tending to the creating of jealousies in weak minds, and the utter dissolution of all discipline and good order. Another instance is stated of bad conduct on the part of Captain Manning having, when on duty at the camp, been absent when the picquet was to turn out. Colonel Graham, meeting him afterwards, asked him whether he was the officer for that command; he answered he was, but he had forgotten it, and then turned upon his heel, with all the contempt and disdain he could show. The weakness of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, in not at once ordering him under arrest, no doubt led to the final catastrophe. On the 24th August, Colonel Graham meeting Captain Manning, informed him he would like to talk over some affairs with him which he had heard the day before, upon which Manning replied, if he would walk towards the Strand, he would follow him. He then went and endeavoured to borrow a sword from Captain Digg, who refused it, and, being apprehensive of a quarrel, he went with him to Colonel Graham, and asked both whether there was any quarrel between them, which they both denied. Two hours after this, Manning having been successful in getting a sword (the account of the transaction does not say why Captain Manning was disarmed) from another officer, went in search of Colonel Graham, and meeting him near the guard house, he said to him "Colonel, when will you meet me," upon which the other said, "I will follow you to the Strand," upon which Captain Manning went on to the fort. When Colonel Graham arrived there, and asked Manning some questions, the latter replied, "Are you come here to capitulate?" and immediately drew his sword. The encounter then took place, Captain Manning being killed. Colonel Graham seems to have been pardoned, as he was in the regiment up to the year 1743.*

On return to quarters in Inverness Kirk was, on 24th September, ordered to send to Lord Cadogan, as soon as possible, an account of what disbursements had been made by him for the services of the regiment from the day of their encampment to the day they marched into winter quarters. On the 29th of the same month he was ordered to send in a list of the old men in the regiment that were not fit for service, "so that able men might be enlisted in their stead."

* Domestic State Papers, Scotland, 1725, September to December, No. 17.

There is no doubt an error in the Calendar of this paper, as the regiment was in camp in Inverness in 1722. In 1723 they went to Fort William, and in 1724 to Edinburgh; in 1725 they were ordered to Aberdeen.

It appears to have been a practice, about this time, to allow the private soldier to hire himself out to work at day labour. The King having been informed of this, sent a strict order to the effect that as this is "contrary to all discipline, and at this juncture especially may be attended with very mischievous and dangerous consequences," particular care was to be taken for the future to prevent any such practices.*

It appears to have been the intention of the authorities to have sent detachments of the regiment into the Highlands, but the intention was abandoned, as Colonel Kirk was informed his regiment was "to remain entire," as it was not intended to make detachments from there to relieve those now in the Highlands.†

A detachment was nevertheless sent in search of "the attainted persons lately returned from beyond the seas," who were reported to have been lurking in the north of Scotland. A letter dated 11th September, from Secretary Treby to the "officer Commanding in Chief Colonel Kirk's regiment," complains that the party that had been with Captain MacNeil in the Highlands, had neglected to send an account of what had been done by them either to Lord Cadogan or to the writer, and he further writes, "It is not necessary to give reasons why we desire such an account, but you will take care to return the best account the officer of your regiment can give."‡ The attainted persons to whom the correspondence refers were, amongst others, the Marquis Tullibardine, the renowned Marshal Keith, the Earl of Seaforth, and Lord George Murray. A fearful storm off Cape Finisterre on the 10th March dispersed the ships that were bringing over the rebels, and the weakened and dispirited forces commanded by the Scotch lords and gentlemen that were able to land were afterwards defeated by the King's troops at Glensheil on the 10th June.§

The King had left for his usual visit to his German dominions early in the year, and the conspirators had agreed upon his departure as a signal for the attempt to raise the standard of revolt. Lord Mahon, in his history,|| ascribes this "second growth of Jacobitism" to the effect produced on the public mind, by the publication of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. Bishop Atterbury, one of its editors, was afterwards tried by the House of Lords for his complicity in the treasonable attempt at rebellion, and was convicted. He had to leave the kingdom (though his estates were not forfeited), and died in Paris in 1732.

* Domestic Entry Book, 1721-1735, Vol. 8.

† War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 152, p. 68.

‡ Ibid., p. 73.

§ Collins' Peerage, Vol. I, p. 442.

|| Lord Mahon, History, Vol. II., p. 51.

The loyal inhabitants of Portsmouth presented an address to the King on the 16th June, congratulating him on the timely discovery of the traitorous designs made against him and his government. The address, after the strongest expressions of dissent at the effort of the conspirators to disturb the tranquillity of the kingdom, offered the services of the gentlemen and burgesses to discover and defeat all designs against the King and his government. The address contains the names of the Mayor, the Governor of Portsmouth, Lieutenant-General Macartney, Sir John Morris, Sir Charles Wager, who were severally introduced to the King when they delivered their address by the Duke of Bolton, the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton.*

In the estimate for the charges of guards, garrisons, &c. in Great Britain, the regiment is given as having 445 men, and the annual cost 10,502*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The assignment by Colonel Kirk to Robert Mann and William Daye of the off-reckonings of the regiment for the payment of clothing and accoutrements for the year was 1,864*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*

The regiment was again reviewed by Major-General Sabine on the 30th June.

On the 24th January 1723 orders were received that the regiment was to be augmented by the addition of one sergeant, one drummer, and nineteen men to each company, or a total augmentation of ten sergeants, ten drummers, and 190 men. It is singular that the order to provide the halberds, drums, muskets, and bayonets, "with all expedition" for the augmentation is dated two days before the order for the increase to the strength. The regiment had also been augmented in January by an extra company, the establishment of which was one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, three corporals, two drummers, and fifty-four private men. The total strength of the regiment is given as 665, including officers. The cost of the clothing and accoutrements for the augmented men was to be 748*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.* The off-reckoning account for the clothing of the whole regiment for the year was 1,871*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* An order was received on the 11th April for the regiment to be relieved at Inverness by General Sabine's regiment, then stationed at Perth. The Queen's were to proceed to Fort William, to relieve Lieutenant-General Macartney's regiment. The orders for these reliefs must have been changed, as on the 14th April next year General Sabine's regiment relieved the Queen's at Fort William, the Queen's going to Edinburgh to relieve General Macartney's regiment.

* St. James Evening Post, June 19, 1722.

† Audit Office Enrolments, Vol. 33, 5 March 1721/2.

stationed there, the latter going on to Berwick. They were to be in their new quarters by the 20th May. On arriving at Fort William two sergeant parties were to be sent out, one to Awmore (?), the other to Corran-Argower, each post within six miles of Fort William. These detachments were "found to be of singular use in stopping the thieves from boating and swimming off stolen cattle and horses at the said places." The commander-in-chief at Fort William was ordered to supply the detachments with food from the stores in Fort William, and for greater security it was to be conveyed by a sergeant's party. A complaint was, on 21st May, lodged against Ensign Johnson of the regiment by Sir Patrick Strachan, Barrackmaster-General for North Britain, for hindering persons who had contracted to cut turf for the barrack-master, "whereby he is disappointed of a year's firing." The ensign appears to have commanded a detachment at Bornera (?).

A petition was presented on the 2nd December to the Lords of the Treasury by "Piercy Kirk, Esq.," for payment to him of a sum of 390*l.* 8*s.* 11¼*d.*, which he averred was due to him by Her late Majesty Queen Anne for his salary as housekeeper from 23th December 1713 to 1st August 1714, at the rate of 650*l.* per annum.

An entry in the Journals of the House of Commons* refers to a debt due by the Crown to the five English regiments "left undetermined by the late commissioners for determining the debts due to the army." There is an order to pay the Queen's Regiment the sum of 2,857*l.* 17*s.* 2¾*d.*, owing for the period 24th June 1705 to 22nd December 1708.

Major-General Sabine again reviewed the regiment on the 25th July.

The establishment of the regiment in 1724 was 655 officers and men, and the cost for the year 13,307*l.* 3*s.* Another authority gives the cost as 13,270*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* for 366 days. The King, on the 6th February 1724, sent notice to the Board of General Officers that he contemplated the reduction in the eleven regiments of Foot in Great Britain, of two private men per company, from and after the 23rd of the same month. The allowances were to be the same as given in 1720.

General Sabine's regiment, on the 14th April, relieved the Queen's at Fort William, and the latter marched to Edinburgh, relieving General Macartney's regiment there, who marched to Berwick for their summer quarters. On the Queen's arriving at

* Journals of the House of Commons, 1722-1727, Vol. 20, May 21st.

Edinburgh, when they had got settled in their quarters, new clothing was delivered to them.

There would seem to have been some desertions in the regiment while in Edinburgh. A court-martial, held on 25th June, sentenced a soldier of the Queen's named John Richardson to corporal punishment for desertion. On the 24th and 27th returns were asked for by Secretary Pelham of the officers and men of the regiment. The returns were to specify the dates of the officers' commissions, and the number of years they had been in the Army, the number of men who had died or deserted from the regiment since the date of the last return.

On the 17th October Colonel Kirk was ordered to furnish the non-commissioned officers and the privates with swords "as soon as he possibly could."*

The establishment books contain a warrant dated 9th June 1724, "for deducting the subsistence of two men per troop or company from the captains, in case they do not keep them complete according to the establishment."

All the companies composing the regiment were mustered on the 23rd February 1725, each consisting of 54 effective private men. From and after that date they were ordered to be reduced by the discharge of two men per company, the quota having been fixed at fifty-two.

On the 10th April instructions were sent of the future disposition of the various regiments of Foot in North Britain, as follows:—

A disposition of the Cantonment of the several Regiments of Foot in North Britain.

Major-General Saline's to continue where they are.

Brigadier Groves to quarter six companies at Inverness, two at Nairn, two at Forres, and to continue their detachment at Killieweemen till further orders.

Major-General Whetham's to march six companies to Elgin, one to Lochabars, near Gordon Castle, one to Cullen, and two to Bampf.

Colonel Kirk's to march to New and Old Aberdeen, leaving a detachment of a subaltern and 24 men at Innersnate, till relieved by Cadogan's, and a company at Leith till relieved from Berwick, at which time they march and join the regiment.

Lieutenant-General Macartney's to march five companies to Dundee, one to Arbroth, two to Montrose, and two to Stonehive.

Colonel Cadogan's, one company to march to the barrack of Innersnate, two to Stirling, and seven to Perth, till further orders.

Earl Deloraine's, four companies to march to the Canongate of Edinburgh, and one to Leith, to remain there until further orders.

* War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 153, p. 135.

A detachment of twenty-four Dragoons from Campbell's regiment to go to Forfar, and the same number from Stair's to Cooper in Angus, each detachment to be commanded by a subaltern, a quartermaster, and a serjeant with a drum.

A letter was sent to Kirk, informing him of this change of quarters, and that in all probability there would be an encampment of some of the regiments, his being one. He was to send his camp equipage and such other necessaries for the regiment by sea to Inverness, near which place it was intended to encamp the troops.

Some little trouble seems to have been experienced in April in consequence of the detention by the mayor and sheriffs of Nottingham of a deserter named Holmes, who was concerned in a suit being tried there. The Attorney-General had to be appealed to, for his decision in the case.

The usual annual assignment of the off-reckonings of the "serjeants, corporals, drums, and sentinels" of the regiment for the payment of the clothing, was made, on 9th April, by Colonel Kirk to R. Mann and W. Daye. The amount is given as 1,906*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

The establishment of the regiment on the 31st May was 655 men, officers included, and the cost per diem 36*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, and for 365 days 13,270*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, including allowances to the widows, to the colonel for clothing, to the captains for recruiting, and to the agents, as given in the establishment of 27th March 1721.*

The King in the month of March decided that all the non-commissioned officers and private men should wear swords.

A letter from the Board of General Officers, who were reporting on the clothing, as to whether this order was intended to apply to all the regiments of Foot, including the Foot Guards and the men in garrisons and independent companies, elicits the reply from the War Secretary Pelham that "no positive instructions could be given till such time as it is known what regiments should be sent from Ireland to relieve those at Port Mahon and Gibraltar."†

A later letter in the same month directs that the regiments at Majorca and Gibraltar should be by the King's orders, furnished with swords, the same as the troops at home.

On the 25th June a serious riot took place at Glasgow. The cause of the disturbance was a decision of the House of Commons, in opposition to the opinion of the Minister Walpole, to

* War Office, Establishment Book, 1725-1727, No. 84, and Journals of the House of Commons, 1722-1727, Vol. 20.

† War Office, General Officers' Letter Book, 1715-1742.

put a duty of 3*d.* on every barrel of ale brewed. This tax was to take the place of the malt duty, which the Scotchmen had persistently evaded. The Excise officers who attempted to collect the tax were maltreated, and the house of the member for Glasgow, Daniel Campbell, was wrecked. The riot appearing to be of a serious nature, Major-General Wade, who was in command of the troops in the north, and who had been engaged in constructing the great military roads of the Highlands, immediately ordered up five companies of Colonel Clayton's regiment. Carpenter's Dragoons were also ordered to the north, and the regiments encamped at Inverness ordered to hold themselves in readiness. In the meantime two companies of Lord Deloraine's regiment had entered the town at the request of the Provost, from whom the officer in command was to take his orders.

Shortly after entering the town the soldiers were stoned, and cries were heard of "Down with Walpole and up with Seaforth." The mob were further excited by being informed that the Mackenzies were up in the north, and would soon come to their assistance. The soldiers at last, having warned the mob, but without effect, fired on them, killing and wounding several. This further incensed the rioters, and the Provost most unaccountably advised the officer to retire his men, which he did. The troops were pursued as far as Dumbarton. At the instigation of the rioters, they were refused admission into the town, and had to take refuge in the castle. General Wade, in his report to the Duke of Roxburgh, Secretary of State for Scotland, suggested that the riot was the beginning of rebellion, and "is the usual way of the Jacobites, who never fail to mix themselves with all mobs, and to take all advantages of creating disturbances to the Government." He enclosed a letter which gave colour to the idea of rebellion, as it informed the authorities that on the 16th three foreign men-of-war took harbour two leagues south of Stornoway, Lewis, having on board about 280 men. Wade therefore advised that the two regiments of Kirk and Macartney should not move from their quarters until it should be seen what further designs those on board the ships should have. "Kirk being at Aberdeen and Macartney at Dundee, Montrose, &c., in case the ships landed men in the north, the regiments are so far on their way to Inverness, and if they land in the west towards Glasgow, they can soon be sent to form a camp there." General Wade's arrangements for the protection of the King's interests met with the complete approval of the Government, and he was thanked for his prompt and vigorous action.

On the 8th July he reported that the troops ordered up had arrived at their respective quarters, and consisted of Lord Stair's

regiment of Dragoons, four troops of Colonel Campbell's Dragoons, eight companies of Lord Deloraine's Foot, and one of the newly raised Highland companies, with four field pieces and eight cohorn mortars. The two companies of Lord Deloraine's regiment that took action against the rioters were not allowed to join their regiment, for fear of incensing the mob. General Wade himself went to Glasgow, leaving Edinburgh guarded by five companies of Colonel Clayton's regiment, two companies of Highlanders, and two troops of Campbell's Dragoons. On his arrival at Glasgow he sent a letter to the magistrates, saying that he was ordered by the Government to march a body of troops into the town to support the civil power, and having been informed that some of the inhabitants had armed themselves, he requested the magistrates to collect these arms and lodge them in some proper place or magazine, to prevent any mischief that might arise between the townspeople and the forces. Some slight disturbances occurred during the arrest of the rioters at Irvine and Elgin, but the guard succeeded in bringing twenty-one of the rioters to Edinburgh to be tried, and sent the Provost and magistrates to Edinburgh under a guard. The reports of the disaffection of the clans appear to have been false, as they offered to General Wade, by letters and messages, to pay a punctual obedience to the King's commands. The metropolis of Scotland was also not free from a suspicion of disloyalty.

The Duke of Newcastle, on 5th August, writing to General Wade, says he is sorry to find that the disturbances in Scotland were far from being at an end, and that it was scarce extinguished in Glasgow before it showed itself in Edinburgh. He hoped by the directions the general has given for quartering the troops in and about Edinburgh, that the peace of the kingdom would be preserved. By the end of August the tumults were at an end and the culprits punished, and on the 24th, the Duke of Newcastle wrote to Wade that he was glad to find him back at the camp at Inverness.

On the 25th September Wade wrote from the camp at Inverness that the Clans MacIntosh and McPherson had delivered up their arms at the barrack of Ruthven in Badenoch, and that he had also issued summonses to Tarn, Bredalbane, and Duke of Gordon's followers in Badenoch and the neighbouring counties. He feared he would be soon obliged to break up his camp, as the snow had begun to fall in the mountains, but he would do so by detachments, and make a further progress in disarming the Clans who were engaged in the rebellion.

On the 20th October he again wrote to the Duke, informing him that he had completed what was to be done in the Northern

Highlands and had arrived at Dunkeld, having on his way received the arms of Bredalbane, and the Brae of Mar and those of Athol, which latter were delivered up to him at Dunkeld. He wrote that the Highlanders now travelled to their fairs and markets with only a staff in their hands, instead of guns, broadswords, dirks, and pistols. When the general first came to Inverness, he caused Lake Ness to be accurately surveyed, and had had a vessel built, which he hoped to launch at the beginning of November. This vessel had been built to preserve communication between Inverness and Killyhunin (supposed to be Fort Augustus), and would carry a company of soldiers with all their arms. She was built in the form of a galley with oars and sails. With this precaution he trusted he had secured the navigation of the lake, "as it never freezes even in the coldest weather, and the galley will, except in storms and hurricanes, be able to patrol the lake."

In this letter of 20th October, he informed the Duke that the arms that were brought into Bredalbane included those of the famous Rob Roy, who sent in a larger proportion, and in a handsomer manner than his neighbours. The famous Scotch Chieftain came and made his submission to the general in the town, on the 19th October, and assured him (the general) he never had the least thought of entering into the rebellion from any dislike he had to the Government, and from any attachment he had to the Pretender, but to avoid the prosecution of his enemy, the Duke of Montrose, with whom he said he had since accommodated matters. This, the general goes on to remark, "appears the more probable from the civility with which he treated the King's soldiers whenever he met with them in the mountains, whom he never used to part with, without drinking the health of King George. He has just now sent in his letter of submission."*

General Wade continued at his work in the pacification of the Highland Clans until the 18th November, when he left Edinburgh for London. The camp was broken up at the beginning of October in consequence of the excessive bad weather that had then set in. He had, when breaking up the camp, ordered detachments of the troops to be sent to the various places appointed for arms to be given up. The new Highland companies were also put on duty. The total number of arms delivered up is stated to have been upwards of 2,600. Upon General Wade's departure, Colonels James Campbell and Clayton were left in command in the North.

The establishment of the regiment continued the same. Sum voted for it was 13,270*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

* Domestic State Papers, Scotland, 1725. September to December No. 17.

The regiment remained quartered in Scotland during the whole of 1726. The amount paid for clothing, according to the assignment of Colonel Kirk to Messrs. Mann and Daye, being 1,759*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* The establishment of the regiment was the same as before, the number given in the return on 9th May being 635 men, including officers; cost, 12,027*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

A muttering of war was heard in the land at the beginning of the year, in consequence of the indignity supposed to have been offered by France to Spain in the refusal to betroth the Infanta to the youthful King of France. The courts of Madrid and Vienna were by this petty quarrel placed in antagonism to the courts of Versailles and St. James. A treaty had been made in Vienna in the year before. One of the clauses was said to be an agreement to place the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. This led the English to make preparations for war. It was a curious commentary upon the changeful nature of the relations of this country with the Powers on the continent. England now found herself allied by the Hanover treaty with her former foes in the Spanish Succession wars

CHAPTER III.

REGIMENT IN LONDON—SEA SERVICE—PARMA SUC-
CESSION—REGIMENT SENT TO GIBRALTAR.

1727.

CONTENTS.—Regiment ordered to Shrewsbury—Moved to Chester and Namptwich—After several Changes of Quarters moved to Bristol—Title of Regiment altered to “Queen’s Royal Regiment of Foot”—Augmentation of Regiment—Establishment and Cost—Kirk ordered Abroad on service as Lieutenant-General—Off- reckonings—The Brighton Maid’s soldiering—Troubles with the Authorities at Bristol—Regiment moved to Devizes, &c.—Deserter shot—Strength and Cost of Regiment—Regiment ordered to London—Detailed for Guards in London—Review by the King—Detachment ordered as a Guard of Honour for the Princess Amelia at Tunbridge Wells—Regiment ordered to Maidstone, Canterbury, Sandwich, and Deal—A Company ordered to Ramsgate—Spain demands Restitution of Gibraltar—House of Commons refuses—Aid to Civil Power—Desertions—Off- reckonings—Regiment moved to Salisbury, Fisherton, Southampton, Winchester, Lymington, and Ringwood—Treaty of Seville—Reduction of National Forces ordered—Discussion on Treaty—Two Companies of the Regiment disbanded—Further Reduction of Regiment—Particulars of Clothing—Establishment and Cost of Regiment—Kirk ordered to make Regiment fit for Foreign Service—The New Establishment—Embarkation of Regiment for Gibraltar—Orders for New Clothing on King’s Accession Day—Establishment and Cost of Regiment—Troubles out of the Seville Treaty—Emperor of Germany objects to Treaty—Death of Duke of Parma and commencement of Intrigues for Succession—Treaty between the Emperor and England—Joint Treaty between the Emperor, Great Britain, Spain, and the United Provinces—England engages to conduct Don Carlos to Parma—Sir Charles Wager appointed to command the Fleet—The Queen’s one of the Regiments for the Expedition—Names of Ships carrying the Queen’s Regiment—Fleet anchors in Gibraltar Bay—Embarkation of the Queen’s and other Regiments—Fleet joined at Barcelona by the Spaniards—Arrival of the allied Fleet at Leghorn—The English Fleet returns to Gibraltar—Disembarkation of the English Regiments—Cost of Regiment—Augmentation of Home Regiments—Strength of Regiment—Amount of Off- reckonings—Warrant for Stoppages—Walpole’s Financial Schemes—Public Debt thought a Safeguard against the Pretender—The Polish War—Strength of Regiment and Cost—Death of the Duke of Berwick—Large number of Officers on leave—Strength of Regiment—All Officers ordered to rejoin Regiment—General Muster of Troops at Gibraltar—Establishment and Cost of Regiment—Deficiencies in Numbers—Death of Queen Caroline—Establishment and Cost of Regiment—Absent Officers ordered to join the Regiment—Progress of Recruiting—Birth of Prince George of Wales, afterwards George III.—Off- reckonings—Augmentation of Strength of Regiment—Again augmented—Spain and our Colonies—Declaration of War against Spain—Accession

of Maria Theresa—Spain threatens to bombard Gibraltar—Establishment and Cost of Regiment.

ON the 2nd January Colonel Kirk was ordered to summon all the absent officers to repair forthwith to their respective posts, as the regiment and Macartney's were to be brought from Scotland, and were to march at once to Berwick, where they would receive orders as to their further progress. The regiments of Kirk and Macartney had been chosen out of all those in the north to return home, as they had been the longest away from England. On arriving at Berwick they found orders waiting for them to march, *viâ* Carlisle, direct to Shrewsbury. The King in these orders wrote that as allowances have been made for the furnishing an entire new set of arms and tents (the camp necessities having been formerly supplied),* he expects Kirk will have everything needful in store at his head-quarters, in order to be in readiness to march to take the field at an hour's notice.†

On arrival at Shrewsbury they were ordered to be quartered in the town. Next month they had to leave the town during the assizes. On the 18th April the regiment moved to Chester and Namptwich; the companies at the latter place on arrival were ordered to Manchester. They were, after a short stay, moved on to Sudbury and Stowmarket, and on 25th May again sent back to Chester and Manchester, eight companies to the former and four to the latter town. On the 4th July they removed to Wells, Shepton Mallet, and From, and on the 27th the whole regiment marched, and were quartered in Bristol. They were to relieve in Somersetshire Colonels Groves' and Murray's regiments, who were to be embarked for Ireland. The Queen's were directed to aid the civil powers in suppressing any riots that might arise with the colliers, who were apparently giving trouble. The marching order of the 27th is the first time the regiment was styled "The Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Foot," the designation having been altered from the "Princess of Wales' Own Regiment" on the death of the King, which occurred on the 10th June 1727.‡

The regiment, with others, had been ordered to be augmented by eight men per company. This order is dated 25th February. The total of the establishment of the regiment is, therefore, increased this year, the numbers being given on the 9th May as 857, officers included, and the cost 45*l.* 10*s.* per diem, and 16,622*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* for the 365 days, including all allowances.

* The King, on 25th February, ordered forty-two tents, six halberds, and four drums, with cartouch boxes for the regiment.

† War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 156, pp. 66 to 84.

‡ The regiment is sometimes styled "The Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot."

		Per Diem.	For 365 Days.
A Regiment of Foot commanded by Col ^l Kirk.	<i>A Regiment of Foot. Field and Staff Officers.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Colonel, as Colonel, 12s. - - -	} 0 14 0	255 10 0
	In lieu of his servants, 2s. - - -		
	Lieut.-Col ^l , as Lieut.-Col ^l - - -	0 7 0	127 15 0
	Major, as Major - - - - -	0 5 0	91 5 0
	Chaplain - - - - -	0 6 8	121 13 4
	Adjutant - - - - -	0 4 0	73 0 0
	Quarter-Master, 4s. - - -	} 0 4 8	85 3 4
	In lieu of his servants, 8d. - - -		
	Surgeon, 4d., and Mate, 2s. 6d. -	0 6 6	118 12 6
		2 7 10	872 19 2
Consisting of twelve Companies of 60 Private men in each.	<i>One Company.</i>		
	Captain, 8s. - - - - -	} 0 10 0	182 10 0
	In lieu of his servants, 2s. - - -		
	Lieutenant, 4s. - - - - -	} 0 4 8	85 3 4
	In lieu of his servant, 8d. - - -		
	Ensign, 3s. - - - - -	} 0 3 8	66 18 4
	In lieu of his servant, 8d. - - -		
	Three Serjeants, each 18d. - - -	0 4 6	82 2 6
	Three Corporals, each 12d. - - -	0 3 0	54 15 0
	Two Drummers, each 12d. - - -	0 2 0	36 10 0
	Sixty effective Private men, each 8d.	2 0 0	730 0 0
		3 7 10	1,237 19 2
In all 857 men, Officers included.	Allowance to the widows - - -	0 1 4	24 6 8
	Allowance to the Col ^l and for clothing lost by deserters, &c.	0 1 2	21 5 10
	Allowance to the Captain for recruiting.	0 1 0	18 5 0
	Allowance to the Agent - - -	0 0 6	9 2 6
		3 11 10	1,310 19 2
	The pay of ten Companies more, of the like numbers and at the same rates as the Company above mentioned.	35 18 4	13,109 11 8
	<i>One Company of Granadiers.</i>		
	Captain, 8s. - - - - -	—	—
	In lieu of his servants, 2s. - - -	0 10 0	182 10 0
	Two Lieutenants, each 4s. = 8s. -	—	—
	In lieu of their servants, 1s. 4d. -	0 9 4	170 6 8
	Three Serjeants, each 18d. - - -	0 4 6	82 2 6
	Three Corporals, each 12d. - - -	0 3 0	54 15 0
	Two Drummers, each 12d. - - -	0 2 0	36 10 0
	Sixty effective Private men, each 8d.	2 0 0	730 0 0
		3 8 10	1,256 4 2

		Per Diem.	For 365 Days.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Carried forward -	3 8 10	1,256 4 2
	Allowance to the widows -	0 1 4	24 6 8
	Allowance to the Col ^l and for clothing lost by deserters, &c.	0 1 2	21 5 10
	Allowance to the Captain for re- cruiting, &c.	0 1 0	18 5 0
	Allowance to the Agent -	0 0 6	9 2 6
		3 12 10	1,329 4 2
	Total for this Regiment -	45 10 10	16,622 14 2

The establishment in January before the augmentation was 635, and cost 13,027*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* The augmentation to the regiment was not only the eight men per company, but also two additional companies to the battalion. The warrant for the supply of arms is dated 4th March. The Ordnance were also to supply forty-two tents, six halberds, and four drums, with cartouch boxes in proportion.* The King was anxious that the augmentation of the regiment should be made quickly. On the 31st March he directs that a letter be written to Kirk to ask him what progress he had made in his recruiting for the augmentation. He was also ordered to distinguish the new men from the old.

A warrant was drawn on 27th April for 120*l.*, to be distributed equally in the several companies of the regiment for the expense of raising the additional men. The officers were to be diligent in recruiting, and they were to take care that their respective companies were complete by the 24th May, when a review of the regiment would be made by a general officer, who was to report how far they had obeyed the King's order.

On the 12th May Kirk received notice that, as the King had designed to send a body of troops abroad, he had appointed him to serve with the said troops in the quality of lieutenant-general. He was to be in readiness to start on the first notice. On the 15th June Kirk was ordered to return the strength of his regiment, and a list of the officers, specifying how long and where they had served abroad, and the dates of their commissions.

The amount charged as off-reckonings, and paid for clothing this year, was 2,338*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The cost of the additional men's clothing is given as 189*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* The levy money for the augmentation was 400*l.*

One of the soldiers of the regiment inspired a grand passion in the heart of a Brighton damsel. She could not resist following

* War Office Miscellany Book, 1724-1730, Vol. 524.

him. Being unable to join the Queen's, she, after disguising herself, enlisted as a private in the 5th Regiment, when she was about eighteen years of age. She lived far on into the present century, dying in 1821 at the grand age of 107 years.

General Sir Frederick Hamilton, in his *History of the Guards*,* notices a review of the Guards which he says took place on the 22nd June 1727, and he writes that the Queen's regiment and the fifteenth were ordered up to London to take the Guard's duties in town while they were being reviewed by the King. The Guards' historian seems to have been in error as to the year this took place. The Queen's were not in London in 1727, but, as will be seen later, they were ordered up to town next year to be reviewed at Blackheath, precise instructions being given as to their quarters. Cannon, not usually very accurate, gives the date of the review of the 2nd and 15th and 29th regiments, June 1728, and this date corresponds with the orders given.† A further corroboration is given in an order to the magistrates, justices of the peace, &c. to impress waggons and carriages to convey the clothing of the regiment from London to Chester and Manchester on their return.‡ If the regiment had been ordered for this duty in London only nineteen days after the death of the old King, some record would have been found of their march.

In February 1728 Brigadier Kirk received orders to transmit an account of the strength of the regiment to the War Office, and he was ordered to send a similar return on the 1st of every succeeding month. The return was to be by companies, each company being distinguished by the name of its captain.

There seems to have been considerable friction between the officers and the civil magistrates during the time the regiment was at Bristol. The officers complained to the War Office that they had met with great discouragement from the magistrates in recruiting, "one Humphrey Trustram having been discharged and stripped of the King's clothes although admitted to be fairly enlisted." Secretary Pelham expressed surprise at these proceedings, and having had occasion to write on this subject in March and May of the previous year, when Brigadier Pocock's regiment was at Bristol, he reproaches the magistrates with their action, and expresses his opinion that the officers might reasonably expect the assistance of the magistrates, seeing that the regiment was

* Hamilton's *Guards*, Vol. II., p. 88.

† Cannon's *Fifteenth Foot*, pp. 29, 30.

‡ War Office, *Miscellany Book*, 1724-1731, Vol. 524.

ordered to assist them when they were not able of their own authority to protect the city against the outrages of the colliers. In a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Graham he incloses the explanation of the mayor of Bristol, which was to the effect that the man Trustram had not been taken for a soldier. The Minister adds a postscript to his letter, "If you can put an end to this squabble without any further complaint on either side, I should think you acted prudently and right."* It does not seem that the commanding officer was successful, for on the 27th March Kirk wrote a letter to Secretary Pelham asking that the regiment should be removed from Bristol, in reply to which he is informed on 2nd April that orders had been sent for them to be relieved by Lord Trelawney's regiment. The order to the Queen's to march away was dated 2nd April. They were to march and be quartered as follows:—Two companies at Devizes, one at Marlborough, two at Warminster, one at Hindon, six at Wilton and Salisbury. The service at Bristol must have been very distasteful, as desertions were very numerous, and furnished strong proof of the desirability of removing the regiment. Two of the deserters were tried at Salisbury and sentenced to death, but "the King not being inclined to punish both of them" directed Lieutenant-Colonel Graham to let him know which of the two appeared to the court to be the most notorious offender. Cross was pardoned by the King's clemency, and Richard Bent shot.

The establishment of the regiment on the 27th May was twelve companies of sixty men in each, total including officers, 857. The cost per diem, 45*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, and for 366 days, 16,668*l.* 5*s.*

On the 5th June the regiment was ordered up to London, particulars of the route being given. They were to be quartered at Blackheath, Greenwich, Woolwich and Charlton, and were to remain in those quarters till they had been reviewed by the King. His Majesty fixed upon Blackheath as the place for the review. Colonel Harrison's, the 15th Regiment, was ordered to be reviewed at the same time. The 22nd June (o.s.), was the date first fixed for the review, but was afterwards altered to the 29th (o.s.), the alteration being in consequence of the King reviewing his three regiments of Foot Guards on that day. The Queen's and the 15th Regiment were detached to do the Guards' duties in London during the time the Guards were absent at the review. The

* War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 157, pp. 162, 165.

following is the detail of these duties and the strength of the detachments:—

Tower	...	1	officer, non-com ^d	officers proportionate,	70	sentinels
Windsor	...	1	officer, 2 serg ^{ts} , 2 corp ^s , 2 drum ^{rs} ,	40	„	
Hampton Court		1	„ 2 „ 2 „ 2 „	24	„	
Greenwich	...	1	„ 2 „ 2 „ 2 „	20	„	
					154	

A list of the towns most convenient for quartering the regiments pending the review was sent to Kirk, and included Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Lewisham, Eltham, Peckham, and Camberwell, and he was requested to send word by messenger what place he made choice of.

The London Gazette of 29th June contains the following short account of the review.

“This day their Majesties went from Richmond to Blackheath, when the Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot commanded by Brigadier Piercy Kirk and the regiment of Foot commanded by Colonel Henry Harrison (the 15th) passed in review before His Majesty and made a very fine appearance, after which their Majesties returned to Richmond.”

After the review a detachment of the regiment was ordered to march to Tunbridge Wells as a guard of honour to the Princess Amelia. The following is a copy of the order:—

It is his Majesty's Pleasure that after the Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Foot under your Command hath been Reviewed by His Majesty upon Blackheath you cause a Detachment to be made from thence consisting of Fifty Men with Non Commⁿ Officers proportionable, and march under the Command of One Captain, One Lieutenant and One Ensign with the Colours to Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells, there to attend as a Guard upon Her Highness The Princess Amelia during the time of her continuance there, And you are to take Care that in your March thither, they rest but one Night in a Place, the Sundays excepted, Wherein &c. Given at Whitehall this 27th day of June 1728.

By his Maj^{ty's} Command,
H. PELHAM.

To Brig^r Kirke Colonel of the Queen's
Own Royal Reg^t of Foot; or to
the Officer Commanding in Chief
the said Reg^t and Detachment
above mention'd.*

The chief constable of Tunbridge Wells was ordered to appoint them a guard room for their better convenience and accommodation.

* War Office, Marching Book, 1728, Vol. 30, p. 146.

The regiment was ordered to march and to start "as soon as the review was over" to the following places:—Four companies to Maidstone, six to Canterbury, one to Sandwich, and one to Deal.

The companies at Maidstone were ordered to march out of the town during the assizes in July. On the 23rd July the guard of honour to the Princess Amelia was ordered to join the head-quarters of the regiment, the Princess having left for Hampton Court.

The inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells complained that the quartering of the detachment on them was a grievous burden, they averred they had always been exempt from this duty "on account of their giving the greater convenience to the persons who repair to the Wells" (a rather curious reason!). The detachment was therefore ordered to encamp near the town.* In November the company at Sandwich was ordered to Ramsgate.

An event happened this year which concerns our history only in a small degree. Signor Como, resident at St. James from the Court of Parma, was ordered to quit the kingdom because his master paid to the Pretender the honours due to the King of Great Britain. The Duke of Parma's death, which occurred in the beginning of 1731 and the interest of England in the accession of Don Carlos to the ancient Duchies of Parma and Placentia, caused the regiment, as will be seen in the account of events in that year, to have its first service at sea, the regiment forming part of the troops sent in the Fleet to protect Don Carlos and enforce his claims to the Duchies.

Considerable discussion took place in the House this year upon the positive demand made by the Court of Spain for the restitution of Gibraltar, to which the King had, it was said, consented. A resolution was passed that the House entirely relied upon His Majesty taking effectual care in the treaty at Seville, then being arranged (but which was not definitely signed until the 9th November next year), to secure his undoubted right to Gibraltar and Minorca, so as to ensure, by the possession of those places, the safety of the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom.

The assignment of the off-reckonings of the regiment for payment of clothing, &c. was this year 2,331*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, the money being assigned to R. Mann and Wm. Daye as before, the assignment was made on 5th February.

In January a company of the regiment that had been sent to Feversham was, during the fair at that place, moved to Sittingbourne and Milton. An order was sent on the 19th February to the officer commanding the regiment, that they were to aid the

* War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 157, p. 283.

civil power at Sandwich or Ramsgate without waiting for orders from head quarters.

Numerous cases of desertions from the regiment are noted in the War Office Papers in the three months ending June, but no indication is given as to cause.

On the 9th May a warrant of attorney was given by Kirk, nominating and appointing William Adair of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, "agent for him and the said regiment." A later power gave the said agent authority to receive Kirk's salary as house-keeper of the palace of Whitehall. In both cases the witnesses were William Weston and Frederick Hodgson.

In the middle of April orders were sent for the regiment to move from their "present quarters" to places as follows:—Four companies to Salisbury and Fisherton; three companies to Southampton; three to Winchester; one to Lymington, and one to Ringwood. The Lymington company was moved at the end of the month to Ramsey. A sergeant's party that had been sent on duty to Wye did not rejoin the regiment till November.

Immediately after the signing of the treaty of Seville—negotiated by the plenipotentiaries of England, France, and Spain, which treaty had been arranged without the concurrence of the Emperor of Germany, and contrary to his right as established by the quadruple alliance—the King gave orders for a reduction of his land forces and of his Fleet. The treaty, which was not received with favour by the Houses of Parliament, was to secure the free uninterrupted exercise of the commerce of England, and contained, amongst other conditions, an agreement that the Court of Spain should make ample restitution for unlawful seizures and depredations. The Lords in opposition urged that the clause for the help given to Spain, to secure Don Carlos to the succession of the Duchies of Parma, Tuscany, and Placentia, was an affront to the Emperor, and was likely to involve us in an expensive war; also that throughout the whole treaty there seemed to be an artful omission of any express stipulation to secure Great Britain in her right to Gibraltar and Minorca.*

In accordance with the order for the reduction of the Army, Kirk was, on 12th November, ordered to disband his two youngest companies; later on in the month a further reduction was ordered of ten men per company. The orders were imperative, and notice was to be sent to Secretary Pelham as soon as the reduction was carried out. The arms of the disbanded companies were to be sent to Portsmouth. The reduced establishment was to be ten companies,

* Smollett, *History of England*, Vol. III., p. 139.

each company to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and fifty private soldiers. The best men of the two disbanded companies were to be retained.

In the new regulations for the clothing of the forces "in time of peace," it is again stated that a foot soldier is to be fitted with "a good full bodied cloth coat well lined, which may serve for a waistcoat the second year, a waistcoat, a pair of good kersey breeches, a pair of good strong stockings, a pair of good strong shoes, two good shirts and two good neck-cloths, also a good wig."

The agent, Mr. Adair, was ordered to send a list of the quarters of the regiment as soon as the two companies were disbanded. This list he forwarded to the War Office on the 13th of December. In the War Office papers is an abstract of the number of officers and soldiers which the several regiments of dragoons, foot guards, and regiments of foot were to consist of as follows:—For foot: colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, chaplain, adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon and mate; one company, captain, lieutenant and ensign, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and fifty-eight private men, eleven more of the companies to consist of the like numbers, but this is evidently before the reduction of the two companies.

The companies at Winchester were in January and February 1730 ordered to encamp out near the town during the assizes. The disposition of the regiment at this time was,—two companies at Southampton, two at Manchester, four at Salisbury, one at Ringwood, and one at Rumsey. A detachment, consisting of one ensign and twenty men, was sent from Southampton on the 19th February to Battle, in Sussex, and rejoined their company at Southampton in April. On the 18th of that month Kirk received orders that all officers absent on leave were to join at once, and he was also ordered to report his regiment as soon as possible in a fit condition for foreign service.

In June the regiment, with two others, was put under orders for foreign service. On the 3rd June a return was sent in giving the number of men and officers that was to form the establishment in each regiment—Brigadier Kirk's, Lord Trelawney's, and Lord Mark Kerr's (which had been exchanged for Major-General Groves' first ordered). The establishment was to be as follows:—One colonel and captain, one lieutenant-colonel and captain, one major and captain, seven captains, eleven lieutenants, nine ensigns, thirty sergeants, thirty corporals, twenty drummers, and 500 private men.

Staff: one chaplain, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon and one surgeon's mate. Total in each regiment 615 ; in the three, 1,845. Twenty women per regiment were to be allowed to go, or two women per company. Trelawney's regiment was to be shipped at Plymouth.

A number of letters were received in June with respect to the preparations to be made for the transport of the regiment. The four companies at Salisbury were, on 20th June, ordered to march to Southampton, and at the end of the month the order for the embarkation of the regiment was received, and was as follows :—

It is His Majesty's Pleasure, that you Cause the several Companys belonging to the Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Foot under your Command, to March forthwith from their present Quarters to Portsmouth, there to Embark for Foreign Service, on board such Transport Ships as shall be there and at Spithead on purpose to receive them.

Wherein &c. Given at Whitehall this 30th day of June 1730.*

By His Maj^{ty's} Command,

WM. STRICKLAND.

To Brig^r Piercy Kirke, Colonel of the
Queen's Own Regiment of Foot, or to
the Officer Commanding in Chief the
said Regiment.

The order to the Master-General of the Ordinance for the supply of tents is dated 10th June. In this order the strength of the regiment is given as ten companies, each containing three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and fifty effective private men.†

Later on they were allowed to enlarge their quarters, in case there was not sufficient room at Portsmouth, to Gosport.

A double chest of medicine was ordered to be put on board the transports for the use of the non-commissioned officers and the private men, and two months' subsistence money was to be issued in advance to enable them to provide themselves with camp and other necessaries before they embarked. It would appear that the regiment was delayed by the transports not being ready, as they were still at Winchester in July, but were ordered to leave for Portsmouth before the assizes came on. They did not actually embark until the 4th August. Some of the transports, even at that date, were still in the Thames, loading up with clothing and necessaries. An order was received on that date for

* War Office, Marching Book, 1730, Vol. 32, p. 29.

† War Office, Miscellany Book, 1730-1734, No. 525.

Ensign Musters, with his servant, to go on board, and to join his regiment at Gibraltar. Ensign Samuel Chaplain was left behind with the sick men at Portsmouth, and was, by order of 15th September, ordered to go by first ship to join his regiment.

Lieutenant-General Sabine, commanding at Gibraltar, was ordered, on 4th August, to permit the three regiments to land, and march into the garrison. He was to give them the best accommodation he could until further orders. Letters of later date give full and precise instructions as to subsistence and clothing. It would seem as if the troops in Gibraltar were in a bad state for clothing, as in a letter written in December the writer apprehends that the soldiers will be uneasy "when they see the last three regiments in their new clothes, and they so badly in want of theirs."*

On the 1st October the King sent an order to all regiments that his soldiers should not forget his Accession Day. Kirk received an order that he was to be careful to send a requisition for the clothing for his men while abroad, so that "the same may be put on their backs annually on the 11th June, Accession Day." Another order on the 16th February 1731 is more peremptory on this matter, as it recites, "The King admits of no excuse on this subject, and the field officers who are present with the regiment are to sign a certificate that the said clothing is issued, and to recite the particulars of every species thereof, which certificates, when signed by them, are to be given to the governor or officer commanding at Gibraltar, to be also signed by him and transmitted here (London) to be laid before the King.

The chaplain of the regiment seems to have had an objection to going abroad. A letter was sent to him on the 29th December, informing him that "unless he departs in six weeks' time another chaplain will be appointed in his room."

The establishment of the regiment was generally the same as in 1727, with the exception already noted that the total of the companies had been reduced from twelve to ten, and the number of men in each company from sixty to fifty. According to a return dated 14th December the total number of effectives on that date was 584, or thirty-one below their establishment.

The cost of the regiment was 35*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per diem, and 12,784*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for 365 days, including all allowances. Out of this

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1730-1734, No. 618.

† Audit Office, Enrolments, Vol. 37., and War Office, Establishment Book, 1730-1732, No. 856.

sum 1,713*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, the off-reckonings, was assigned from Kirk to Messrs. Mann and Daye for the clothing and accoutrements of the regiment.

The number of effective men at the beginning of 1731 was 574. The cost of each man weekly was 3*s.* 1½*d.* The total pay for four weeks was 356*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* The assignment of the off-reckonings for the clothing this year was 1,717*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

In this year the regiment took part in a little expedition from Gibraltar to Parma. The equivocal conduct of Charles VI., Emperor of Austria, with Spain, after the treaties of Vienna, also his private intrigues with the allies, so irritated the Court of Spain, that a separate treaty was arranged and signed at Seville on the 9th of November between Spain, England, and France, and which was necessarily quite behind the interests of Charles. By this alliance and treaty, which confirmed the treaty of Utrecht, the new allies guaranteed each other's possessions in every quarter of the globe, and agreed to secure the Infante Don Carlos in the succession to the Duchies of Parma, and also to defend him against any attempt to disturb him. By a clause of this new treaty the King of Spain relinquished his claims on Gibraltar and Minorca. The Emperor Charles was not long kept in ignorance of this, to him, damaging treaty, and issued instant orders for his troops to hold themselves in readiness for service.

On 23rd January Anthony Farnese, Duke of Parma and Tuscany, died, and England was called upon to fulfil that part of the Seville treaty relating to Don Carlos, the son of the King of Spain. The Duke had left a curious will, declaring that his wife was *enceinte*, and entreating the allied Powers of Europe to have compassion upon his people, and to defer the execution of their projects until the truth or otherwise of his assertion would be proved by time. Spain, doubting the truth of the late Duke of Parma's assertion, at once took steps to secure the Duchies for Don Carlos, but the Emperor Charles, encouraged by the disunion which he saw between the allies (caused by their diverse and complicated interests), had taken the bold step of at once sending troops into the Duchies, making the late Duke of Parma's will the pretext for this action. He publicly proclaimed that he took possession of the Duchies for the Infant, Don Carlos, who was to be invested only in case the Duchess Dowager should not be delivered of a prince. At this juncture England interposed, and the Imperial ministers being anxious for a reconciliation with England, another treaty was concluded on the 16th of March between the Emperor and

England, by which the former engaged not to oppose the introduction of 6,000 troops into the fortresses of Tuscany and Parma, and to abolish the Ostend Company, which had given such umbrage to the great maritime Powers. In return for this concession England on her part guaranteed the Pragmatic sanction, "a succession of the Austrian hereditary dominion to the heirs female of the Emperor, in case he should die without male issue." Spain had, in the meantime, impatient of delay, declared herself free from all engagements, but was induced, by the action of England and the new arrangement that had been made with the Emperor, to revoke this hasty act, and acceded to the new treaty on the 6th June. A joint treaty was now signed by all the Powers, viz., Great Britain, Spain, the United Provinces, and the empire, which terminated the disputes concerning the Spanish succession. England engaged to equip an armament to convey Don Carlos to his new dominions. The King appointed Sir Charles Wager to command the Fleet appointed for this purpose and he sailed with a strong squadron from Spithead about the 12th of July. On the 26th of June Kirk had received the King's commands to prepare his regiment with all speed, as it had been appointed as one to go with the expedition. Brigadier Clayton, whose regiment had also been chosen to go, was appointed to command the two regiments, and was, on the same date, ordered to proceed with all expedition to Gibraltar. He was to superintend the embarkation, and in order that they might be complete, they were to be allowed to take drafts from other regiments, proper allowances being made to each man on exchange. Officers were informed that as "this service required all possible expedition, the commanding officer of each corps was to have his regiment in readiness to embark upon the first notice." No matter what leave the officers had, "or by whom granted," they were at once to rejoin their corps at Gibraltar.

The ships appointed to carry the troops, were for Kirk's regiment, the Buckingham, the Dreadnought, Hampton Court, Kent, Canterbury, and Princess Amelia, and for Brigadier Clayton's regiment, the Namur, Cornwall, York, Edinburgh and Grafton. The Exeter took some of the troops on board, but it is not stated for which regiment. Sir Charles hoisted his flag on board the Namur, but on arriving at Cape Spartel on the 17th August he changed to the Cornwall. On the 18th the Fleet anchored in

* Domestic, State Papers, War Office, 1731-1732, No. 2.

Gibraltar Bay, and at 5 p.m. the admiral was saluted with twenty-one guns from the town. By the 24th all the troops had been embarked, and at 3 p.m. the Fleet weighed anchor by signal. Brigadier Clayton wrote on 22nd August (o.s.), to the Duke of Newcastle, giving account of the arrival of Sir Charles Wager and the embarkation of the troops, who, he says, "are in perfect order in every respect, and by drafts completed to a man."* The Duke wrote in reply on the 21st of October informing him that the King was pleased with the good account he gave of the two battalions under his command, and to find by his last letter of 3rd inst. (o.s.), that he expected the Fleet would sail very soon for Leghorn. The King granted a request he had made to bring his regiment home, and informed him that Kirk's regiment and Lord Trelawney's regiment were to accompany him.

The regiment while at sea from 23rd August to 14th November were paid as marines and not on Army establishment. At Barcelona, where they arrived on the 13th September, they were joined by the Spanish Fleet, and the united expedition sailed for Leghorn, arriving in the Roads about the 23rd of October. The Spanish Fleet and troops were commanded by the Marquis de Maire and M. Cornejo. Brigadier Clayton wrote home from Barcelona that both his regiment and the Queen's were in a very good state of health and quite ready for service.* On the 24th, it being Don Carlos' birthday, the whole of the united Fleets spread their colours, and at 11 a.m. the town fired a treble discharge of artillery, "in all 422." The Spanish Fleet replied with a treble, and at noon the Admiral's flag ship and the Princess Amelia fired a salute of twenty-one guns, the rest of the Fleet nineteen.

After Don Carlos had landed the English took their departure, and the troops returned to Gibraltar on the 17th of November, the disembarkation commencing at once. The admiral returned direct to England.

The Queen's, with Brigadier Clayton's and Trelawney's regiment, had been ordered to return to England with Sir Charles Wager and the Fleet, but by some mischance the order did not arrive in time. In a letter dated 1st December from Ensign Petitot, an officer in Trelawney's regiment, writing to his friend James Payrant, he says, "If Sir Charles Wager had not been in such a hurry to get home to show his expeditiousness, we

* Domestic, State Papers, War Office, 1731-1732, No. 2.

should have had the honour to have been on board his Fleet. The carrier from London arrived here but six hours after he was sailed with the order for Kirk's regiment, Clayton's, and ours to go with him, upon which the general dispatched a sloop after him with the order, but unluckily for us it was too late, he was gone too far, still, we are in hopes to go in the spring, be it as it will we must be content."

Arrangements had been made at home for the arrival of the Queen's, as we find a marching order dated 27th November which directed the regiment, after landing from the Fleet at Portsmouth, to march and be quartered at Winchester, Basingstoke and Farnham. The letter ordering Sir Charles Wager to bring home with him the two regiments, Kirk's and Clayton's, and also "Lord Trelawney's Regiment from the garrison," was dated 20th October. Drafts were not allowed to be made out of the three regiments ordered home to the four regiments remaining at Gibraltar unless the men were willing, but the men who had been drafted into Kirk's and Clayton's regiment for the expedition to Parma were to be sent back to their own regiment at Gibraltar. A later order of the King transferred the three regiments, Kirk's, Clayton's, and Groves, to the Gibraltar establishment, and in order to make up for the re-transfer of these regiments and to keep up the establishment of Great Britain to its usual numbers, the strength of each regiment in Great Britain was increased as follows:—Ten additional men to every troop of Dragoons, ten men to every company of the Foot Guards, and nine men to each company in the marching regiments of foot.

The cost of the regiment in 1732 was 12,784*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the strength at the beginning of the year (7th February) is given in the Colonial Office Papers as one lieutenant-colonel, one major, four captains, eight lieutenants, seven ensigns, one adjutant, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, twenty-eight sergeants well and two sick, thirty corporals well, eighteen drummers well and one sick, 468 privates well and five sick in hospital, and three sick in quarters on furlough, three; total, 479. Six men had died since the date of the last return in November 1731. An order issued on 16th March for the supply of provisions for three months mentions the names of the regiments, Major-General Groves', Brigadier Kirk's, Lord Trelawney's, and Colonel Middleton's. In the three first the quota for each was 615, and for Middleton's regiment 425.

On the 6th June, and again on 12th September, Kirk was ordered to transmit a list of the officers under his command, with the date of their commissions by which they took rank in the Army.

On the 12th August he was informed that the whole of the clothing for the regiment was to be sent to Gibraltar, "as it is not yet known but that the whole regiment may be continued in that garrison a long while."*

The King wrote, on the 12th October, expressing his surprise that so many men were wanting to complete, and orders Kirk to at once take measures to, "with all possible expedition, complete the companies to the numbers allowed by the establishment."

An assignment of the off-reckonings of the regiment for the clothing was made on the 24th April 1732. The amount is given as 1,713*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* The establishment of the regiment remained the same as before, viz., ten companies of fifty men in each; total establishment, 615. Cost, 35*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per day, and 12,819*l.* 3*s.* for 366 days.

There is little to note in our history in the year 1733, which is memorable only for the fierce political fights over the financial schemes launched by the great Minister Walpole. The first was a proposal to take half a million for the service of the year from a sinking fund established by the Ministers Stanhope and Walpole in 1717. This scheme was carried by large majorities, though it was false and wrong in principle; but his second Bill, the Excise scheme, though a wise one, raised such a ferment of indignation that he was ultimately compelled to withdraw it. The success of his piracy on the sinking fund was its ruin, for next year the whole produce of the fund was taken from it, and thus, as the historian, Lord Mahon, puts it, by the absorption of this fund for current expenses, "Our debts were always augmented in moments of difficulty, never diminished in a period of peace."† Happily for the nation, the errors made in this way have been in later years corrected. At this time, when fear of the success of the Pretender coloured everything, it was a fancy that the public debt was a safeguard against him, from an idea very prevalent that if the Pretender was successful he would repudiate the public debt, as having been contracted principally in fighting against him.

* War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 159, p. 369.

† History of England, by Lord Mahon, Vol. II., p. 158.

Walpole's other financial scheme, the Excise Bill, was a wise and politic one, and it is difficult now, in looking at it, to understand its failure and the indignation levelled against it. The ferment against the measure became at last so great that Queen Caroline, solicitous for the King's anxiety, applied to Lord Scarborough for his advice, who is reputed to have said, "I will answer for my regiment against the Pretender, but not against the opposers of the Excise."*

A new war began this year, and, although England took no part in it, one of the chief actors had, two years before, had some little service performed for him by the Queen's regiment. The war was caused by the death of the King of Poland, and the attempt to put King Stanislaus upon the throne instead of the son of the late King. The Emperor Charles of Austria and the Russian Czar were in favour of Prince Augustus, while Stanislaus was supported by France. Walpole had persuaded the Emperor not to take an active part in the war, but he could not prevent his indirect help, and the result of this was, that he became involved in a war with France and Spain, who took advantage of the successes they obtained over the Emperor to place Don Carlos on the throne of Naples. This was the young Prince, who, in 1731, Sir Charles Wager had taken over to plant in the Dukedom of Parma, and who became now King of Naples, with the title of Charles the Third.

An evidence of the popularity of the Orange dynasty is shown in Colonel Kane changing the facings of his regiment from bright green to orange. In an entry in some War Office Papers, dated 13th November, giving the King's permission for the change, it is stated that the facings are to be changed "from a bright green to a bright orange colour, whereby the colonel may show his great regard and respect to the House of Orange."†

The regiment remained quartered at Gibraltar. The effective strength was, in the beginning of the year 1733, 511, and in December 546. The assignments of the off-reckonings on account of clothing and accoutrements was 1,713*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* The total charge for the establishment was 12,784*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for 365 days.

The European war commenced last year continued during 1734, and it was with difficulty that the Minister could keep the King

* Maly's Life of Chesterfield, p. 124.

† War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 159, p. 400, and War Office, General Officers' Letter Book, 1715-1742.

from meddling in it. An old antagonist of our arms fell in this struggle, leaving a name to posterity second only to Marlborough, and who, had he been the legitimate son of James, might have won the kingdom for himself. Montesquieu said of the Duke of Berwick, "I have seen at a distance in the works of Plutarch what great men were, in Marshal Berwick, I see what they are."*

The danger of our being engaged in the conflict made the authorities look sharply to the completeness of the regiments. Kirk was ordered to give directions to his officers who were at home to raise the sixty-five men wanted to complete the establishment, and to send them over to Gibraltar the first opportunity. From letters, it seems that there were a large number of officers on leave. The duties of the garrison were, in consequence of the scarcity of officers so onerous, that General Sabine wrote home complaining. Orders were sent that officers were to return immediately to Gibraltar, bringing with them all the recruits which they had raised. The strength of the regiment in January 1734 was 551, and on the 9th December, 449. The expenses same as last year.

On the 31st July, the commanding officer of the Queen's, was ordered to allow Lieutenant-General Sabine to make a draft of such number of non-commissioned officers and men, as he thought necessary, towards forming six independent companies for the service and defence of Jamaica. 5*l.* was allowed to each man drafted.

Early in August, a letter was sent ordering all officers to proceed at once to join their regiments, as a greater desertion than usual had happened to the regiments at Gibraltar, which was thought to proceed from a belief of the soldiers that they were to remain there for life. The King therefore decided to change the stations of regiments as opportunity offered. Later in the month, the King ordered a general muster of all the regiments in Gibraltar, on whom drafts had been made for the companies for Jamaica, with a view of ascertaining the deficiency in the establishments, and to enable the colonels and captains to raise men to fill the vacancies.

Establishment of regiment and cost the same as before.

Returns were asked for by the War Office, in May 1735, of the names of officers and dates of their commissions, to lay before the King. It appears by the papers next year that there had been some neglect on the part of the commanding officer of the Queen's

* History of England, Lord Mahon, Vol. II., p. 172.

with respect to this, as a sharp letter was sent again asking for it, the Queen's and two other regiments being the last three sent in.

Lieutenant-General Sabine wrote to the War Office on the 21st May to say that though a number of recruits had arrived at Gibraltar, the regiments were still 759 short of their quota, and which number exceeded the total of the draft sent to Jamaica. The Queen's were stated to be short by one drummer and 150 men. The officers were ordered to complete the establishment with all possible expedition. On the 1st August the deficit was still 77. Kirk was therefore informed that the King would be greatly displeased when he came to know how short the regiment was after the repeated orders that had been sent.

On the 5th of January 1736 the effective strength of the regiment was 586, and on the 6th December, the last return of the year, it was 563. The cost of the establishment and the number of companies and men were the same as arranged in 1730. The Bermuda Company was still included in the estimates, and at the same cost as formerly, and the same number of men. Establishment same as before, viz., 615 men; cost, 12,819*l.* 3*s.*

There was no change in either the establishment or cost of the regiment in 1737. The effectives on the 3rd January was 560, and on 5th December, 567. The Bermuda Company still bore its part in the estimates, and in this way continued its connexion with the regiment. No doubt there were occasionally exchanges of men from the dépôt or regiment into the Bermuda Company, but there does not appear to have been any notice of it in the papers that have been examined.

The event of the year was the death of the able consort of the King, who died on Sunday, the 20th November. In the death of Queen Caroline the King lost a wise councillor and faithful friend. Sir Robert Walpole, the Minister, found in her an able and sagacious help in the many difficult tasks he had to perform, and writers of the times relate how he feared the loss of her influence.

On the 6th April 1738 Major-General Kirk was ordered to see that all absent officers of the regiment had notice to repair at once to Gibraltar to resume their duties, or give the reasons for their absence in writing to be placed before the King. A week later Mr. Adair, the agent to the regiment at Gibraltar, was informed that four men-of-war would sail in a fortnight's time from England, and he was to send all recruits possible by them. Means were to be taken to fill up the regiment to full strength at once;

other war ships would follow, and would bring the recruits that might still be required. On the 25th April a list was sent of the officers ready to embark: Captains William Degg, Demock Lister, Lieutenant Giffard Lawson, and Ensign Stacy. A piece of luck seems to have fallen upon a private of the regiment named Jaspar Woodhouse. The man had been arrested at home as a deserter. The agent, in writing about the case, stated the man was on furlough, "having come over to take possession of estate, therefore he is to be set at liberty that he may follow his private affairs."

The establishment, charges, and assignments of off-reckonings for clothing remained the same.

On the 24th May (o.s.) a child was born to Prince Frederick of Wales, who was to preside over the kingdom for the longest period in its history, and was to see the nation's very existence menaced by the most commanding presence that has appeared in history since Alexander the Great. The regiment, after a long interval of rest, took its part in the great struggle which marked the closing year, of George III. and added glorious names to the old colours. Those who look for stirring incidents by flood and field must pass over this history till towards the close of the century, when the French troubles commenced and Napoleon's great personality began to be felt.

The assignment of the off-reckoning for clothing to the sergeants, corporals, drummers, and private men of the regiment was this year made by the paymaster to Golfridus Man, of St.-Martin's-in-the Field, woollen draper, and amounted to 1,713*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*†

On the 12th June 1739 a warrant was issued for the augmentation of the regiment by 100 men. The order for this augmentation is dated 29th and 30th June. The men were to be raised "in any county or part of Great Britain."‡ The order applied to all the five regiments in Gibraltar. A warrant was ordered to be prepared for the Commissary-General of the Musters to make out the muster rolls complete from 25th June to 24th December. A second augmentation of the five regiments at Gibraltar was ordered on the 27th September, bringing the strength of each company to 70 men per company, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers. The former augmentation had brought the ten companies up to 60 men in each. Lieutenant-General Kirk

* War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 161, p. 579.

† Audit Office Enrolments, No. 40.

‡ War Office, Miscellany Book, 1735-1743, Vol. 526, 12 June 1739.

(this is the first time he is called lieutenant-general in the official papers) was to take care to have his regiment complete as soon as possible. Warrants were issued on the 1st August and 1st October for the payment by the regular assignments of the off-reckonings for the clothing of the men newly raised for the augmentation. 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* was the amount charged for the leather accoutrements of each man.

A curious paper appears in the War Office books, ordering a strict inquiry to be made as to the enlistment in the Queen's Regiment of Foot at Gibraltar. It had been reported to the King that great numbers of Irish had come over and attempted to enlist in His Majesty's land forces, both at home and abroad. General Kirk was ordered that, if he found any Irish amongst the newly-joined men, he was at once to discharge them, and was to take "particular care that no such be entertained."* The number of effectives in the regiment on the 1st January was 572, and on the 31st December 700.

The year did not close without the mutterings of war. Spain had been acting in a haughty and aggressive manner to our colonists in America, and it had become a burning question in the Legislative Houses in Westminster whether the time had not come to put an end to it. Walpole, the Minister, opposed the idea of a war with all his power and might, but the nation was disgusted at Spanish arrogance and cruelty. The King was in favour of it. At last Walpole was driven to make demands on Spain for a renunciation of the right of searching vessels, and an acknowledgment of the British claims to the disputed territory in North America. Spain uncereemoniously rejected the demands. On the 19th of October a declaration of war against Spain was proclaimed in London. This war lasted for eight years, till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and during its continuance we had to fight the French nation. The succession to the German Empire of Maria Theresa (by virtue of the Pragmatic sanction), instead of the Elector of Bavaria, who claimed the purple by right of the will of Frederick I., involved most of the European Powers in war. The Kings of Spain and Poland denied the right of the Pragmatic sanction, and opposed the election of Maria Theresa to the throne of Germany. During the whole of this trying period the regiment remained in Gibraltar. The Spaniards next year threatened a blockade of the fortress, but nothing was done.

* War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 162, p. 199.

The cost of the clothing of the regiment, in consequence of the augmentation, is given in the Audit Office Enrolments as 2,173*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

The increased establishment is given at 815 men. Total cost of establishment, 15,259*l.* 3*s.*

CHAPTER IV.

REGIMENT AS MARINES—JACOBITE INSURRECTION IN
1745—REGIMENT ORDERED TO IRELAND.

1740.

CONTENTS.—All Officers ordered to join the Regiment at Gibraltar—Order about Regimental Facings, Colour, &c.—Regiment augmented—Establishment and Cost of Regiment—Bermuda Company—Sickness in Regiment—Orders *re* Deserters—Off-reckonings—Renewal of the Jacobite Conspiracies—Gibraltar threatened by the Spaniards—Death of General Kirk—Succeeded in command of the Regiment by Colonel Thomas Fowke—Strength and Cost of Regiment—Off-reckonings—Soldiers as Marines—Number of Effectives in Regiment—Strength—Description of Clothing of Regiment—Regimental Lace—Drafts of Men from Highland Regiments—Establishment—Off-reckonings—Orders for recruiting for Regiments at their “Plantations”—Stations of recruiting Officers—War against France—Victory of Dettingen—The Pretender’s Schemes—Fowke appointed to a command in the Forces sent to Scotland under Sir John Cope—Prince Charles lands at Tullibardine in Scotland—Royal Troops rendezvous at Stirling—Cope retreats to Inverness—Edinburgh threatened—Skirmish with the Rebels—Retreat of the Dragoons to Dunbar—Prince Charles enters Edinburgh—Sir John Cope arrives at Dunbar—Battle of Preston Pans—Prince Charles returns to Edinburgh—Marches to invade England—Culloden—Suffering of Prince Charles—His Escape—The Inquiry into the Conduct of Sir John Cope and Brigadier Fowke—The Off-reckonings—Soldier Marines—Officers and Recruits ordered to join the Regiment without delay—Trial of Cope and Fowke—Verdict—Establishment and Off-reckonings—Orders for recruiting—Officers always to wear Uniform—Loss of Antwerp, Mons, and Namur—Naval Victories—Battle of Lauffeld—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle—Its effect on the Pretender’s Cause—Recruits ordered to be sent by Men-of-War—Detachment of the Regiment sent on board the Fleet under General Byng—Strength, Cost, and Off-reckonings of Regiment—Regiment short of Men and Officers—Fowke ordered to join Forces in Flanders—Drawing lots for Deserters in Prison—State of Affairs in England—The Regiment ordered to Ireland—Irish Establishment—Strength of each Company in the Irish Establishment—General Fowke arrives home—Proceeds to Ireland—Regiment leaves Gibraltar—The now reduced Establishment—Particulars of the Pay and Subsistence of Irish Establishment of Regiment—Right of Soldiers to be admitted into Chelsea Hospital—List of Officers in Regiment—The Regiment lands at Kinsale—Quarters of Regiment—Strength of—Total Effectives—New Clothing Regulations—Colours—Arms—Devices.

THE state of the war with Spain caused the authorities to look sharply after the officers on leave from this regiment. On the 17th February an order was issued for all officers on leave to repair forthwith to Gibraltar, none to be excused but such as had the King’s special leave.

Mr. Adair, agent to the regiment, had received special orders to send forthwith the names of ships going to Gibraltar with arms and recruits, so that a convoy might be prepared. On the 13th April 1740 Kirk was ordered to send next day an account of what officers went by the convoy, and the names of those absent. In a letter a few days later, Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, Captain William Whitmore, and Captain John Howe, who were absent on leave, were ordered to join the regiment forthwith, unless they were sick or on recruiting duty, in which latter case the King's leave was to be obtained.*

A letter was written on the 10th March to Mr. Mann, the clothing contractor to the regiment, ordering him to send particulars of the colour of the facings, trimmings, &c., as a book was being prepared of the successions of colonels, and it was proposed to head each regiment with a description of the particular clothing, &c. Before this date, the facings and trimmings of the uniforms had been, in a great measure, left to the decision of the colonel of the regiment.

On the 12th May an order was received that ten men were to be added to each company of the ten regiments of Foot in the garrisons of Minorca and Gibraltar, the augmentation to commence from the 25th August last year inclusive. The new establishment of the regiment was to be ten companies of seventy private men in each company, in all 815 men, officers included. The augmented establishment was to date from 25th December 1739. The cost per annum was to be 15,259*l.* 3*s.*† The company at Bermuda is estimated at fifty-nine men and officers; the cost 2*l.* 15*s.* per diem, 1,006*l.* 10*s.* for 366 days, including 24*l.* 8*s.* to the widows.

There was a considerable amount of sickness in the regiment in June, and a number of men died. A return made by Major-General Hargreaves, dated 19th September, gives 124 private men as wanting to complete the regimental quota, the cause of the deficiency was said to be owing to sickness. A single medicine chest which was sent in a ship sailing on 24th June was unfortunately captured by a Spanish privateer. It was not till 6th December that the agent, Mr. Adair, received notice of the loss, and was ordered to send another chest to replace it. The regiment was thus six months at least without medicine.

A Gazette was published in June, containing a pardon for all deserters who had enlisted themselves again into the service before the 30th May.

* War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 162, p. 468.

† War Office, Establishment Book, 1737-1740, No. 858.

Two assignments of the off-reckonings were made to Golfridus Man for the clothing and accoutrements of the regiment, one in February amounting to 2,173*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, the other on December 2nd for 2,179*l.* The number of effectives in the regiment on 28th January was 698, and on 29th December, 767. The cost was 5¼*l.* per man per day.

The war with Spain, and the apprehensions of a more extended conflagration, lighted up the hopes of the exiled Stuarts. An association had been formed in Scotland in favour of the exiled family. In the articles of association were found the signatures of wealthy and powerful persons, including Lord Lovat and young Lochiel. Lord Barrymore undertook a Jacobite mission to Paris. The death of Charles, Emperor of Germany, added still further to the hopes of the Stuarts. By the end of the year, the movement had become a formidable Jacobite conspiracy,* and before this last effort of the Stuarts was ended much blood was shed, and many a romantic page of history added to our annals. It seemed at one time that the regiment would be likely to have hot work, as the Spaniards naturally cast their attention on the capture of Gibraltar. It was said to have been blockaded by the Spanish Fleet, but no serious attempt at capture seems to have been made, nor was it at any time in the year seriously threatened.

The regiment early in 1741 sustained a great loss by the death of Lieutenant-General Kirk, who had commanded it for a period of thirty years. He died on the 1st of January, and was succeeded in the command by Colonel Thomas Fowke, transferred from the 43rd Regiment; and so the name of Kirk, which had designated the regiment nearly forty years, disappears from our history.† The first Kirk ruled the regiment in its most stormy times. Whatever may have been his faults, and they were many, he was a gallant soldier, fond and proud of his regiment, and his public acts ought to be judged impartially, taking into account the loose habits of the times. The second Piercy Kirk in his longer command of thirty years saw little war service, though plenty of promise of it. During his eighteen years in Gibraltar, opposite the old home of the regiment, he must often have looked across towards Tangiers, and thought of the struggles of his father

* Mahon's History of England, Vol. III., p. 32.

† The first Piercy Kirk, commanded the Regiment

from 1682 to 1691 9 years.

The second Piercy Kirk from 1711 to 1741 30 „

Total 39 „

in the old troublous times, when the very existence of the colony he was guarding was threatened, and when hardly a week passed without some brush with the fanatical Moors.

Upon Kirk's death the War Office instructed Mr. Pelham to continue the pay of the Queen's Regiment of Foot unto Mr. Wm. Adams, "late agent," until such times as the King should think fit to appoint another colonel to succeed to the command.

The new commander of the Queen's was not appointed until the 12th August. A letter in the War Office Papers contains the following notice with respect to it: "The King having been pleased to appoint Colonel Fowke to the command of the regiment, late Lieutenant-General Kirk's, Lieutenant-Colonel Graham was to be appointed to command the 43rd Regiment, in place of Colonel Fowke."

In the establishment book the regiment is stated to consist of ten companies of seventy men in each company, or a total strength, including officers, of 815 men. The number of effectives at the end of the year was 762 men. The cost per diem was 41*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, and per annum, 15,217*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, including allowances to the widows, to the colonel for clothing, to the captains for recruiting, and to the agent. The company at Bermuda, 57 men, costing 1,003*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

In the accounts for clothing it is stated that the assignments of all the off-reckonings from Colonel Thomas Fowke were to be paid to Golfridus Man, until the sum of 3,256*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* was reached, from which it appears that the bill for last year's clothing had not been paid. This account is dated 8th April.* Mr. Edward Lloyd was appointed the new agent of the regiment, as appears from a power of attorney dated 25th August, and another dated 17th November, the one giving him power to receive the off-reckonings, and the other to contract for clothing for the regiment. On the 16th December certificates were sent from Gibraltar of the receipt of the clothing that had arrived there.

In this year the following scheme was drawn out for the service of soldiers as marines on board His Majesty's ships:—On board a ship of ninety to 100 guns, a complement of one captain, one lieutenant, and 100 men; in a ship of eighty guns, two lieutenants and eighty men; in one of seventy guns, two lieutenants and eighty men; in one of fifty to sixty guns, one lieutenant and sixty men; in one of forty guns, one lieutenant and fifty men; in one of twenty guns, one lieutenant and thirty men. In sloops, fifteen men, supernumerary to their complement of 150 men.†

* Audit Office Enrolments, Vol. 41.

† War Office, Miscellany Book, 1735-1743, Vol. 526.

This regulation for the employment of soldiers on board His Majesty's Fleet would appear to have been at once acted upon, for we find in the Miscellany Book the entry of an order to Lieutenant William Caster, who with fifty-four soldiers, including officers, were to be put on board the *Mary* galley on the 9th May 1742 from the Gibraltar garrison. They appear to have been discharged to the *Panther* on the 17th October, same year.

The number of effective men in the regiment on 25th January 1742 was 789, and on 27th December 706, so it is probable from this that the Queen's had furnished the above quota of men to His Majesty's Navy, as there is no account in the Gibraltar Papers of any epidemic in the regiment that would account for such a large loss of men.

On the 9th July the agent was ordered to pay to Colonel Fowke on his order all the pay which he had received from the Paymaster-General belonging to the regiment from the date of Lieutenant-General Kirk's death on 23rd February 1741, also the subsistence of the said Kirk from the 25th June 1741 to the 11th August following. The establishment and cost of the regiment and the Bermuda Company remained the same as last year, viz., ten companies of seventy men in each; total, with officers, 815. Bermuda Company, fifty-seven.

In the British Museum is a work entitled "A Representation of the Clothing of His Majesty's Household, &c., &c." In this work drawings of the uniforms of the soldiers in the various regiments existing at this time are given. The private of the Queen's is there shown, with a voluminous red coat similar in many respects to that worn in 1715, only that the skirt is hooked back and shows the colour of the facings sea-green. "The edging of the coat, the lappels, the large cuffs, the pocket flaps, and the red waistcoat are trimmed with distinctive regimental lace," which was white with black, blue, or yellow spots, varied, no doubt, according to the taste of the colonel of the regiment, to whom was left the choice as he provided the clothing. This distinctive pattern of the lace for a long time—and, indeed, until comparatively recent times—constituted a very great distinction between regiments, and was often changed when the colonel changed his regiment. This party coloured lace for the rank and file was discontinued in 1836, and plain white lace substituted. The hat of the soldier was the regulation three-cornered hat of the period trimmed with white lace. A white neck-cloth was worn, and high white gaiters fastened round the knees with garters, probably of the colour of the facings of the regiment. A broad leather belt over the left shoulder carried the ammunition pouch. The breeches were red.



Private Soldier 1742.

On the 12th April 1743 Colonel Fowke wrote for and obtained the King's permission to return home "to settle his private affairs." He was to be allowed to come the first opportunity.

On the 11th August a warrant was sent for incorporating thirteen private men who had deserted from Lord Semphill's Scotch regiment into the four regiments of Foot in Gibraltar. Two of these men, Patrick McDermott and Peter Grant, were sent to the Queen's. They were to be substituted for recruits from the date of the warrant, and 5*l.* was to be paid for each "Highlander" incorporated, which sum was to be paid over to the Highland regiment to enable the officer to replace them "with good and able recruits." More men seem to have joined the Queen's in like manner in September. A War Office letter in the latter month orders that none were to be discharged without first acquainting the Secretary of War.

The establishment of the regiment remained the same as before.

The effectives in January were 714, and at the end of the year 652.

The cost of the regiment was increased by two-sevenths of a penny per man per day. The assignments of the off-reckonings for clothing, &c. was, this year, 2,173*l.*

On the 16th March 1744 an order was issued for recruiting the regiment up to the numbers allowed on the establishment; and, on the 11th April, the War Office sent the King's commands to colonels of the regiments of Foot serving in Minorca, Gibraltar, and the plantations, that they were to cause a sufficient number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to repair without loss of time, to the counties of Oxfordshire, Surrey, Berkshire, Middlesex, London, Westminster, and Southwark, there to receive "such able bodied volunteers and pressed men, as shall be delivered over to them respectively, by the commissioners appointed by the Act now in force for the speedy and effectual recruiting of His Majesty's land forces and Marines."

Lieutenant Taylor was the officer appointed to recruit in Middlesex, and held his head-quarters at Staines. Lieutenant Arnot appears to have been the recruiting officer in Southwark, with his head-quarters at the "Three Tuns Tavern," St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark.

This activity in recruiting the forces was in consequence of England's declaration of war against France. The two nations had for some time been intriguing against each other in the continental quarrels. When the King prorogued Parliament in April last year, he announced that he had, at the requisition of the Queen of Hungary, ordered his Army to assist her against the French forces.

In May the allies crossed the Rhine. King George, with his second son the Duke of Cumberland, joined Lord Stair, who was in command, on the 19th June, both the King and his son displaying conspicuous bravery in the battle of Dettingen, which ended in a victory for the allies. This victory completely changed the aspect of affairs, and before the end of the campaign, the allied Army, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, had driven the French forces out of Germany.

The hopes of the Pretender had again become centered in France. The fall of the Minister Walpole, and the declaration of war with France which followed it, was Charles Edward's opportunity, and England became again the scene of the warring elements of the rival dynasties. Happily for the nation, it was the closing scene for the Stuarts.

The establishment and cost of the regiment and the company at Bermuda remained the same as last year.

On the 11th March 1745 Colonel Fowke was ordered to make a return of the officers who were in England, distinguishing those who were on the recruiting service, and stating where these latter were serving.

The romantic and interesting events of this famous year do not immediately concern the regiment, but as Fowke, the colonel of the Queen's, was appointed to command a brigade during the insurrection, some short account of the events may not be out of place in our history.

On the 7th September Fowke received an order to proceed "with the utmost expedition" to Edinburgh, to take command of the forces he would find there, more particularly of a Dutch battalion that was expected to land at Leith upon his arrival. He was to act as brigadier, under the commands of General Sir John Cope. Upon his arrival at Edinburgh he was to report himself to Sir John Cope. On the 25th September an express was sent to Berwick that the Dutch regiment, under the command of Major-General Oglethorpe and Brigadier-General Fowke, was to march at once to Newcastle; however, this order was countermanded, and they were ordered to remain at Berwick, "as well as the Dragoons and the other regiment who were in the late engagement." The late engagement refers to the unfortunate battle of Preston Pans, where the Pretender, Prince Charles, with his Highlanders, drove off in shameful rout the Royal Army commanded by Cope.

Prince Charles had landed in Scotland from a perilous voyage in a little vessel called *La Doutelle*. The only gentleman of mark

with the royal adventurer when he landed on the Scottish coast, was old Tullibardine, called by the Jacobites the Duke of Athol. By the 19th August he had reached Glenfinnan on the border of Loch Shiel, after a slight skirmish with a part of the Royal Scots, who were on their way to Fort William, and here he raised his standard, and issued his proclamation, dated from Rome 1743, and in which he was appointed Prince Regent. There were reported to have been less than 3,000 Royal troops in Scotland when he landed.

Sir John Cope, commanding the forces in Scotland, on hearing of the landing of the Prince Charles, sent orders for the troops to rendezvous at Stirling. He himself set out from Edinburgh on the 19th August, the very day Charles raised his standard at Glenfinnan. He had with him about 1,500 Foot. On arriving at Daluhinnie he found the pass leading to Fort Augustus in the hands of the rebels, and from either excessive prudence or stupidity, he retraced his steps, so that when Charles Edward next morning began to descend the mountain, which dominates the pass, he found no enemy, and the way open to him to enter the Lowlands. Cope was on his way to Inverness. When the tidings of this came to Edinburgh and also that Charles had entered Perth, and that he had driven the King's Dragoons before him and was only a few miles from the town, the surprise and consternation of the loyal inhabitants and the secret joy of the Jacobites may be better imagined than described.

The command of the troops in the city had, on Sunday night the 15th (O.S.), been assumed by Fowke, and he had placed the Dragoons and Foot at Colt Bridge. On Monday morning some mounted patrols of the rebels came in sight reconnoitring. As they rode up they discharged their pistols at the patrols. A panic at once set in, and became general, the officers vainly attempting to reform the men, also fled, hardly halting till they got to Preston. Here they had intended to halt for the night, but, either from some other alarm or from prudence, the march was resumed, and no further halt was made until they arrived at Dunbar. In the trial of Sir John Cope and General Fowke next year, the council of officers approved of the march of Fowke to Dunbar, but it is to be doubted if it was a march of strategy, it seemed more like a panic stricken retreat. One historian relates, that after arriving at Preston, where they were to be quartered near the house and grounds of their old chief, Colonel Gardener, one of the Dragoons going in quest of forage, fell into an old disused coal pit, "and his cries for help, were

mistaken for an alarm that the Highlanders were coming, upon which, they instantly remounted their horses, and resumed the race through the night, never resting till they reached the shores at Dunbar.”* It is at the same time probable and most possible, that although in the first place there may have been panic, the Board of Officers would not have put it on record, that they approved of Fowke with his Dragoons proceeding to Dunbar, if the evidence bore out that it was only a pusillanimous retreat. Fowke was greatly blamed, but it is hard to see how any commander could have made a fight with the materials he had.

It was not much trouble after this for Charles to get possession of the Scottish capital. On the 17th he entered the town, and in the evening he celebrated the event by a splendid ball in Holyrood, the palace of his ancestors.

Sir John Cope had been reinforced at Inverness by 200 of Lord Loudon's men. From here he took ship to Dunbar, where he was joined by the runaway Dragoons. Hearing that the rebels had left Edinburgh, he marched to meet them, but while feeling for them to the west, he suddenly saw them appear “on a ridge to the southward.” He at once changed his front and took up a position, intending to wait an attack. The position at Preston Pans was skilfully chosen. On his right and front were some enclosures, including Colonel Gardener's park wall, six or seven feet high, in front was a deep ditch, 12 feet wide, filled with water, which served as a drain to the marshy ground in front. The marsh extended to the left, where it terminated in a deep pond. Behind the position was the sea. Had this been defended with the least skill it was impregnable, at all events from the attack of the raw troops of the Pretender. The evidence taken at the trial of Sir John Cope and his chief officers, including Fowke, revealed evidence of great carelessness in the Government of the day in not furnishing the Royal Army with proper support. It is reported that the only gunners that Cope had at Preston Pans were one man of the old Scotch train and three Scotch soldiers of the companies in Edinburgh Castle, and so incompetent were they, that as soon as the battle began, they fired their guns and fled, and in so great a hurry that they took their powder flasks with them, and thus hindered any one from serving the guns. Six gunners that had been borrowed from the men-of-war behaved even worse, for they were generally drunk during the march, and discreetly bolted before the action began.

* Mahon, Vol. III., p. 229.

The rebel Army was guided through the morass in the night before the battle by a proprietor named Anderson, and by daylight they were close to the troops, their advance being concealed even after the day broke by a frosty mist. By the time the sun rose the Highlanders were so near their foes that their rush quite paralysed the troops, and the fierce Northerners literally cut the Royalists in pieces with their claymores and scythes. "None of the soldiers," says an historian of the event, "attempted to load their pieces again, and not one bayonet was stained with blood."

On the 22nd September Prince Charles was back in Edinburgh, but his Army was sadly diminished, for the Highlanders could not resist the joy of returning home with the "spoils of war." The booty captured at Preston Pans was very great. The victory, however, was so pronounced, that the Pretender soon had his Army replenished, and before the 31st October had enrolled under his banner double the number of men he had with him before the battle. The march of the Prince southward; the taking of Carlisle, after the laughable report of the mayor to the Secretary for War, that he had forced the rebels to retire, and had done more by this valliant defence for His Majesty than "all Scotland together"; the entry into Manchester, and the terror and dismay in London when the rebels were known to have reached Derby, are all incidents so well known in the history of these times, and being only remotely related to the history of the regiment by Colonel Fowke being an actor in the opening scenes, that it is not necessary to refer further to them. It was not until the fatal field of Culloden had been fought on the 16th April 1746, that the Pretender was finally defeated, and a dynastic contest of fifty-seven years ended. The Highlanders' fatal rush, that had carried them so well through all the fights, was at Culloden of no use. The Duke of Cumberland, who commanded the Royal forces, did not spare the survivors of the rebel Army, and the records of events, after the fifty-seven minutes' fight on Culloden Moor, are not pleasant reading. The unfortunate Prince after the battle had to endure great perils, for some time actually hiding in the vicinity of Fort Augustus, where the Duke of Cumberland had fixed his head-quarters. For five months he lived the life of a hunted animal, and during this period, went through as varied adventures as any hero of romance. Many times recognised he was never betrayed. The escape to Skye by the heroic courage of Flora Macdonald, has been often and well told; hunted out of there he landed in another island, returned again to Skye, and early in July was again on the mainland. It was not until the 20th of September that he finally escaped in a

French vessel from the country which he had hoped to rule, and to which he was fated never to return.

Letters in the Record Office, dated 13th and 15th August next year, give particulars and names of the officers who were appointed to inquire into the conduct and behaviour of Sir John Cope and Brigadier Fowke "at and before Preston Pans, and of the names of the officers Fowke desired to call."* Fowke was ordered to London on the 9th October, to assist in the inquiry being made into the conduct of the chief officers "in the late unfortunate affair near Edinburgh."† The full inquiry was, however, not made until next year.

The establishment and cost of the regiment and also of the Bermuda Company remained the same as before. Two assignments of the off-reckonings took place this year, one on 1st February, the other on 13th November, the amount in each case being the same, viz., 2,173*l*.

The number of effective men on the 21st January was 644, and on the 23rd December, 605.

On the 8th December a letter was sent by T. Medley to the Duke of Newcastle, giving particulars of soldiers from the garrison of Gibraltar, doing duty as Marines on board His Majesty's Fleet. In this paper it is stated, that Lord Forbes, major to General Fuller's regiment, had been appointed to command the detachment of soldiers doing duty on the Fleet in the Mediterranean.‡

Certificates for the delivery of clothing for the regiment were sent in on 8th February 1746. The recruits and all officers not on recruiting duty were ordered on same date to join the regiment without delay.

Mr. Lloyd, the regimental agent, was instructed to send home an exact account of the officers, and the number of recruits sent out with the last convoy. A letter is amongst the War Office Papers in the Record Office, which gives curious particulars of two men who had enlisted in the French service, and were pardoned on condition that they took service in the Queen's regiment at Gibraltar. Colonel Fowke agreed to accept them, and gave orders for them to be sent on to the head-quarters of the regiment at Gibraltar.

On the 5th August a warrant was issued for a meeting of a "Board of General Officers to examine into the conduct and

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1746, No. 168, pp. 183 and 192.

† Ibid., p. 11.

‡ Domestic State Papers, Admiralty, 1745-1747, No. 109.

behaviour of Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope, Colonel Lascelles, and Brigadier-General Fowke, from the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion in North Britain, until the action was over at Preston near Seaton, and of Brigadier-General Fowke from the time he took the command of the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons, then in the city of Edinburgh, until the said action was over at Preston, which happened on 21st September 1745, between the King's Forces and the Rebels."*

Several examinations were made and meetings of the Board held, and the officers having finished the analysis of the evidence that had been placed before them, and having duly weighed and considered the several matters laid before them, reported to the King "that having made all the enquiry we could after Proper Persons who were able to give us any information relating to the matters aforesaid, and having examined all such as could be brought before us (there being several others whose duty in Your Majesty's service in Scotland would not admit of their leaving it to come before us).

It doth appear to us and we are unanimously of opinion :

As to Brigadier-General Thomas Fowke, we are of opinion that his march from Coatbridge to Dunbar was right, and the offers he made twice to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh to march into the city with the Dragoons for its defence (though refused) were commendable, and that his personal behaviour in the action was also without reproach, and that he did not quit the field of action before the troops were entirely broke and dispersed.

Upon the whole, we are unanimously of opinion, that Sir John Cope's behaviour has been unblameable, and that there is no ground for accusation against the said Sir John Cope, Colonel Peregrine Lascelles, or Brigadier-General Thomas Fowke, all which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

(Signed) GEORGE WADE,
CADOGAN,
JOHN FOLLIOTT,
RICHMOND,
LENNOX AND AUBIGNY,
JOHN GUISE."

The establishment of the regiment and cost was the same this year as last and in 1740. The number of effectives on 21st January was 604, and on 22nd December, 609.

The assignments of the off-reckonings for clothing, &c., from Brigadier-General Fowke, was sent on the 15th November. The amount given was 2,179*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

* War Office, Miscellaneous Book, 1743-1751, Vol. 528.

In January 1747 a list of private gentlemen of the 3rd and 4th troops of Horse Guards recommended for commissions was issued. The number of names given was twenty-six. James Barker, serving in the 3rd troop, was recommended for a commission as ensign in the Queen's.

Orders for recruiting the regiment up to its full strength were issued in March.

An order appears in the books this year that "no officer under the degree of a brigadier shall ever appear, either in quarters or in camp, whether on duty or off, in any other coat than his regiment or uniform, either old or new. No officer under the degree of a brigadier shall have either chariot or chaise."*

The drawing home of our troops from the operations on the continent, for the defence of the kingdom from rebellion, had been disastrous. The French were not slow to take advantage of it. In the Low Countries the old towns of Antwerp, Mons, and Namur that had so often echoed to the march of our troops, were again in our rival's hands, the latter historical place making this time only a poor defence. The naval power of England had however, shown itself again paramount by the two victories gained over the French, one at Cape Finisterre by Admiral Anson, and the other by Admiral Hawke off Belleisle.

Before the year was over the French, though they had had great successes and had ended the campaign by the capture of Bergen-op-Zoom, the fortress key of Holland, were desirous of peace. The battle of Lauffeld, though a victory for the French, was a bloody and disastrous one, to both them and the allies. The Duke of Cumberland and his brother, though gallant soldiers, were no match for the genius of the French soldier Marshal Saxe. Over 8,000 Foot and 1,000 Horse were lost on the side of the French, the losses of the allies being about the same. The famous Huguenot General Ligonier, fighting on the side of the English, his adopted country, was taken prisoner by the French, and was sent by King Louis to the Duke of Cumberland to say that he desired to put an end to the war.

These overtures led to the celebrated peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, which, after considerable negotiation, was signed on the 30th April. Amongst its other minor stipulations, it confirmed the former treaties of Ryswick, 1697, Utrecht, 1713, Triple alliance, 1717, and Quadruple alliance, 1718, as well as the treaty of Vienna in 1738. The English people, however, grumbled much about one of the minor clauses of the new treaty, viz., the restitution of Cape Breton. Another of the clauses, however, of the new treaty cannot

* War Office, Miscellany Book, 1746-1751, Vol. 528.

be said to be a minor one, for it extinguished for ever the hopes of the Pretender and his adherents, who were to be renounced by the French, and the Pretender himself banished from the country that had so long upheld his cause.

Complaints appear to have been made of the recruits who had been sent out for the service of the troops abroad, and who were said to be difficult "to keep within the bounds of their duty." A consideration by the Government of these complaints, which had been made by merchants whose ships had conveyed recruits, seemed to bear out the idea that they were only made as a pretext for charging higher freight. The Government, therefore, ordered that for the future the recruits were to be sent by men-of-war who might be ordered to the Mediterranean.

On the 4th November a detachment of the regiment was ordered to embark from the garrison of Gibraltar on board the Fleet under the command of Admiral Byng. The detachment was to be under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Forbes, of the Queen's. It would appear from this order* that there was a detachment of the regiment at Minorca. An urgent letter was at the same time sent to the agent of the regiment, Edward Lloyd, to send particulars of the officers who were absent from their duties at Gibraltar.

The total number of effectives on 19th January was 604, and on 21st December, 608. Charges same as before. Establishment same as before, viz., ten companies, seventy men in each. The off-reckonings for clothing, &c. this year were 2,173*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

In January 1748 the governor of Gibraltar sent a letter giving the state of the troops in the garrison. In that statement the regiment appears to have been 101 short of its establishment. The King, therefore, ordered that all officers of regiments serving abroad and who were on leave at home, were to go upon the recruiting service to raise the men wanted, and were then to repair with the recruits so raised to join their regiment, the governor of the garrison having reported that they were as much wanted as the men.

In August the recruiting officer of the regiment was ordered to repair to the Savoy prison to draw lots, with other recruiting officers of the regiments at Gibraltar and Minorca, for the choice of deserters in the said prison, who were ordered to serve in the said garrisons. Some of the men posted with this order were from the 3rd Regiment of Guards. The sum of 3*l.* 10*s.* was to be

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1747, No. 170.

paid to each man taken, to enable the recruiting officer of the Guards to replace him.*

On the 18th June Admiral Byng wrote to the Duke of Bedford, asking for instructions as to the disposal of the several detachments of troops from the garrisons of Minorca and Gibraltar who were still on board the Fleet. On the 25th July he writes again to the Duke, referring to his former letter, to which his Grace had not replied, and goes on to say, "having received directions to repair home, with so considerable part of the Fleet under my command, I apprehend there will not be a necessity to keep those detachments on board the few ships that will remain."† Instructions appear to have been at last sent, as a later letter, on 22nd August, reports that Byng had sailed, with the intention, on his way home, to drop the detachments that had been borrowed from the garrisons.

As soon as it was known that peace would be made, preparations were made to reduce the fearful expenses that had for so long burdened the country.

As an instance of the state of the country, Lord Chesterfield, the Minister, in a letter to a friend, writes "money was never so scarce in the city, nor the stocks so low, even during the Rebellion, as now; twelve per cent. is offered for money, and even that will not do."‡

In the discussion as to the disposition of the troops, it had been decided to send the Queen's to Ireland, but it was not till the end of the year (December) that the news reached the garrison that its long term of service abroad was ended.

The order for the removal of the regiment, dated 18th November, instructed Fowke to make an assignment of the off-reckonings of the regiment from the termination of their last assignment, and at the same time informed him that the regiment would be transferred to the Irish establishment from the 25th December.§ The establishment proposed for Ireland was twenty-six battalions. Each battalion was to consist of ten companies of thirty-eight men in each, officers included, making 384 per regiment. In the War Office Letter Book the quota of each company is

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1748-1749, No. 172, pp. 104-119.

† Domestic State Papers, Admiralty, 1747-1748, No. 119.

‡ Mahon, Vol. III., p. 344.

§ War Office, Common Letter Book, 1748-1749, No. 171, pp. 211, 212, 254, and 340.

given as two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and twenty-nine private men, besides officers. In a letter dated 31st October, referring to the plan approved by the King for the reduction of the troops in Ireland "now upon the conclusion of the general peace," the troops to be kept in Ireland is given as five regiments of Dragoons, of 182 men each, and the 6th, as 272, and twenty-six battalions of Infantry, of 384 each, ten companies in each battalion, thirty men in each company, officers included. In a letter dated 8th November from the Lords Justices, they recommend that instead of the establishment above quoted, there should be twenty-seven battalions of infantry, twenty-nine men per company. The Army in Ireland to consist of 11,964 men.* In this order for the establishment in Ireland, one of the regiments is elected to be the Queen's regiment, "its present place being at Gibraltar."†

The establishment and pay of the regiment and of the Bermuda company was the same as last year.

It was not until the 3rd May 1749 that the order was sent for the regiment to leave Gibraltar for Ireland. In the order instructions were given that the men to be reduced cut of the regiment were to be landed at Portsmouth. The regiment itself was ordered to Ireland. The reduced men were to be paid on discharge in England fourteen days' subsistence, and to be given 3s. in lieu of their swords. The total number of men reduced was four sergeants, five corporals, five drummers, and 132 men. Lieutenant-General Bland, governor of Gibraltar, had received full instructions in April with respect to the reductions in the English regiments designed for Ireland. It had been finally decided that the establishment for each regiment should be ten companies, each company to consist of two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and twenty-nine effective men. The quartermaster, also, was to be reduced. The men of the regiment were allowed the difference of pay between the English and Irish establishment from the 28th December 1748, (when they were to be put upon the new establishment,) to the 22nd July, when they landed in Ireland.

The reduced men appear by an order of the War Office to have been admitted into the garrison at Portsmouth on the 24th December 1749.

There are some precise and particular orders in the Treasury Books for July regulating the pay and subsistence of the newly arrived troops in Ireland, and especially dealing with the case of

* Domestic, Ireland, Entry Book, 1734-1750.

† Ireland, Correspondence, Entry Book, 1734-1750, p. 333.

the new effective men, as detailed in the order already quoted of April 1740. The total number of regiments sent from the Mediterranean, including the Queen's, was eight, but we have not the names of the others.

Some correspondence took place in April next year as to the right of discharged soldiers from the regiment being admitted into Chelsea Hospital, General Fowke having sent twenty-five men, who he desired should be admitted into the hospital, after he was supposed to have received instructions that they could not be received. Mr. Fox, the War Minister, had sent to General Fowke that the King was displeased with it, and forbade him sending any more on pain of the King's displeasure.

The return, giving the names of the officers when the regiment landed at Kinsale, was as follows:—

Colonel's Company:—Captain, W. Wightman; Ensign, Michael Nickson; Chaplain, Duncan Acmoty (Auchmuty) (absent in Britain);

Adjutant, Robt. Cleiland; Surgeon, Geo. Majorebanks (Majoribanks); Surgeon-Mate, Duncan Forbes.

Lt.-Col. Lord Geo. Forbes' Company:—Lt., Robt. Cleiland; Ensign, Jas. Barker.

Major, Ben. Rudyerd (dead); Lt., John Ridge; Ensign, vacant.

Capt., Robt. Napier (absent in Britain); Lt., Geo. Alexander; Ensign, Isaac Hamon.

Capt., B. Theaker (absent in Britain); Lt., R. Lamb (absent in Britain); Ensign, W. Mompesson.

Capt., W. Singleton (absent in Britain); Lt., Ed. Randall; Ensign, Thos. Massey.

Capt., John Arnott (absent in Britain); Lt., Rob. Barton; Lt., Robt. Simes.

Capt., E. Windus; Lt., Thos. Lindsay; Ensign, Jas. Hokenhull.

Capt., Thos. Fletcher (absent in Britain); Lt., Rob. Raitt (absent in Britain); Ensign, Jos. Williams.

Capt., Gilfred Lawson; Lt., Charles Jackson; Ensign, Rob. Dunkin (absent in Britain).*

The return of the strength of the regiment in December was fifty non-commissioned officers and 285 private men, the full quota, according to the establishment, being 290 men. In July, when the regiment landed, it was stated to have been up to its full quota.†

In the King's and Queen's letters in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle, is an entry giving particulars of a corps that filled the part of "Sovereign Guards" at a cost of 246*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. They were called "Battle-axe Guards," and wore a quaint blue uniform.

* Military Lists, Returns and Miscellaneous, 1746-1749, Carton 52, Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

† Army States, Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

On landing at Kinsale the regiment received orders to march and be quartered as follows:—

Four companies	at	Bandon ;
Two	„	Dungannon ;
Three	„	Cashell, and
One company	„	Roscrea.

Changes of quarters were afterwards made to Clogheen and Ballyporeen. One of the companies at Dungannon town was taken into barracks in January next year.

Lord Forbes appears to have been in command of the regiment in August. The strength is given as nineteen sergeants, ten drummers, and 306 privates fit for duty, four on furlough; total, 310. From this it would appear that the quota was thirty-one, though it is given in some papers as twenty-nine.* The regiment remained in the south of Ireland until the end of the year. In the next year, when they were doing duty in Dublin, the Regiment was allowed extra pay at the rate of 4*l.* 19*s.* each day.

The total of effectives at the beginning of the year was 692, and on the date of embarkation for Ireland the state is given as 683. The charge was 3*s.* 1½*d.* per man per week.

On the 11th November important instructions† about clothing and colours were delivered to the clothing board by Robert Napier, Adjutant-General. No colonel was to put his arms, crest, device, or livery on any part of the appointments of his regiment. No part of the clothing or ornaments of the regiment was to be altered after the following regulations were put in execution, “but by his Majesty or H.R.H. the Duke’s” (Cumberland) permission. The regulations were as follows:—

“1st. The first colour of every marching regiment of Foot is to be the great Union. The second colour to be the colour of the facing of the regiment, with the Union in the upper canton, except those regiments which are faced with white or red, whose second colour is to be the red cross of St. George in a white field, with the Union in the upper canton. In the centre of each colour is to be painted in gold, Roman figures, the number of the rank of the regiment, except those regiments which have royal devices or ancient badges; the number of their rank is to be painted towards the upper canton.

* Military Lists, Returns and Miscellaneous, 1746–1749, Carton, 52, Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

† War Office, General Officers’ Letter Book, 1742–1757.

The length of the pike, and the colour itself, to be the same size as those of the royal regiments of Foot Guards. The cords and tassels of all colours to be crimson and gold.

"2nd. The drummers of all royal regiments are allowed to wear the royal livery, viz., red; lined, faced, and lapelled with blue. The drummers of all other regiments are to be clothed with the colour of the facing of their regiment, lined, faced, and lapelled with red, and laced in such manner as the colonel shall think fit for distinction's sake, the lace being of the colours of that on the soldiers' coats.

"3rd. The front of the grenadiers' caps to be the same colour as the facing of the regiment, with G.R. embroidered on it, the little flaps to be red, with the white horse, and the motto over it, 'Nec aspera terrent.' The number of the regiment may be figured on the black part of the cap. The royal regiments and the six old corps differ from the above rule, and are specified hereafter.

"4th. The belts of arms to have G.R., and the number of the regiment under it, painted on a ground of the same colour as the facing of the regiment.

"5th. The drums to be painted in the same manner.

"6th. The camp colours to be the colours of the facing of the regiment, with the rank of the regiment upon them."

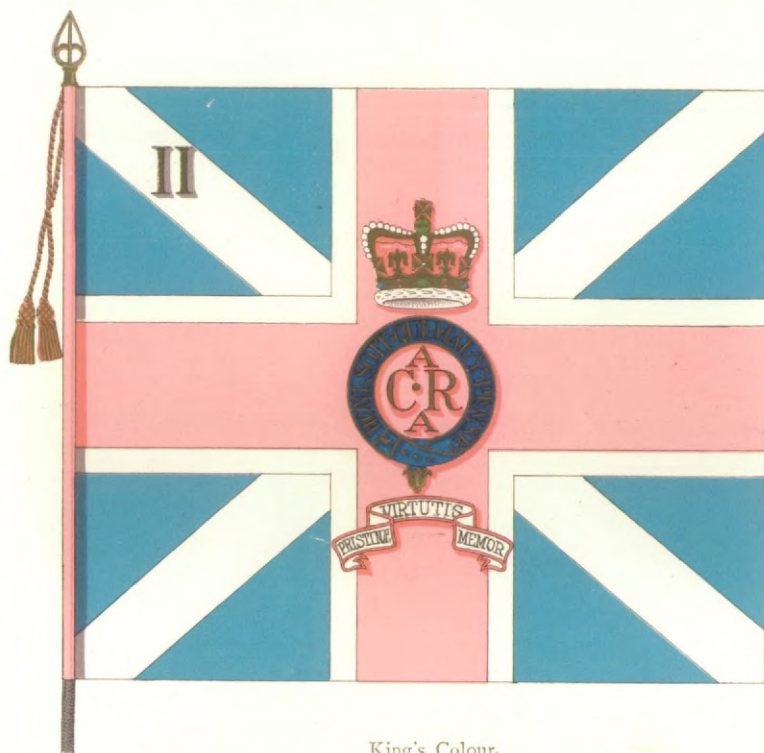
In the devices and badges of the royal regiments and the six old corps the Queen's regiment is given as follows:—

"2nd Regiment. The Queen's Own Royal Regiment.—In the centre of each colour the Queen's cipher C^a R^a on a red ground, within the garter and crown; in the three corners of the second colours the *lamb*, being the ancient badge of the regiment; on the grenadier caps the Queen's cipher as in the colours; white horse on the flaps. The same on the belts of arms and drums, with the lamb under it."

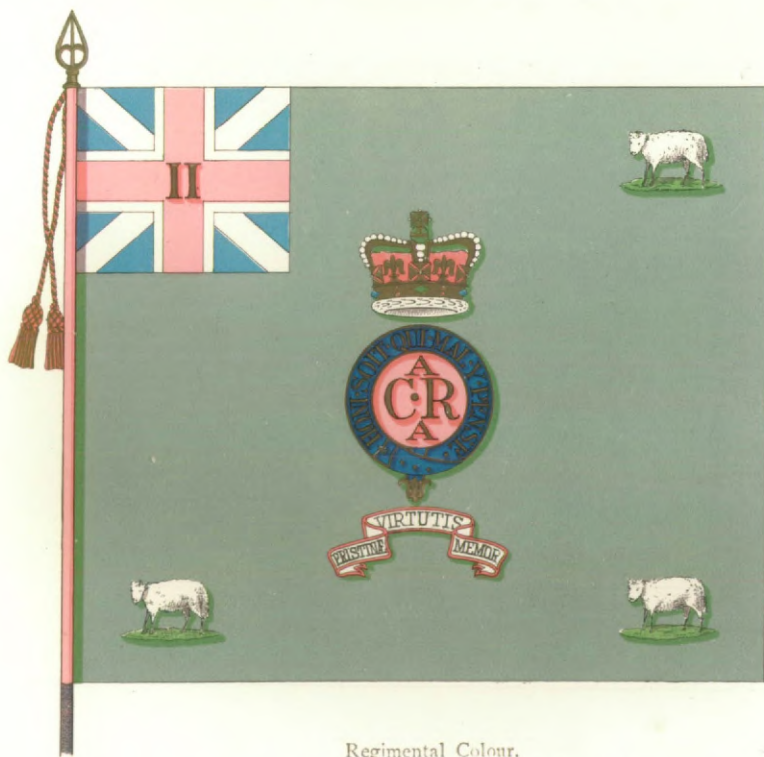
(The other regiments given are the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 21st, 23rd, 27th, and 41st; also the Marine regiments.)

"The grenadiers of the two Highland regiments are allowed to wear bearskin fur caps, with the King's cipher and crown on a red ground in the front."

On the 17th November a copy of the new regulations was sent to the clothier of the Queen's regiment, Mr. Mann, with orders that he was strictly to preserve the patterns now sent him, and also that the shoes should be made in exact pattern with the fusilier regiments, "with the same high quarters. That the coats should be lapelled (if not so already). . . . That the coats were.



King's Colour.
From the Adjutant-General's MS. Order, 1747.



Regimental Colour.
From the Adjutant-General's MS. Order, 1747.

to be made with the same sort of pocket as the Scotch Fusiliers, viz., in the pleats of the coat, according to the Duke's direction."*

On the 20th November next year an order was sent that the gold lace was to be taken off the sergeants' coats belonging to Colonel Bockland's regiment of Foot (11th Regiment), and white metal buttons put thereon, conformable to the other marching regiments.

* See also War Office, General Officers' Letter Book, 1742-1757, of 9th, 11th, 15th, and 16th November 1751, about breeches, drummers' staves, and the cocking of hats.

CHAPTER V.

REGIMENT IN IRELAND—LOSS OF MINORCA—
CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

1750.

CONTENTS.—Regiment at Dublin—Chelsea Hospital—Detached Parties of the Regiment—Drafts from Regiments in Ireland sent to recruit Regiments in Germany—Camp formed of all the Regiments in Ireland—Regiment quartered at Wicklow, Arklow, Enniscorthy, and Bray—Inspection of the Regiment at Dublin—Return of state of Regiment—Clothing Regulations—Colours of Facings of Regiments—Regiment sent into Camp near Wicklow—Reviewed by Lord Rothes—Ordered to Galway—Strength of Regiment—Rates of Pensions to Officers' Widows—Allowance for Clothing—Alterations in Clothing—Regiment reviewed at Galway—Removed to Foxford Barracks—State of Regiment—Regiment reviewed at Galway—Quarters of Regiment—Officers present at Duty—All the Companies ordered to Galway—Regiment moved to Waterford—Additional Pay for Officers and Privates—Regiment reviewed by Earl of Rothes—Strength of Regiment—General Fowke appointed Governor of Gibraltar—Rivalry between French and English Colonists—French action in Virginia—Washington—Troubles in Ireland—King orders an Augmentation of the Forces—Troops ordered to Scotland—Changes of the Quarters of the Regiment—Strength of Regiment—Regiment augmented—Further Augmentation—Strength of Regiment—A Camp formed for Inspection ordered at Thurles—Recruits from Dublin—Fowke ordered to succeed General Braddock in command of his Regiment—General Braddock's Expedition—Recruiting of Regiment—Appointment of Honourable John Fitzwilliam to succeed General Fowke—Fear of a French Invasion—Rumours of great preparation in France—Minorca threatened—Admiral Byng sails for Minorca—General Fowke refuses to help Byng with Troops—Byng meets French—Unaccountable conduct of the Admiral—Siege of Minorca—Gallant Defence by General Blakeney—Capitulation of Minorca—Account of Siege—Fowke ordered home—Tried by Court-martial for not giving Troops to Byng—His Defence—Is dismissed the Service—Fowke's Memorial—Byng shot—The Declaration of War against France popular—Drafts from the Regiments in Ireland to be sent to America—Augmentation of two Companies to all the Regiments in Ireland for the purpose of sending them to America—Warrants for fitting out the Companies—Particulars of the Companies sent from the Queen's—Lord Loudoun's particulars of the twenty-four Companies—Regiments serving in America—Lieutenant-Colonel Molesworth superintended the shipment of the twenty-four Companies—Expenses incurred by the Officers—The failure of Campaign in America—Quarters of Regiments—Order for recruiting the Regiment—The 3rd Battalion raised—Warrant for sums to be allowed for the Drafts sent to America—Regiment reviewed at Cork—Recruiting troubles in Worcester—Support of Pitt in England—Opposition in Ireland—State of affairs in America—Difficulties of procuring Recruits of the proper standard—State of

Regiment—Chaplain—Quarters of Regiment—Expedition to West Indies—Capture of Guadaloupe—General Wolfe sent to Canada—Particulars of his Campaign there—Taking of Quebec—Wolfe's tactics—Capture of Quebec and Wolfe's death—Drafts ordered to America—Total armed strength of England—Movements of the Regiment—Reviewed at Dublin by Lord Rothes—Quarters of the Regiment.

THE regiment, as far as can be ascertained, appears to have been for a short time in 1750 quartered in Dublin Castle with the 1st Battalion of the Royals, Irvine's Regiment (the 5th), and Hargreaves Regiment (the 7th). It must have been marched into Dublin quarters very early in the year, from a return of military lists preserved in Dublin Castle, dated 23rd January, which gives a list of the field officers in that garrison. In this list Lord Forbes is stated to be on leave from September 1749. Captain Napier is stated also to be on leave with "H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland."* On the 12th April there is a letter in the War Office Papers from the Minister Fox to Major-General Fowke, with reference to the despatch of discharged soldiers from the regiment to Greenwich Hospital. Fowke had evidently commissioned Captain Napier to endeavour to obtain the Duke's sanction to his men being received there, but, as the letter testified, with no success.†

On the 22nd February a corporal and four men were ordered to conduct a deserter of Colonel Blakeney's regiment from Dungarvon to Kilkenny, passing by Waterford, leaving Dungarvon on the 14th February, resting Sunday 18th at Kilkenny, and back to Dungarvon by 22nd February. A similar party was sent from Cashell to Clonmell to receive a prisoner there, and to return after duty to Clonmell on 2nd March. Two sergeants' parties and a corporal were sent in March from Dublin to Bandon, and a company was sent on 18th September from Bandon to Dungarvon. From these duties it would appear that the permanent head-quarters of the regiment were still in the south. Marching parties appear to have been sent from Dublin to Drogheda and Waterford in October and November to bring up deserters arrested there.‡

On the 2nd September an order was sent for a draft to be made of two men from each company of Foot in Ireland to recruit the British corps in Germany. A return of these drafts was ordered to be made and sent in to the authorities. In this return the Queen's draft is given as one captain, one sergeant, one corporal, and twenty

* Military Lists, Returns and Miscellaneous, 1730-1754, Record Tower, Dublin Castle, Carton, 53.

† War Office, Letter Book, 12th April 1750.

‡ Public Record Office, Dublin. Routes.

men. The drafts left Ireland on the 3rd of October on board the William and Mary transport.

In September a warrant was issued by the Lords Justices to the Paymaster-General of the Forces to receive from the paymaster in Ireland 69,313*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, a sum due by the Irish establishment to the Paymaster-General for the subsistence advanced to a regiment of Dragoons and for the twenty regiments of Foot on the Irish establishment. From this paper it is shown that the Queen's formed one of the eight regiments sent to add to the Irish establishment. Major-General Fowke received out of this sum 4,894*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* for subsistence for 209 days, dating from 25th December 1748, when the regiment was placed on the Irish establishment till the 22nd July 1749, when they landed in Ireland.*

There appears to have been a camp formed of all the troops in Ireland, during which encampment the regiment was inspected by Lord Molesworth. In the list from which this fact is noted the date of the inspection is not given. The King on the 2nd November, according to a letter from the Minister Pitt to the Duke of Bedford, expressed his satisfaction that the encampment of the troops in Ireland had had the desired effect in settling discipline in those regiments that wanted it before, and confirming the others in a greater degree in what they were not before deficient.

It is curious to notice in the old papers the method of payment sometimes made to the men. In Dublin, 1st November, this year Captain George Alexander, of General Fowke's regiment, goes before a justice to make oath that "he received nine Quadruples and one Pistol Spanish on account of the subsistence of Captain Napier's company of the said regiment for the month of October 1750, the deficiency of which amounts to 15*s.* 5*d.*"†

It would seem from the papers that the regiment was, for the first two or three years after its arrival in Ireland, marched each year to Dublin, no doubt with other regiments, for inspection. On the 11th July 1751 it received an order to march from Dublin and be quartered in Wicklow, Arklow, Enniscorthy, and Bray Barracks. The disposition was four companies at Wicklow, two and a half in Arklow, two and a half in Enniscorthy, and one at Bray. Lord Molesworth again inspected the regiment this year, the place of inspection being given as Dublin.

* Audit Office Enrolments, Vol. 44, and Treasury Records, Irish Book, 1749-1761, Vol. 10.

† Officers' Boards and other Military Correspondence, 1747-1755, Bundle 4, Record Tower, Dublin Castle.



Grenadier 1751.

After the picture by Morier at Windsor Castle.

The return of the state of the regiment in December was: officers present, one lieutenant-colonel, three captains, eight lieutenants, three ensigns, one adjutant, one surgeon and one mate, twenty sergeants, ten drummers, and 265 privates fit for duty; sick and absent, twenty-eight; wanting to complete, seventeen; total, 310.

Some further regulations were on 9th, 11th, 15th, and 16th November issued as to clothing. The breeches of the marching regiments were to be made to button and tie at the knee in the same manner as those of the Foot Guards. The drummers were to have hanging sleeves same as the Foot Guards, and the King, having noticed that the hats of several regiments were cocked in a different manner, ordered "that all the hats of the Army were to be cocked in the same manner as those of the First Regiment of Foot Guards."*

In Windsor Castle is a picture of a grenadier of the Queen's regiment, one of a series which gives an excellent idea of the dress of the regiment at this time. There was little change in it from the dress of 1742, only the coat, which was still as ample as before, was buttoned up higher. In addition to the pouch carried by a belt over the left shoulder as in 1742 the soldier carried a small one on his waist belt in front. The coat was still hooked back at the skirt; white neck-cloth and white garters as before. The high mitre cap with its rich and picturesque embroidery looked very imposing. The front was of sea-green cloth, the colour of the facings of the regiment, and in the centre in front was a blue garter with the Royal motto "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" in the centre, on a red ground with the Queen's cypher *C^a R^a*; above the garter was the Royal Crown worked in colours. At the bottom of the hat in front was a red flap with the white horse of Hanover worked on it, and above it was embroidered the motto, "*Nec aspera terrent.*" The badge of the white horse and the motto, "*Nec aspera terrent,*" was common to the grenadier companies of all Infantry regiments of the line. The lace of the grenadier was white, ornamented with a green and white worm. The breeches of the whole regiment red, with white gaiters and a green garter at the knee.

By the kindness of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Waring, who retired from the Queen's regiment in 1880, we are enabled to exhibit a photograph of one of the old mitre caps, which was worn by his great grandfather Averell Daniell, who joined the regiment on 4th January 1757 as an ensign, and retired as lieutenant on 22nd March 1770. The following is a description of the cap as given us by Colonel

* War Office, General Officers' Letter Book, 1742-1757.

Waring :—"The front of the cap is of light blue velvet. The embroidery is for the most part silver, but is slightly interspersed with gold. The crown has a good deal of gold on a red velvet ground. The Queen's cypher is of gold on a crimson velvet ground. The motto 'Honi soit qui nial y pense' is worked in gold on a royal blue circle of satin. The mottoes 'Pristinæ virtutis memor' and 'Nec aspera terrent' are worked in black silk on bands of silver embroidery. The white horse is silver embroidery on crimson velvet. The back of the cap is of crimson velvet with a light blue band, on which is embroidered a gold grenade with the number 2 in silver. The rest of the embroidery on back is about half gold, half silver. The bob on top is silver."

The following particulars of the colours of the facings of the regiments are taken from the War Office Miscellany Book, dated 1st July 1751, which represents the well-known and often quoted warrant of this year. In this warrant full particulars are given of the King's and regimental colours, devices, and badges of the royal regiments, and of the six old corps, *i.e.*, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 27th, 41st, and Highland regiment. The "Queen's Royal Regiment" is described as follows :—"In the centre of each colour the Queen's cypher on a red ground within the garter and crown over it. In the three corners of the second colour the lamb, being the ancient badge of the regiment. On the grenadier caps the Queen's cypher and crown as in the colours, white horse, and motto 'Nec aspera terrent' on the flap. The drums and belts of arms to have the Queen's cypher painted on them in the same manner, and the rank of the regiment underneath."*

1751, July 1.—GENERAL VIEW of the FACINGS of the several MARCHING REGIMENTS of FOOT.

Colours of the Facings.	Rank and Title of the Regiments.	Distinctions in the same Colour.	Names of the present Colonels.
Blue -	1st or the Royal Regiment - 4th or King's Own Regt. - 7th or the Royal Fusiliers - 8th or the King's Regt. - 18th or the Royal Irish - 21st or the Royal N.B. Fusiliers. 23rd or the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. 41st or the Invalids -		Lt.-Gen. St. Clair. Col. Rich. Col. Mostyn. Lieut.-Gen. Wolfe. Col. Folliott. Lieut.-Gen. Campbell. Lieut.-Gen. Huske. "Colour" [? Colonel] Wardour.

* War Office, Miscellany Book, 1746-1758, No. 528.



FRONT OF MITRE CAP.

Worn by Lieutenant Averell Daniel; joined the Regiment as Ensign, 4th January, 1757; retired as Lieutenant, 22nd March, 1770,

From Photograph kindly lent to the Author by Lieut-Colonel Henry Waring, great grandson of Lieutenant Averell Daniel. pp. 87, 88.



BACK OF MITRE CAP.

Worn by Lieutenant Averell Daniel; joined the Regiment as Ensign, 4th January, 1757; retired as Lieutenant, 22nd March, 1770

From Photograph kindly lent to the Author by Lieut.-Colonel Henry Waring, great grandson of Lieutenant Averell Daniel
pp. 87, 88

Colours of the Facings.	Rank and Title of the Regiments.	Distinctions in the same Colour.	Names of the present Colonels.
Green -	2nd or Queen's Royal Regt.	Sea Green -	Major-Gen. Fowke.
	5th Regiment - - -	Goslin Green -	Lieut.-Gen. Irvine.
	11th " - - -	Full Green -	Col. Bocland.
	19th " - - -	Yellowish Green -	Col. Lord Geo. Beauclerk.
	24th " (lined with White).	Willow Green -	Col. Earl of Ancram.
	36th " - - -		Col. Lord Robert Manners.
	39th " - - -		Brigr. Richbell.
	45th " - - -	Deep Green -	Col. Warburton.
	49th " - - -	Full Green -	Col. Trelawny.
Buff -	3rd Regiment or Buffs -		Col. Howard.
	14th " - - -		Col. Herbert.
	22nd " - - -	Pale Buff -	Brigr. O'Farrell.
	27th " Enniskillin -		Lieut.-Gen. Blakeney.
	31st " - - -		Col. Holmes.
	40th " - - -		Col. Cornwallis.
	42nd " - - -		Col. Lord John Murray.
	48th " - - -		Col. Earl of Home.
White -	17th Regiment - - -	Greyish White -	Lt.-Gen. Wynyard.
	32nd " - - -		Col. Leighton.
	43rd " - - -		Col. Kennedy.
	47th " - - -		Col. Lascelles.
Red -	33rd Regiment (white lining).		Lieut.-Gen. Johnson.
Orange -	35th Regiment - - -		Lieut.-Gen. Otway.
Yellow -	6th Regiment - - -	Deep Yellow -	Lieut.-Gen. Guise.
	9th " - - -		Col. Waldegrave.
	10th " - - -	Bright Yellow -	Col. Pole.
	12th " - - -		Lieut.-Gen. Skelton.
	13th " - - -	Philemot Yellow	Lieut.-Gen. Pulteney.
	15th " - - -		Col. Jorden.
	16th " - - -		Lieut.-Gen. Handasyde.
	20th " - - -	Pale Yellow -	Col. Lord Viscount Bury.
	25th " - - -	Deep Yellow -	Col. Earl of Panmure.
	26th " - - -	Pale Yellow -	Lieut.-Gen. Anstruther.
	28th " - - -	Bright Yellow -	Lieut.-Gen. Bragg.
	29th " - - -		Col. Hopson.
	30th " - - -	Pale Yellow -	Col. Earl of London.
	34th " - - -	Bright Yellow -	Col. Conway.
	37th " - - -		Col. Dejean.
	38th " - - -		Col. Duroure.
	44th " - - -		Col. Sir Peter Halket, Bar ^t .
	46th " - - -		Col. Murray.
Red with Blue Coats.	Royal Regt. of Artillery -		Col. Belford.

The regiment was ordered in April 1752 to march from its present quarters at Enniscorthy, Wicklow, Arklow, and Bray, to a camp that had been formed near Wicklow. The troops there assembled seemed to have remained in camp some time, as they were not reviewed until the 13th May by General Lord Rothes.

After the review the regiment was ordered to march and be quartered at Galway. Their route was to be *viâ* Ballyboys, Banagher, and Loughrea, to Galway. Three companies were to march on the 15th May and were to arrive 23rd, another three on the 16th May and to arrive on the 24th, and the remaining four on the 18th May and were to arrive 26th.*

A warrant was issued on 14th September to exempt Major-General Fowke from a tax of 4s. in the pound, as colonel of a regiment of Foot in Ireland.†

General Fowke does not appear to have visited the regiment in Ireland. On the 2nd October this year he inspected all the troops in the northern district of England.

The state of the regiment in June is given as; officers present on duty, one major, four captains, seven lieutenants, seven ensigns, one adjutant, one surgeon, twenty sergeants, ten drummers, and 256 private men; eighteen sick and absent, wanting to complete, thirty-six; total, 312. From these returns it appears that the quota of thirty-one men per company had been finally ordered for the regiment.

The following particulars respecting the regiment may be interesting to note.

A letter signed by the Duke of Dorset, dated Dublin Castle, 12th May, fixes the rates of pensions to officers' widows:—

	£
Colonel's widow	50 per annum.
Lt.-Colonel's „	40 „ „
Major's „	30 „ „
Captain's „	26 „ „
Lieutenant's „	20 „ „ ‡

Ensign's, cornet's, quartermaster's, surgeon's, and chaplain's widows, each 16*l.* per annum.

In the warrant for clothing for this year, the contractor was Captain Thomas Desbrisay (who was also agent to the regiment),

* From this, all the dates are new style.

† Dom. State Papers, Signet Office, Irish Letter Book, 1747-1755.

‡ Martial Affairs, Four Courts, Dublin, April 1752 to May 1754, p. 15, *i.e.* 3/30.

and the "clothiers" John Nixon and Son. The amount of allowance for the clothing for the period 25th June 1752 to 5th July 1753 is given as 1,142*l.* 0*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* The annual allowance of powder for "Watch ammunition for ten companies was $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel for each company."

Orders were issued on the 4th December that the Grenadier Corps of all the marching regiments were to have the usual little ornament on the point of shoulder, but it does not specify what this ornament was. The drummers' coats were to have short hanging sleeves similar to the Foot Guards. The sergeants' coats were to be lapelled on the breast, with the colours of the facings of the regiment, and have white or yellow buttons and holes according as the clothing of the officers is laced with silver or gold.*

Orders for recruiting the regiment were issued on 25th November.

The regiment was reviewed in May 1752 at Galway by Brigadier-General Richbell. He was ordered to begin his tour of review on 4th May. The head-quarters of the regiment at this time was at Galway. After the review companies were sent to the following places:—Two to Ballinrobe, passing through Headford, leaving Galway 29th May and arriving 30th May, and two to Foxford Barracks.

The recruiting for the regiment seems to have been principally in Dublin, as the Irish Papers show constant parties being sent off from that place to the head-quarters of the regiment. An order for recruiting the regiment this year was issued 3rd November. In December the state of the regiment was: officers present, five captains, seven lieutenants, and five ensigns, eighteen sergeants, nine drummers, and 258 private men, sick and absent twenty-three, wanting to complete, twenty-nine; total, 310.†

The regiment was again reviewed at Galway in 1753 by General Richbell. The general was ordered to begin his tour of review on 4th May. The quarters of the regiment are stated to have been as follows:—

Four companies at Galway;
Two at Ballinasloe;
Two at Newport, and
Two at Foxford.

* War Office, General Officers' Letter Book, 1742–1757.

† Army States, Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

The officers and men present at the review were: five captains, seven lieutenants, five ensigns, eighteen sergeants, nine drummers, and 258 private men; the total of sick and absent, twenty-three; wanting to complete, twenty-nine.

Captain Desbrisay and the clothiers John Nixon and Sons seem to have supplied the regiment with clothing in this year and next.

The regiment, according to the record of the routes in the books of Public Record Office, Dublin, appears in 1753 to have been in Wicklow in January, and Galway in February.

The following is notice of changes of quarters from the same authority, six companies marched from Galway to the following quarters:—Two companies to Ballinrobe, passing through Headford, 29th May to 30th. Two companies to Foxford Barracks, *viâ* Headford and Ballinrobe 30th May to 1st June. Two companies to Newport, *viâ* Headford, Ballinrobe, and Castlebar, 31st May to 4th June.

On the 22nd January 1754 one of the companies of the regiment, commanded by Captain Windus, was ordered to march from Newport to Galway, and to be quartered in the town (inhabitants consenting !) till barracks were prepared for them. The route was to be *viâ* Castlebar, Ballinrobe, Headford, and Galway. In April the whole of the regiment was quartered in Galway. The two companies at Foxford having been ordered to leave for Galway on 26th April, and the company at Newport to leave on 27th April, the three companies were to rest at Castlebar on Sunday, 28th, and to march together next day, passing through Ballinrobe, by Headford, and arriving at Galway, 1st May. The two companies at Ballinrobe were to leave there on the 29th April, and, going by same route, were to arrive at Galway next day. Recruits continued to be sent from Dublin.

In June the regiment was again marched to Waterford; four companies leaving Galway on 5th June, and arriving at Waterford on the 14th; three companies on the 7th, arriving on the 15th; and three on the 10th, arriving on the 18th, June. The route was, *viâ* Ennis, Limerick, Tipperary, Clonmell, Carrick-on-Sure. Two first divisions made a rest at Tipperary on the 9th and 12th. The third division rested at Limerick on the 13th June. Amongst the parties leaving Dublin for the head-quarters of the regiment this year were, on 29th November, a fifer-major and four fifers.

A warrant was issued on the 1st March for additional pay for officers and privates of the regiment quartered in Ireland at the following rates, viz., captains, 6*d.* per diem; subalterns, 2*d.*; and privates 1*d.* per diem.

The regiment was reviewed on the 9th May this year by the Earl of Rothes while quartered at Galway, to which place it appears to have been moved for the review.

The state of the regiment in September was: officers present, one major, six captains, seven lieutenants, four ensigns, one adjutant, one surgeon and one mate, with nineteen sergeants, ten drummers, and 248 private men; sick and absent, thirty-two; wanting to complete, thirty; total, 310.

In the rolls of musters in Dublin is the following:—

9th January.—Captain John Lloyd's company at Galway, strength, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and twenty-nine private men. Captain John Morris' company, quarters not stated, same strength.

In July General Fowke was appointed governor of Gibraltar, an unfortunate appointment, as it proved, for from his refusing to give assistance, as he was ordered, to Admiral Byng, Minorca was lost to the British Crown. Fowke appears, by a letter of the Minister Fox, to have arrived at his new command on the 25th July 1754.

The year 1755 was not to close without events pregnant to the welfare and honour of the country. The political horizon had been lowering with black clouds, in which could be discerned the lurid light of coming warfare. The feelings of antipathy that long years of rivalry had created between the French and English people had shown itself in many a little fight in the far away colonies of both, but it was in North America that this feeling was wider and stronger. The Indians in Canada were as a base ball thrown at one or another of the parties. A skirmish in Virginia, in which a British Colonial Officer was beaten, was one of the principal causes of the war which soon followed. The French, it appears, had surprised and attacked Logs Town, a settlement of the Virginians. Major George Washington was sent forward with 400 men to occupy a small fort on the Ohio. The French, however, had taken possession of it before Washington got there, and he therefore went on to a place called Great Meadows. Here he was, after taking up a position in a small fort, surrounded by the French, and though he fought very gallantly, was compelled to

capitulate, but was allowed to march out with the honours of war. The name of Washington was to shine brilliantly afterwards in history, and though his genius was exerted to tear away this promising colony from the mother country, his name is honoured in the old country as much as in the new nation he was mainly instrumental in creating.

The Irish part of the United Kingdom was also not without its troubles. The Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant, not being found equal to regulate the confusion caused by the cabals of the speaker, in the Irish Commons, was recalled, and the Marquis of Hartington sent out in his place. In March the King sent a message to the English Commons that the state of affairs, both at home and abroad, required an augmentation of his forces. The House at once voted a million of credit for the service.

In March an augmentation was ordered to be made in the regiments in Ireland. The order to Fowke was dated 12th March, the augmentation in the Queen's was to be six men per company. In the other battalions it was to be five. The amount allowed for the expense in raising the quota was 5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per man. On 16th April a further augmentation was ordered of nineteen men per company. Other regiments were to be augmented by eighteen men per company.*

In another set of papers, is given the names of regiments that were to be discontinued on the Irish establishment, and the names of the regiments that were to be augmented. Those having an addition of nineteen men per company were two battalions of St. Clair's (1st Royals), Fowke's, Boscawen's, Otway's, Lord John Murray's, Kennedy's, and Murray's. Those augmented by eighteen men per company were Colonels Pole's, Handyside's, Richbell's, O'Farrell's, Blakeney's, and Bragg's.† The two augmentations brought up the strength of each company in the Queen's from thirty-one to fifty-six men.

In March urgent letters were sent directing some regiment to be sent from Ireland to the Lowlands of Scotland, "without loss of time," and for other regiments to be sent to Liverpool, Bideford, and Bristol in the most expeditious manner.‡ It was also ordered

* King's and Queen's Letters, Four Courts, Dublin, Vol. 5, p. 39, and Treasury Records, Vol. 10.

† Dom. State Papers, Signet Office, Irish Letter Book, 1747-1755.

‡ Domestic, Ireland, Entry Book, 1750-1756.

that the several regiments remaining in Ireland were to be recruited with the utmost diligence. Drafts were taken out of the Irish regiments to complete the regiments of Sir Peter Halket and Colonel Dunbar, who were under orders for North America. The number sent from the Queen's was sixty-eight.*

Early in the year the regiment was quartered, six companies at Cork and four at Waterford. On the 8th April the Waterford companies were directed to march to Cork, and the Cork companies to march to Wexford. The four companies that were at Waterford appear part of the time to have been quartered as follows: two at Ballinrobe, one at Athenry, and one at Foxford. There seems to have been much more activity in recruiting in some companies than in others. In the Rolls of Musters, Captains Lawson's and Reed's companies on 5th April consisted of two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer and thirty-five men, while Captain Lloyd, at Galway, on 10th July, had a strength of two sergeants, two corporals, and seventy-nine men.† The state of the regiment in December was: officers present, one major, three captains, six lieutenants, six ensigns, one adjutant, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, with thirteen sergeants, seven corporals, and 426 private men; sick and absent, forty-seven; wanting to complete, seventy-six; total, 560.

An abstract of the Return of the Infantry in Ireland, gives the ages of the men from eighteen to fifty-five years, height 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 2 inches and upwards!! Length of service, from one year to thirty-five and upwards!! The Queen's in this return is shewn 229 short of its new quota.

In the summer a camp for inspection was formed at Thurles, the Queen's being one of the regiments sent there. The quarters of the regiment in July was as follows:—Six companies at Cork, two in Cork Harbour, one in Youghall, and one at Dungarvon. They were ordered to march to the camp at Thurles in four detachments of two companies in each. The first detachment was to leave Cork on the 25th July, and the others each a day later. Eight companies on arriving at Clonmel (*viâ* Kilworth) were to rendezvous there until 31st July, when the whole eight companies were to march together to the camp *viâ* Cashell.

* Treasury Records, Irish Book, 1749-1761, Vol. 10.

† Rolls of Musters, 1749-1770, Four Courts, Dublin.

arriving at Thurles on 2nd August. The two companies from Youghall and Dungarvon were to leave their quarters on 30th and 31st July, and arrive at Thurles on 2nd August. A warrant for the use of 153 tents and marquees for the camp at Thurles was issued on 23rd July, in order that they might be landed in Ireland "duty free." The recruits for the regiment seem, from the routes' papers, to have been still principally obtained from Dublin, the total number of recruits sent from that place to the different quarters of the regiment during the year, amounting to 260 men.

On the 20th November, Fox, the Minister, wrote to Lord Hartington, informing him that the King had appointed Lieutenant General Fowke to the command of the late Major-General Braddock's regiment of Foot (the 14th), and had appointed Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable John Fitzwilliam to be Colonel of the regiment in his place, his commission being dated the 12th of the same month. This appointment of General Fowke's, and the fact that a draft of the Queen's served in the expedition to America, gives an excuse for a short account of it.

This disastrous expedition against the French in America in 1755 was the beginning of a sad page of English history, for though it was organised to help the colonists against their natural enemy, the French, the experience gained gave sufficient evidence that the relations of the colonists with the mother country were already somewhat strained, for they did not give the expedition the help it certainly deserved. In February Braddock landed on the Potomac River, having been brought over from England with his troops by Commander Keppel. As soon as the troops and stores were landed, and he could complete his arrangements, Braddock marched to Annapolis in Maryland, and then set off on his last fatal march. The troops were said to have marched with the usual military caution, but the commander had, without doubt, entirely miscalculated the value of the Indian tactics. His troops were completely out-manceuvred by the French and their subtle allies, who had prepared such a successful ambuscade that there was no escape from it. The fatal fight took place on the 9th July, in a field now called "Braddock's Field," situated in Creek, on the N.E. bank of the Monongahela River, six miles E.S.E. from Pittsburg, in a valley between the woods. The Indians did most of the fighting; only a few French soldiers were there.

Braddock himself fought with great bravery and resolution, four horses were shot under him. At last, desperately wounded, he was

carried off the field, only to die a few days after. Half the troops fled in utter confusion, nothing could resist the terrible and murderous fire which came from behind every bush and tree; and though desperate efforts were made to advance, the grip was held too tight, the plans had been laid too well; in a short time, nothing remained of the two British regiments and their Militia auxiliaries but a disordered and fugitive mass of men. So great was the terror made upon the defeated troops by the Indian's scalping knife, that a number of them reached Dunbar's camp, fifty miles from the fatal field, the next day, bringing news of the direful disaster. The American hero, Washington, one of Braddock's aides-de-camp, was wounded in the fight, which was also the fate of nearly all the officers who were not killed. Some accounts state that the militia, who had been placed in rear, remained unbroken, and preserved the regulars from being entirely cut off. All the artillery was lost, and 700 men put hors de combat.

An order was issued on the 9th December, which was to remain in force for twelve months, for the recruiting of the regiment. From this order, it would appear that a large part of the recruits were now obtained from England.

During the whole of the winter of 1755-56 the dread of a French invasion kept the nation in a state of nervous fever. The timid weak councils of the Prime Minister, the Duke of Newcastle, seemed to have affected the nation. The French did not disguise their open contempt, and continually boasted of their intention to invade the country, but, happily for England, there was one lion heart in her councils, and his firm high spirit kept the nation from despair. "I am sure that I can save this country," said Pitt, "and that nobody else can."* It was not long before a severe blow was dealt against us by our old enemy. Rumours had reached the Cabinet that large forces were gathering together on the Rhone, and of a French squadron equipping at Toulon. The British envoys who forwarded the information more than hinted that the expedition, from its composition and strength, was intended for an attack on Minorca. The supreme Government that had the conduct of the State refused to credit it, and it was not until they had again and again been warned that they bestirred themselves, and sent out Admiral Byng to the succour of the garrison.

The governor, Lord Trelawney, was in England, but his deputy, General Blakeney, a gallant but decrepit old veteran, who had been warned by a fast sailing sloop of the approach of the invading

* Mahon, Vol. IX., p. 52.

French squadron, did the best he could with the 2,800 men he had to defend his post. Byng, who sailed on the 7th April 1756, on his way called at Gibraltar. Here he learnt of the French descent upon Majorca. General Fowke had received orders from Lord Barrington, the Secretary of War, on 26th March, 1st April, and 12th May, instructing him to give help out of the garrison to Byng on the arrival of the Fleet. Fowke called a council of war and laid before them his instructions, and also the demands of Admiral Byng. After a long consultation he unhappily decided to refuse to let any of the troops go, alleging as a reason that if he did, the garrison under his command would be dangerously depleted. Byng, on this, sailed, and on the 19th May came in sight of St. Phillips, pleased to see the British flag still flying from the castle.

The same evening the French Fleet came in sight, and the next day Byng began the engagement by ordering his second in command, Rear Admiral West, to attack. This officer, by his resolute and intrepid advance, soon drove the French ships out of their line of battle, but for some unaccountable reason his chief, at this critical time, did not advance to his assistance, and he was unable to pursue his advantage. In the morning the French Fleet was nowhere to be seen. Byng then called a council of war, and weakly concluding that he could not assist the garrison sailed back to Gibraltar, which he thought might be in equal need of protection.

The siege then went on, the defence being conducted with unabated spirit. Reinforcements had been sent from France, and it is stated that 20,000 men were engaged in the final assault.

On the 27th June the grand assault was delivered, and, though desperately resisted by the garrison, who inflicted terrible slaughter, the besiegers gained the principal outwork, the Queen's redoubt, and the place was lost. The gallant Blakeney capitulated, but with all the honours of war, and was allowed safe conduct for himself and troops to Gibraltar.

An excellent account is given of the gallant defence of the fort in a paper published in London next year.* On the 17th April the garrison was alarmed by news of the French Fleet being close to the place with a large Army. The news was confirmed next day by the arrival of a detachment of Colonel Rich's regiment, who reported that the French had landed at a place called Cieutadella.

* Account of the Siege of St. Phillips Fort. London, 1757. B.M. 9076. See also Cannon's History of the Fourth Foot, pp. 49, 53.

Upon this every preparation was made to resist, all troops being drawn into the garrison, which was also rapidly provisioned for a long siege. Sailors and marines were also landed to strengthen the forces. On the 25th a large party of the enemy were seen marching towards Cape Mola on the opposite side of the harbour. On Tuesday, the 27th, the enemy took possession of the town of St. Phillips, and the siege may be said to have begun.

An instance of the old-fashioned courtesy of combatants in those days took place as soon as they got in front of each other. The Duke of Richelieu sent a drummer with a courteous letter to the governor, sending him a present of dry fruit, the governor in return sending a very courteous letter of thanks, and begging the duke to accept from him six bottles of English beer.

Some of the French soldiers having begun firing without orders were whipped through the camp.

By the 5th May the garrison could see the batteries that had been erected at Cape Mola, and two days later the French Fleet, consisting of twenty-four ships, appeared in sight. A French soldier that was made prisoner on the 14th May gave the garrison an account of the strength of the enemy, and informed them that they had sent off transports for further reinforcements. Up to this time, though the batteries on each side had kept up a continuous cannonading no serious attack had been made on the garrison, and but little loss had been sustained.

On the 19th May, in the afternoon, the garrison saw with delight the English Fleet appearing, and the governor sent off a boat to endeavour to board the Fleet. To the surprise and chagrin of both the brave officer (Mr. Boyd) who ventured the service and of the governor, the Fleet, instead of lying to for him, made sail away without rendering the garrison any assistance. The boat with much difficulty escaped the efforts of the French to capture her.

Throughout the remainder of the month the bombardment continued with vigour, and by the erection of numerous new batteries the garrison was hardly pressed; they continued, however, in spite of severe losses, to keep up a gallant defence. A deserter came in from the French on the 13th June. He brought news that the besieged had already caused the enemy a loss of over 2,000 men. Fresh reinforcements had, however arrived, and more were expected.

The diary of the siege shows the most resolute determination of the garrison to keep up the defence to the last extremity. Day by day is recorded the same melancholy chronicle of incessant bombardment, daily losses, met by the increased efforts to hold the place of those who remained.

By the 27th June the defences of the place were in such a shattered condition that hardly any cover remained for the gunners, and a large number of guns had been rendered useless. The enemy judging from the feeble fire the garrison kept up that the time had come for a grand assault, issued out of their camp on the 27th, to the number of about 3,000, and made for Anstruther Fort, driving back a small party that were holding the ditch in front of the place, and gaining possession of the fort. The whole garrison was soon alarmed, and made the most desperate efforts to repel the assault, some of the sick and wounded in the hospital coming out to help in the fray. The enemy were at last arrested in their advance, but retained possession of the fort and approaches. The loss of the besieged in the assault was forty killed and wounded, but it is said in the account that they inflicted a loss on the enemy of 1,500 men killed and wounded.

The next day the enemy held a parley, but the "men of the garrison were so difficult to restrain, that our officers had to menace them, sword in hand, to prevent their resuming the fight."

The heroic governor, seeing it was useless to attempt to continue the defence, capitulated. His courteous adversary, in arranging terms, wrote in the second article of the capitulation, the following :—

"The noble and vigorous defence which the English have made, having deserved all the marks of esteem and veneration that every military power ought to show to such actions, and Marshal Richelieu, being desirous also to show General Blakeney the regard due to the brave defence he has made, grants to the garrison all the honours of war that they can enjoy under the circumstances, of their going out for embarkation, with firelocks on their shoulders, drums beating, colours flying, twenty cartouches each man, and also lighted match; he consents likewise, that Lieutenant-General Blakeney and his garrison, shall carry away all the effects that belong to them, and that can be put into trunks."

The terms were signed on the 28th June by Blakeney, and ratified by the Duke of Richelieu on the 29th.

The regiments, besides the company of Artillery, taking part in this gallant defence were—

King's Regiment (4th)	...	...	610 men.
Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd)	...	...	608 "
Colonel Cornwallis'	"	...	605 "
Lord Effingham's	"	...	637 "
Total	...	..	<u>2,460</u>

Of these, seventy-one were killed outright, twenty-five died of their wounds, 301 were wounded, ten deserted, and seventeen were missing. 32,706 round shot, and 959 grape, were fired during the siege.

The news of the loss of Minorca caused the greatest excitement in England. A letter was sent to General Fowke on the 5th June, informing him that he had incurred the King's high displeasure for not obeying his orders in giving assistance to relieve Minorca, and that, in consequence, the King had no further need of his services. He was ordered to return home the first opportunity. His trial at a general court-martial took place on the 10th August. The court adjudged that he should be suspended for the space of one year. The trial was long and protracted, and for a time the court was equally divided upon the question, whether he should be acquitted or suspended, the President at last giving the casting vote against him. The King, exercising his prerogative, set aside the verdict, and on Saturday, 17th August, ordered him to be dismissed from the service. It can hardly be denied that Fowke was treated harshly. The historian, Smollett, gives in detail the particulars of his defence, and the evidence and the particulars of the council of war held at Gibraltar. From these particulars it would appear that had he sent away the troops demanded, he would actually not have been able to relieve his guards, and had the garrison while in that state been attacked by the French, it would have been in great danger, and if lost, in the temper the nation was in, Fowke would have been, as Byng was, deemed worthy of death. The popular fury was not appeased by the death of the poor admiral, and the ruin of a gallant and unfortunate soldier was added to the punishment meted out by the nation.

In the War Office Papers of 1759 there is a warrant for the payment to Fowke of the sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* a day, from the 25th December 1758, and in this warrant reference is made to the court-martial, trial, and sentence.

A memorial from Fowke is noted, wherein he acknowledges the justice of the sentence, but prays for the King's compassion to him, in consideration of his long and faithful services, as likewise for the distress caused him by the loss of employment in the Army, which loss he estimates at upwards of 5,000*l.* He protests that his disobedience to the orders he received was mainly by error

* Smollett, Vol. IV., p. 306. Sayer's History of Gibraltar, p. 242.

of judgment, and his zeal for the safety of the post that he was in command of.

The declaration of war against France had been issued on the 18th May, almost as soon as the French descent upon Minorca had become known. The French did not declare war until the beginning of June, but when it was made it was couched in terms of uncommon asperity. England entered upon the campaign with alacrity. The defeat of Braddock in America and the loss of Minorca had irritated the nation in the highest degree, and all were anxious to wipe out the disgrace.

On the 4th August Fox, the Minister, wrote to the Duke of Devonshire (Lord Hartington had succeeded to the title on the death of his father in December), ordering him to give immediate directions that as many private men as possible be forthwith drafted out of the twelve regiments of Foot in Ireland, leaving in each of the old ten companies seventy rank and file. These drafts were to march immediately to Cork, and were to be sent at the earliest possible date to England. On 27th April 1756 two additional companies had been ordered to be added to all the regiments serving in Ireland. The officers posted to these new companies in the Queen's regiment were—First company: Robert Cleiland, captain; Henry Shaw, lieutenant, and William Gray, ensign. Second company: Obadiah Browne, captain (?); George Ford, lieutenant, and William Morrison, ensign (? Mompesson).*

The warrant for these two additional companies is dated 4th May, and states that each company is to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and eighty-seven private men. They were to be raised from amongst the Protestant subjects in the northern parts of Ireland, and 40s. per man was to be paid to each colonel for the expense of raising them.†

These two companies, with all the additional companies in the other eleven regiments in Ireland, were, with their officers and non-commissioned officers, ordered to repair at once to Cork, by such routes and under such orders as the Duke of Devonshire might direct. On arrival at Cork, they were to wait for the transport ships that the Admiralty were sending, but only one captain and two subalterns were to be chosen by lot to go with

* Dom. Mil. Entry Book, 1754–1758, Vol. 23, p. 272.

† Treasury Records, Irish Book, 1749–1761, Vol. 10.

each draft on board each ship, all embarked were to enter from the day of their embarkation into British pay.*

Each of the ten old companies had, early in the year, been ordered to be augmented by one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and sixteen private men, and these, no doubt, were the detachments ordered to England with the two additional companies that were raised.

An order was made on 30th July for the issue of six months' allowance of ammunition for the Army in Ireland. The quantity allowed to each troop or company was half barrel for the usual allowance of watch ammunition, quarter barrel on account of the new method of firing, and one barrel on account of the late augmentation. Two and a quarter barrels were ordered to be given to each of the newly raised twenty-four additional companies, "for the better disciplining of the newly raised recruits, and for the extraordinary occasions that the service may require." Warrants were issued in October for payment of money for the accoutrements of the newly raised men, and for "819 hilted swords, provided in England, to be delivered duty free to Colonel Fitzwilliam's regiment."

The number of recruits sent for the regiment in the year from Dublin to the head-quarters of the regiment was 240, as shown in the route return in Dublin.

Various warrants were issued during 1757 for and on account of the troops in Ireland. The first, on 11th March, was for the discontinuing on the Irish establishment the twenty-four companies newly raised, and placing them on the English establishment.

On the 18th May a supply of tents was ordered for the use of the forces in Ireland, at a cost of 2,000*l.*, and, on the 14th June, a warrant was issued for the payment of the sum of 1,221*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* to the officers of the ordnance for camp necessities.

Another warrant, on 9th September, ordered that the colonels of the twelve regiments were to be repaid the expense incurred in fitting the twenty-four new companies with clothing, &c. The amount paid to the 2nd (Queen's) Royal Regiment of Fitzwilliam's was 488*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

Of the two companies to be raised by the Queen's, we have only been able to find record of the embarkation of one. It appears to have embarked in the transport Martha, Cork Harbour, in October.

* Dom. Ireland, Entry Book, 1750-1760.

Its strength is stated to have been three officers, and 100 non-commissioned officers and men.* In another place we find the names of the following officers, who are stated to have "gone with drafts to America,"† and in another set of papers they are stated to be on leave, "on command with drafts to America."‡ The officers named are Lieutenants Donkin, Malcher, and Ensign Phillips. The most diligent search amongst the Colonial Office Papers in relation to the expedition has failed to find the names of these officers, or any reference to the Queen's drafts, so it is probable that the officers only conducted the drafts to America, and delivered them over to the regiment they were destined to augment. A letter of Lord Loudoun, Commander-in-Chief in America, to the Minister Fox, dated 22nd November 1756, relates that he had ordered Major-General O'Farrel's regiment to Nova Scotia," and the twenty-four additional companies from Ireland to complete the regiment there by the present establishment." On the 10th March he gives particulars of the arrival of transports with troops in different parts of America. The transports seem to have been dispersed by storms and some of them captured. The regiments mentioned in the volume of Colonial Papers from which this is taken are the 44th, 48th, 42nd, 35th Royal Americans, 50th, 51st, O'Farrel's, Hobson's, Meserne's, 27th, 28th, 43rd, 46th, 1st Battalion Royals, 17th, 22nd, 55th, 45th, Lord Blakeney's, Murray's, Kennedy's, Bragg's, and the Provincials. In letters dated 23rd and 27th July it is there stated that forty men were to be drafted from each battalion in Ireland.||

Lieutenant-Colonel Molesworth, of the Queen's, was appointed to superintend the transport of the troops ordered to be shipped in Cork Harbour for America. The total of the troops, according to the papers, was 906 officers and men. A large portion of them were Highlanders, who had been brought over from Greenock by Major Vignolles in the Jenny transport. Colonel Whitmore was the officer placed in command of the detachments. Colonel Molesworth seems to have given great satisfaction to the Scotch troops. Sir Allan McLean, one of the officers commanding the Highlanders, wrote to him in the name of his corps, giving their best thanks for the civilities he had shown to them.

* War Office Correspondence Miscellany, 1757-1758.

† Military Notifications, Miscellany, Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

‡ Army States, Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

§ Colonial Office, America and West Indies Expedition, 1755-1757, No. 84.

|| Ireland, Correspondence Entry Book, 1750-1760, p. 152.

On the 27th September Colonel Molesworth wrote to Lord Barrington on behalf of the captains of the drafts for America, begging him to see that the sum they had advanced to the men was repaid to them, as it was through zeal for the service that they had advanced it. It appears that the money was for the equipment they had provided, "three good shirts, three pairs socks, three pairs stockings, two pairs shoes, two pairs spatterdushes? besides fatigue caps, buckles, and smaller necessaries." As far as can be ascertained, it appears probable that the twenty-four companies were formed into three regiments, the 61st, 75th, and 80th Regiments.

Colonel Molesworth, who was both son-in-law and nephew of Lord Molesworth, wrote next year, soliciting Lord Barrington's interest to obtain for him the post of Quartermaster-General in Ireland, which had become vacant on the promotion of Colonel Sandford to a regimental command. In his letter he refers him to his 20 years' service in the Army.

The campaign of 1757, in America was not successful. Lord Loudoun was no match for the able French General, the Marquis de Montcalm, and both Lord Loudoun and Admiral Holbourne, who commanded the Fleet, appear to have been a little wanting in the dash and enterprise that has always been a glory of this nation, and which has shone with even greater lustre in our own times. To "dare all" should be the motto of every soldier and sailor who owns to the name of Englishman. It was the bright star that blazed forth in the Indian Mutiny.

The two companies which, for the sake of the drafts to America, had been added to the regiment in Ireland, was, by an order dated 21st October, discontinued from the establishment, and the regiment reduced to its former establishment of ten companies.

A further draft appears, according to the Irish Papers, to have been ordered in July from the regiments in Ireland. Forty men were to be taken from each, and sent under care of a subaltern to Cork, there to be embarked.* According to the MSS. of the Queen's Regiment, in United Service Institution, these drafts were to form "Lord Forbes' regiment."

The quarters of the regiment this year appear to have been as follows:—Five companies in Charles Fort, one and a half in Kinsale, one in Rosscarberry, one in Clonakilty, one in Inchigeela, and half

* Dom. Ireland, Entry Book, 1750-1760.

a company in Macroom. Early in the year some companies were in Kinsale and Bandon Barracks, and three and a half companies were ordered to go from Bandon to Macroom and Kinsale Barracks. The date of this removal is not given.

A detachment of one subaltern, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and twenty-eight privates, were on 29th July ordered from Cork to Dublin, "with their firelocks and side-arms," no doubt for a guard of honour, but the occasion is not stated.

An order for recruiting the regiment commanded by Colonel John Fitzwilliams was issued on the 10th December, and was similar to an order dated 9th December last year.

From the year 1756 dates the re-organisation of the English Militia. The Bill brought in by Parliament received the Royal assent on the 28th June.* The quota was fixed at 60,000, afterwards reduced to 32,040. The third battalion of the Queen's was one of the first of the battalions raised.

A warrant was issued on the 1st February 1758 for the following sums to be added to the amounts allowed for recruiting, viz., 5*l.* per man for the replacement of the drafts sent from the regiment last year, 76*l.*, 8*s.* 9*d.*, representing the saving made in the pay of the men (pay being drawn for them as on the establishment and until they were changed), 541*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for replacing the drafted men, and 185*l.* for clothing.

The regiment appears to have been reviewed in Cork this year in May. They were ordered to leave their quarters for this purpose on the 1st May, and were to arrive in Cork on 4th of same month.

A letter appears in the War Office correspondence signed by Lieutenant Isaac Hamon, who, with two other officers of the regiment, was out on recruiting duty, complaining of the conduct of the publicans of the city of Worcester, who had combined together to refuse to diet the soldiers according to the rate specified by Act of Parliament. The magistrates appear to have supported the publicans, giving as their reason that recruits had once before been billeted in the city, and they considered that the publicans were free for "ever" from a similar impost.†

The state of politics in England, when all seemed to recognise the lofty patriotism of the great statesman Pitt and agreed to

* Act, 30 Geo. II. c. 25.

† War Office, Miscellany, 1757-1758.

stop their cabals and to support him, was, unhappily, not the same in Ireland. The Duke of Bedford, who was now Lord Lieutenant, was an honest and honourable man, but he was too much given to be guided by others who had not his high character. Dublin, being the seat of power, was agitated by constant tumults caused by the animosities of the rival parties in the Irish House of Commons. This of course necessitated the presence of more troops in Dublin than usual, so we find that part of the regiment was quartered there this year. In the rolls of musters, it is there stated that the companies of Captains J. Morris, George Alexander Tabbillier, (?) and the colonel's company were there in October. Captain Tabbillier's company seems to have left for Dublin after the 1st October.

The year 1758 was a year of warfare, great events were taking place in India under Clive and in America under the brave and resolute Abercrombie, who had become commander-in-chief in the place of Lord Loudoun. Abercrombie, suffered a reverse at Ticonderoga, between Lakes George and Champlain, from the capable French General who had fought against Lord Loudoun. Brigadier Forbes, who commanded the troops in Philadelphia, had, however, a success in the capture of Fort Duquesne. The Navy had been very successful in their operations this year, having captured and destroyed in their various actions sixteen French men-of-war, forty-nine privateers, and 104 merchant ships. Our loss in merchant ships was much greater, over 300 having been captured and destroyed by the French.* The drain by the warlike operations in all quarters was being severely felt by the nation. Then, as now, it was a question as to how low down the stature of the men recruited might be reduced to. A letter of Pitt to the Duke of Bedford, informs him that having placed before the King the Duke's letter, enclosing the memorial of Lord Rothes that the standard of height of recruits in Ireland might be lowered to what it was in England, signified the King's approbation to the proposal, the standard of recruits for the future being fixed at five feet three inches.†

The state of the regiment in December was as follows :—

Officers and non-commissioned officers present and fit for duty, one major, five captains, five lieutenants, eight ensigns, one chaplain, one adjutant, one surgeon and one mate, twenty sergeants, thirteen drummers, and 499 private men; sick and absent, ninety-six; wanting to complete, 135; total, 730.

* Mahon, Vol. IV., p. 146.

† Dom. Ireland, Entry Book, 1750-1760.

This is the first year that the chaplain appears as being present for duty since the regiment came to Ireland in 1749, though he may have been present in 1756 and 1757, the returns for which years are missing. He appears to have remained till June next year, when he is again absent from the returns, and up to 1761 continues so. There does not seem to have been much earnestness in the discharge of his duties by the chaplain in these times, and it is somewhat singular that the Reverend Achmulty was not sooner called to account for neglect of his duties.

Instructions were issued on the 6th November for the supply of colours to the new regiments, 61st, 75th, and 80th. The 1st or King's colour was to be the union, with the rank of the regiment in the centre, within a wreath of roses and thistle.

The Queen's appear, according to the MSS. of the Royal United Service Institution, to have been during some portion of the year at Waterford.

The great Minister Pitt, amongst the multitudinous cares of providing for the safety of affairs at home, was, above all, anxious that we should strike some telling blows at France abroad. An expedition was fitted out and despatched against the French islands, resulting in the capture of Guadaloupe in West Indies, on the 1st May. But the enterprise which above all engaged his attention was the conquest of Canada, and towards this he directed his best energies and skill. The French General Montcalm, in command there, had already shown his skill against our troops, and it was necessary that a capable man should be found to cope with him. A happy and most fortunate selection was made in General Wolfe, one of England's heroes, whose name will for ever shine in her history as one of her noblest and most gallant sons. But the scheme for the conquest of Canada, according to Pitt's deliberations, required three separate expeditions, Quebec being arranged as the point where the three Armies should meet. General Amherst, who had succeeded General Abercrombie, was again to try his luck against Ticonderoga, and, having secured the navigation of Lake Champlain, was to push on to join Wolfe. General Prideaux, with a body of Provincials, assisted by friendly Indians under the command of Sir William Johnson, was to act on the left against Niagara, and, after reducing the fortress there, was to embark his forces on Lake Ontario and attack Montreal. Prideaux was killed, but Johnson cleverly carried out the instructions, and the garrison of Niagara fell into his hands. He was, however, not able to advance further. Amherst, on his part, drove the enemy from Ticonderoga, and again from Crown Point, another fort, but, from the want of naval force,

was unable to dislodge the enemy from a strong position they had taken up on the Isle aux Noix at the upper end of the lake, and was thus unable to advance up to the junction he had been ordered to.

The taking of Quebec by Wolfe is one of the most gallant and stirring episodes in our national history. He embarked on board the Fleet of Admiral Saunders, and after a successful voyage, arrived in the St. Lawrence. Having captured a ship that had on board some excellent charts of the river, he was enabled to sail up in safety, and on 27th June landed his troops on the Isle d'Orleans in front of the town. Wolfe's whole force consisted of some 8,000 men. In the Colonial Office Papers is a complete list of the troops, with the names of the regiments, who were to rendezvous at Louisburg. Montcalm's strength is stated to have been about 10,000 men, composed principally of Canadians and Indians, and but few regular soldiers. He, however, posted his forces in a position immensely strong by nature, and on the only accessible side of Quebec, and entrenched himself securely on the steep ground. "On his front were the river and its sandbanks, in his rear impenetrable roads. Thus posted, he was able, without running any risk or hazard, to prevent either an investment of the city or a battle on equal terms."* Wolfe tried his best to draw the Frenchman from his strong position, but failed, and at last determined to attack him in his entrenchments. Accordingly, on 31st June, he landed the first of his men at the mouth of the Montmorency, but after a gallant attempt to advance, was forced to retire. After a long delay, caused principally by the severe illness of Wolfe, it was determined to break up the camp which had been established at Montmorency, and endeavour to draw out Montcalm by a change of attack on the heights above the town. On the 13th September, at one o'clock in the morning, after having carefully surveyed the position, Wolfe landed his troops in a small bay or inlet two miles above the city, and under some heights named the Heights of Abraham. The Fleet had at the same time been ordered to make feints opposite the French camp at Beauport, on the opposite side.

Wolfe was the first to leap on shore, and in the darkness they began the ascent, and with such success, that at daybreak the whole of his force was drawn up in order of battle on the heights. As soon as the French general saw them, he made his disposition to attack, confident of victory. After driving in the picquets with his marksmen, he advanced; Wolfe ordering his troops to

* Colonial Office, America and West Indies, 1758, No. 87.

† Mahon, Vol. IV., p. 159.

reserve their fire till the French were within forty yards, when a deadly volley was poured forth into the advancing enemy with terrific effect. The French wavered, when Wolfe, who had already been wounded in the wrist, rushed forward, cheering his men on to a charge. Again shot, this time in the groin, he still shouted his orders, when a third shot in the breast felled him, and he was borne off the field. The battle was, however, won. As the hero lay dying, an officer who stood by, cried out, "See, they run." "Who run?" cried Wolfe eagerly. "The enemy," was the reply. "Then God be praised," said the hero, and, after a short pause, "I shall die happy." The hero's remains were received with almost royal honours, and the national Valhalla holds the dust of as gallant a soldier as ever buckled on a sword. The French General, himself a hero, fell on the field of battle, his end embittered by the defeat. When told his end was approaching he remarked, "So much the better; I shall not live, then, to see the surrender of Quebec." *

The losses of the English were 640, the French 1,500. Four days after the battle the capitulation of Quebec was signed, and the Army remained to garrison the new possession.

The Colonial Office Papers contain full and particular accounts of the attack and capture of Quebec. The regiments taking part in this immortal action were the 15th, 28th, 35th, 43rd, 47th, 48th, 58th, 60th, 78th, and some Louisburg companies.†

Early in the year Pitt wrote to the Duke of Bedford, ordering that drafts of 300 men should be made from such of the regiments of Foot in Ireland as the Duke should think proper, such drafts to be sound able bodied men 5 ft. 6 in. high, and not under twenty nor more than forty years of age. A captain and subaltern officer was to go in charge of each 100 men, and the whole was to be sent under the command of a field officer; 5*l.* per man was to be paid to the regiments they were taken from. They were to be embarked at Donachadee and landed at Port Patrick. These drafts were to replace a like number of men sent from the regiments in North Britain to recruit the regiments in Germany.‡ Later in the year, in September, a draft was made of two men per company from all the regiments in Ireland for further recruiting the English regiments in Germany.

* Mahon, Vol. IV., p. 166.

† Colonial Office, America and West Indies, 1759, No. 88.

‡ Dom. Ireland, Entry Book, 1750-1760, and Ireland, Correspondence Entry Book, March 1750 to October 1760, p. 187.

The total armed strength of England at this time in regular troops was :—

At home	27,350
On foreign stations	40,609
Total	<u>67,959</u>

The movements of the regiment this year were as follows :—

From Dublin to the following places on the dates as shown :

2 companies to Cork on 19th June ;

1 company to Waterford Barracks, 7th to 12th June ;

1 „ Youghall „ 7th to 18th June ;

6 companies to Waterford „ 8th to 18th June ;

in three detachments.

This order was followed by another for the whole regiment to march from Dublin to Waterford, there to remain till ordered to encamp. In the account for extraordinary expenses is a sum of 1,500*l.* for camping of troops in Ireland. The regiment appears to have moved from Waterford Barracks to the camp at Ballynakall, near Waterford, between the 5th and 16th June.

Seven companies were marched back to Waterford Barracks and town on 19th July. The remaining three companies left the camp between the 10th and 21st July, and were ordered to Oughterard to relieve Colonel Sebright's regiment there.

A captain, two subalterns, three corporals, two drummers, and fifty privates, marched from Waterford to Clonmell, 10th to 12th November ; and a subaltern, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and twenty privates were sent from Waterford to Dublin.

While the regiment was in Dublin it was reviewed by the Earl of Rothes.

The state of regiment in December was : officers present, one major, six captains, seven lieutenants, eight ensigns, one adjutant, one surgeon and one mate, with twenty-seven sergeants, eighteen drummers, and 631 private men ; sick and absent, 49 ; wanting to complete, 50 ; total, 730.

In the Irish Papers is an entry of a payment to Mr. Rigby, secretary to the Duke of Bedford, on behalf of the Duke as lord lieutenant, of a sum of 10*l.* 6*s.* 3¼*d.* for the purchase of battalion horses for the light companies to be made out of the twelve battalions in Ireland, the Queen's regiment being one.*

In the record of routes for this year is one of the light company of the Queen's being ordered to march from Cork on 26th December, arriving at Waterford on 2nd January 1760.

* Martial affairs, 1753-1754, 1 E. 3/32, p. 7.

In Rolls of Musters in January this year Major Windus' and Captain T. Sime's companies are given as quartered in Dublin, the strength of each being three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and seventy men.

On 27th November a warrant was issued placing Major-General Fitzwilliam upon the Military establishment of Ireland in that rank, with pay at 1*l*. 10*s*. per diem.

CHAPTER VI.

REGIMENT REMAINS IN IRELAND—REVIEW OF
POLITICAL EVENTS.

1760.

CONTENTS.—The French Commodore, Thurot, lands at Carrickfergus, but re-embarks his Troops—Is attacked at Sea by Captain Elliot and defeated—Capture of Montreal—English Regiments under Prince Ferdinand—Quarters of the Regiment—Encamps with other Regiments at Kinsale—French Prisoners of War—Strength of Regiment—Death of the King—Appointment of Colonel Sir Charles Montague to command the Regiment—General Fowke reinstated in the Army—Station of Regiment—Regiment removed to Waterford—New Colours presented there—Recruiting Orders—State of Regiment—Fall of the Pitt Ministry—Officers ordered to rejoin the Regiment—Regiments ordered to be recruited to full strength—Two Six-pounder Guns sent to each Irish Foot Regiment—Officers in Parliament to get special leave—General Montague and the Rioters—Regiment removed to Dublin, Enniskillen, and Belturbet—Conquest of the Caribbean Islands—Havanna captured—Value of Booty captured at Havanna—Overtures for Peace made by the new English Minister, Lord Bute—Particulars of Peace Proposals—France cedes Canada, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton—England restores to France Guadaloupe, Martinique, and St. Lucia—Peace of Fontainebleau signed at Paris—Reduction of Standing Army—National Debt—Pitt's influence—Vote of Thanks to the Army—Troops embarked at Holland for Home—Reduction of Regiments in Ireland (including the Queen's)—Allowances to discharged Men—Reduced Establishment of Regiment—Ordered to America—Order cancelled—Detachments ordered to assist the Civil Powers—Regiment changes Quarters—American Reliefs—Drafts from the Regiment—Regiment reduced by one Company—Sent to Dublin—Sent to Wexford—Drogheda.

THE French design for an English invasion in 1759 had received a great blow by the defeat of the Toulon Fleet at Lagos and at Quiberon, but a small squadron under Commodore Thurot, which had been designed early in this year to make a descent upon Ireland, had managed to avoid contact with the victorious English Fleets. Thurot on the 28th February landed at historic Carrickfergus, which town, after some resistance, he took, but hearing of the disasters to the other part of the French Fleet he hastily re-embarked his troops and sailed away. News of his operations had, however, reached the Duke of Bedford, who ordered a small squadron under the command of Captain Elliot to follow and attack

him. Thurot was met by Elliot not many hours after his sailing from Carrickfergus, the Frenchman being killed and his ships captured.

In America our troops had crowned the glorious victory of the immortal Wolfe by the capture of Montreal. General Amherst's skilful advance and capture of that place completing the conquest of Canada.

On the continent also the English troops had had serious work, and had acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of the high renown of the British Army. In the subsidiary actions of the troops under Prince Ferdinand the English regiments "were constantly put forward in the posts of greatest honour—that is, of danger—and their loss in killed and wounded was, therefore, much greater in proportion than the other divisions his (Prince Ferdinand's) army sustained."* The number of English troops, according to returns of the month of March, serving abroad was 42,632, and at home 40,801.

The Queen's remained quartered in different parts of Ireland, part of the year at Foxford and adjacents. At the end of the year they were quartered as follows: six companies at Limerick and four companies at Galway. They appear to have been in Dublin in May, and received orders to march as under:—

3 companies, Dublin to Kinsale, 31st May, arrive 12th June					
3	"	"	"	2nd June	" 14th "
4	"	"	"	3rd "	" 16th ,†

This march would seem to have been made with reference to the formation of a camp in the neighbourhood of Kinsale. On the 30th May a letter was sent from Dublin Castle to Lord Rothes, instructing him to make arrangements for a camp and directing him to order the march of the troops thither.‡

The Duke of Bedford wrote to Pitt on the 8th April, giving a list of the number of battalions proposed to be encamped during the summer. In this list the Queen's regiment is named.

A considerable number of letters appear in the Dublin Papers relative to the care and conduct of the French prisoners of war. Two hundred and fifteen were to be lodged in the Sessions House at Longford. They were removed from Longford into barracks at Phillipstown, to make way for the business of the session.

The state of the regiment in December was as follows:—Officers and non-commissioned officers and men present and fit for duty, one major, five captains, seven lieutenants, and six ensigns, one

* Mahon, Vol. IV. p. 203.

† Routes, Dublin Castle, and State Papers, Ireland, 1760–1761, No. 424.

‡ Dublin, Public Record Office, Country Letters, 4/14, p. 122.

adjutant, one surgeon and one mate, twenty-eight sergeants, ten drummers and 619 private men; sick and absent, fifty-eight; wanting to complete fifty-three; total quota, 730.*

On the 25th October the King, who had had a serious illness two years before, since which he had been gradually failing, died suddenly just as he had risen from bed, and the long and eventful reign of his grandson, George the Third, began.

On the 27th November Colonel the Honourable John Fitzwilliam was removed to command the 2nd Irish Horse (now 5th Dragoon Guards), Sir Charles Montague being appointed to succeed him in command of the Queen's, his commission being dated the same day.

The prayer of General Fowke to be reinstated in his former position in the Army was, on 10th August 1761, granted. A warrant was issued on that date authorising him to take rank as a lieutenant-general next after John Earl Delawarr, and before Lieutenant-General Sir John Mordaunt, who was a younger lieutenant-general than General Fowke when he was dismissed the service on the 14th August 1756. A warrant on the 17th August was issued, appointing him a major-general on the Irish establishment, and to allow him the sum of 1*l.* 10*s.* a day, in the room of Major-General Archibald Douglas, "now employed in Germany," to commence from 29th July 1761.†

At the beginning of the year, according to the Rolls of Musters the regiment was still at Limerick and Galway, and was distributed as follows:—‡

The Colonel's Company, Limerick (mustered there till 13th April).

Lieutenant-Colonel Molesworth's Company, Limerick (mustered there till 2nd October).

Major John Morris's Company, Limerick (mustered at Galway till 13th April).

Captain Geo. Alexander's Company, Limerick.

"	Hodson Bernard's	"	"
"	J. Barker's	"	"
"	R. Raitt's	"	Galway.
"	T. Simes's	"	"
"	M. Nickson's	"	"
"	H. Bailey's	"	"

In March a draft, consisting of one captain, two subalterns three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and 137 privates were sent from the head-quarters of the regiment to Dublin. These officers and men (names of officers not given) were volunteers from

* Army States, Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

† War Office, Miscellany Book, 1761-1762, No. 532.

‡ Rolls of Musters, Four Courts, Dublin.

the regiment for service abroad. It is not stated where they were sent to.

While at Limerick the regiment was with other regiments placed in camp to be reviewed. On 10th May the keeper of military stores received an order to take in the camp equipage of the regiment. From this it would appear that the regiment was reviewed with others some time in May. On the 28th General Montague was sent to review the regiments in Cork garrison and Kinsale.*

In June the regiment was removed from Limerick (the four companies at Galway had a short time before been moved to Limerick) to Waterford, and quartered five companies in the town and five in the barracks. The former detachment marched on 9th June, and arrived on the 12th, the latter a day later. While at Waterford the new colours were issued to the regiment, according to the regulation pattern as settled in 1747.

Orders for recruiting the regiment were issued on 15th October.

The state of the regiment in November was as follows:—Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men present and fit for duty, one major, four captains, six lieutenants, six ensigns, one adjutant, one surgeon and one mate, twenty-two sergeants, thirteen drummers, and 504 private men; sick and absent, forty-nine; wanting to complete, 177; total quota, 730.

This year saw the end of the grand ministry of Pitt, who may justly be said to have been the saviour of his country in this critical period of our national history. France, through her able Minister the Duc de Choiseul, had concluded a treaty with Spain, which Pitt rightly considered was a blow against England. In this treaty each State bound itself to consider every "Power as their enemy which might become the enemy of either," and this following the open avowal of a desire for peace by France, was regarded by Pitt as a cause for war with Spain, a measure he proposed, and which, not being accepted, caused his fall. The wisdom of his policy was soon seen, and, in spite of the opposition, England was obliged to declare a war against Spain on the 4th January next year.

Orders were sent out early in 1762 for all officers absent in Great Britain, recruiting or otherwise, to return to duty with their regiment in Ireland. A letter from the Lord Lieutenant to the Earl of Egremont, the newly appointed Secretary of State, informed him that he had taken this precaution "in case of an attempt from

* Public Records, Dublin, Country Letters, 4/16, p. 27.

abroad." Orders were at the same time issued that officers absent in other parts of Ireland from their regiments were to return at once, exception being made in this case to officers recruiting. Strict orders were also sent out that the several corps were at once to be recruited up to their full quota.

The numbers required to complete all the regiments were 1,800, this large vacancy having been caused by the drafts that had been sent away. An order was sent that the regiments were to be completed by the next March musters.

Two light six-pounder guns were to be sent, with ammunition carts, &c., to every battalion which had not already received them.*

Any officer having a seat in Parliament was to have special leave, after the King had decided whether he was to remain in England or not.

Major George Alexander was in command of the regiment at the beginning of the year.

General Montague, who had a command in Cork, was, on the 15th April, written to with respect to his treatment of rioters there. The Government appear to have feared a famine in consequence of the men having gone to the hills to escape arrest, and the land not being therefore tilled. Montague was ordered to relax his vigilance according to his discretion.

The regiment remained at Waterford till about the middle of the year, when they were removed, and five companies sent to Dublin, three to Enniskillen, and two to Belturbet. The light infantry company, which had been sent from Waterford to Bandon, was moved from there to Enniskillen on 11th August.

The results of the war this year were again favourable to the English. Martinique fell to our arms, and the surrender of Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent completed the conquest of the Caribbean Islands. The Spaniards, also, were to feel the might of England's power. Havanna had been attacked by General the Earl of Albemarle and Admiral Sir George Pocock, and after an obstinate resistance capitulated on the 13th August, one day after the first birthday of the Prince of Wales, the Queen having given birth to a son, afterwards George IV., on the 12th August.

With the capture of the Hayannas an immense booty was taken possession of; according to the Annual Register not far short of the value of 3,000,000 sterling.†

Some Spanish ships, freighted with immense treasures, were also captured.

* State Papers, Domestic, Ireland, 1762-1763, No. 427.

† Annual Register, 1762, Part I., p. 43.

Lord Bute, the successor to Pitt, had, since his accession to the head of the State, been very desirous of peace. He now made overtures to the Court of Versailles, through the neutral Court of Sardinia, and it was not long before the preliminaries were arranged, as the French were even more desirous of peace than the English. One of the first conditions made was that France and England were no longer to furnish any succour to the Germans in their war. France ceded to England Canada, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, but kept to herself the rights of fishing on the coasts of Newfoundland and on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; England restored Guadaloupe, Martinique, and St. Lucia, retaining Tobago, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Grenada, with other conditions relative to India and Africa. Minorca was to be exchanged for Belleisle, which had been captured by the English. Havanna was restored to the Spaniards in exchange for Florida, much to the disgust of the English, who naturally grudged the expenditure of blood and treasure in the capture of such an important place, and which was restored with what was thought to have been an inadequate compensation.

On the 3rd November the preliminaries of peace were signed at Fontainebleau, but it was not till the 10th February 1763 that the definite treaty was signed in Paris.

No sooner had the peace been signed than preparations were at once made to reduce the standing Army. The nation had, with their own contests, the subsidies to the Germans, and the cost of their help in men and materials, advanced far on the road to national bankruptcy. Our national debt had been doubled, and now amounted to 122,260,000*l.*, and this only refers to the funded debt. The nation, however, rejoiced that the "seven years'" war was over. The great statesman's (Pitt) boast in the hour of England's danger, that he was "sure he could save his country and that nobody else could," had been achieved, and the nation could now rest on its laurels. It is difficult to imagine what would have been the position of England, had she not been aroused by the clarion voice and animated by the glorious spirit of the great commoner Pitt. In all places was his magic spirit felt, and it may truly be said that no warrior ever did more for his country than the man whose hand guided the helm in these troublous times.

There was great rejoicing in England at the termination of the war. Votes of thanks were given in both Houses of Parliament to the Army that had taken part in all the stirring scenes of the late war. The troops in Holland were on the 25th January embarked at Willelmstadt in transports for England. The total

number returning home was about 700 officers, 17,000 men, and 7,400 horses.*

A letter was sent by Lord Egremont to the Lord Lieutenant on 30th March, ordering that the 2nd, 10th, 16th, 18th, 26th, 29th, 39th, 52nd, and 59th regiments were to be reduced one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, twelve sergeants, twelve corporals, eleven drummers, and 448 private men in each, and in the 62nd regiment the reduction was to be nine lieutenants, two surgeons' mates, eighteen sergeants, eighteen corporals, two fifiers, nine drummers, and 648 private men.† This contemplated reduction was a little altered, the warrant when issued making the reduction ten sergeants, ten corporals, ten drummers, and 420 private men. The reduction was to take effect from the 5th December.‡

An order was issued on 20th April that the non-effective men that had hitherto been borne on the establishment in Ireland were to be discontinued.

In November orders were issued with reference to regulating the allowance of pay to the discharged men. Those returning to England were to be allowed twenty-eight days' pay, those remaining in Ireland fourteen days' pay and 3s. for their swords.

The reduced establishment of the regiment is stated in one set of papers to be one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, seven captains, eleven lieutenants (including the captain-lieutenant), nine ensigns, one chaplain, one adjutant, one surgeon and one mate, twenty sergeants, twenty corporals, ten drummers, and 280 effective men.§ In another the number of effective men per company is given as twenty-seven instead of as above, twenty-eight.|| The Treasury Records give the total men per company as twenty-eight.¶

An order, subsequently cancelled, was sent to Ireland that in case it should be found necessary to send troops to America, the three regiments of Foot under the command of Major-General Montague, Lord Forbes, and Colonel Owens should be recruited up to the old establishment, and be ready to embark on orders being received.** Lord Halifax sent a note to the Lord Lieutenant on 23rd August, informing him that accounts had been

* Hamilton's Guards, Vol. II., p. 192.

† Ireland, Correspondence, Entry Book, 1761-1770, p. 23, also State Papers, Dom. Ireland, 1763, No. 428.

‡ Dom. State Papers, Signet Office, Irish Letter Book, 1760-1764.

§ Ibid.

|| Martial Affairs, 1 E. 3/33, p. 85.

¶ Treasury Records, Irish Book, 1761-1769, Vol. II.

** Ireland, Correspondence, Entry Book, 1760-1770, p. 25.

received that the orders that had been despatched to Governor Keppel to send a certain part of the troops from the Havanna to North America had reached him in time, and that the three regiments ordered to be in readiness in Ireland would not now be required.

In the Muster Rolls in Four Courts, Dublin, there is noted a change of quarters in July. The regiment was at that time quartered five companies in Dublin, three at Enniskillen, and two at Belturbet. They were, after the change in July, quartered three companies at Ballyshannon, two at Belturbet, one at Foxford, two at Galway and two at Beeleek.

The usual yearly recruiting order for the regiment is this year dated 20th May.

Early in 1764 orders were issued as to a general plan of rotation for the relief of the troops in America. In pursuance of the plan, the 62nd, 66th, and 68th regiments were to be augmented to forty-seven men per company. These regiments were to relieve the 38th at Antigua, 49th at Jamaica, and the 63rd in the Grenada Islands. The 70th Regiment was to be augmented by drafts like the three regiments above named.

It is not known to what regiments some drafts ordered later in the year to be made from the Queen's, and other ten regiments in Ireland was sent to. The order was dated 15th September, and was to the effect that the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private men in the 10th company of the regiment (and the other regiments named) were to be drafted and transferred to the remaining nine companies, or into any other corps which furnished drafts to the regiments which embarked from Ireland for America.* The other regiments, besides the Queen's, were the 1st, 10th, 16th 18th, 26th, 29th, 39th, 52nd, and 59th.† The regiment, with the other nine above named, were ordered to be reduced by one company, but the warrant for this does not appear to have been issued till 22nd October. The warrant states that the Queen's regiment is to be reduced by one company, consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and twenty-eight private men.‡ The reduced officers were Captain H. Bailey, Lieutenant William Alcock, and Ensign Hardy Eustace. They were allowed by a later warrant to remain on the establishment of the regiment, but on half-pay. Their rates of half-pay were respectively 5s., 2s. 4d., and 1s. 10d.

* War Office, Irish Entry Book, King's Letters, 1761-1769.

† Treasury Records, Irish Book, 1761-1769, Vol. II.

‡ Dom. State Papers, Signet Office (Irish Letter Book), 1765-1770.

per diem. Lieutenant Alcock was afterwards given a company in the 52nd Foot, Lieutenant John Seely of that regiment being at the same time put on half-pay.

The regiment was, according to the Muster Rolls, in Dublin on 25th January. The regiment left Dublin about the end of July, and were quartered five companies in Wexford, and the rest between Duncannon and Arklow.*

From their orders of embarkation next year, the regiment appears to have been moved to Drogheda and adjacent places.

* Muster Rolls, Four Courts, Dublin.

CHAPTER VII.

BERMUDA COMPANY.

1701.

CONTENTS.—Particulars of the Islands—Brigadier Selwyn ordered to embark the Company for the Bermudas—Captain Sands to command the Company—The Company embarks in Ship Lincoln, 17th February 1701—Arrives 28th April—Landing of the Governor Bennett—Directed to instruct the Militia of the Islands—Account of the Drill and Discipline of the Militia and Negroes—Unpopularity of Soldiers in Bermudas—Difficulty of Subsistence Pay—Dispute between Mr. Larkin, Admiralty Judge in Bermudas, and the Governor—Governor made Captain, on the death of Sands in 1704—Complaint against Lieutenant Henley—Discharged from confinement and sent to Virginia—Henley and his Family drowned on the Passage—Complaints against the Lieutenant-Governor and Captain—Governor made Colonel—Soldiers conspire to seize a Ship and commence Piracy—Trial and Condemnation of the Pirates—Proposal to double the strength of the Company from fifty to 100 men—Raising of a Troop of Horse Grenadiers—New Governor Pulleyn—Does not consider it necessary to augment the Company—Lieutenant-Governor Benjamin Bennet, made Governor, vice Pulleyn, dead—New Governor advises the Company strength being increased up to 100 Men, in consequence of the practice of Piracy in the Island—Governor Bennett retires—John Hope appointed—Reports on the Defences of the Islands—Strength of Militia—Clothing of Troops—Government, in 1723, direct full information of the state of Bermudas to be sent home—John Pitt appointed Governor, vice John Hope—Request for a Ship of War to be stationed at Bermudas—Good Report of the Company—Company removed to Providence in the Bahamas—Opposition against the removal of the Company—Arrival at New Providence on 17th February 1730—Trouble in the Bermudas in consequence of the absence of the Company—The Governor and Inhabitants pray the King that it may be sent back—The Bahamas' Governor petitions that it may not be sent back—The King orders the Company to return to Bermudas—Report on the Military Strength of the Islands—State of the Arms of the company in 1737.—George Alured Popple appointed Governor vice Pitt—New Governor advises Company strength to be 100 instead of fifty—Petitions for New Arms—Attempted Capture of the Islands—Correspondence on New Arms for the Company—Governor George Alured Popple retires, and is succeeded by his brother, William Popple—House hired to barrack the Company—Disturbances in St. George's—Attempt to blow up Ships—Officers and Men of the Company ordered to be ready for Service—Rioting—The Company ordered to be increased to 200 Men for manning the Forts, and assisting the Government in collecting Duties—Complaints against

the Governor—The Ensign of the Company also its Doctor—Differences with the Governor settled—Another attempt to get the strength of the Company increased—Great difficulty in recruiting—Ensign Clark becomes insane—Is sent Home—Last consignment of Clothing to the Company—The Company disbanded.

THE history of the company of the Queen's that in the year 1701 was ordered to proceed to the Bermudas, from which it never returned, is a curious one, and worthy a chapter to itself.

The Bermudas, which have been to a maritime nation like England a most valuable post, consist of a cluster of about 100 small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, distant about 580 miles from the coast of Carolina. Only about fifteen of these islands are inhabited. They are named Bermuda, from their first discoverer, John Bermudez, a Spaniard, but they are also called Summer or Somers' Islands, so named from an Englishman, Sir George Somers, who was wrecked there in the year 1609. He lived on the island for about nine months. From the favourable report made of the beauty and fertility of the islands by the forced colonist, the Virginian Company claimed, and afterwards sold them to some settlers, to whom King James the First granted a charter. They were made great use of in the American War of Independence for fitting out privateers, which were manned by Negroes. The area of the islands is about nineteen square miles, and the population to-day is about 15,000, one-third being whites, the rest Negroes.

The islands are situated on the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. latitude and 64° 51' W. longitude.

On the 8th of February 1701 Brigadier Selwyn received an order to embark a company of the regiment on board the ship *Lincoln* then at Spithead.

The order was as follows:—

Our Will and Pleasure is, that you cause a Company of our Reg^t of Foot under your command now in garrison at Portsmouth, to embark with their arms and cloathing on board our Ship the *Lincoln* at Spithead, and you are to take care that such Company before their going on Ship board be compleated to the full Numbers upon your establishment. Given at our Court at Kensington the 8th of February 1700/1. In the 12th year of our reign.*

By, &c.

WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

To Brigad^r Selwyn
or the officer-in-chief
with his Regiment.

* *Marching Orders*, 1697, Vol. 12, p. 415.

Another order followed on the 14th, instructing the officer in command of the company, that on landing at the islands he was to report himself to the governor or commander-in-chief there, and obey such orders as he should from time to time receive from him.

Captain Sands was appointed to command the company, but his appointment having caused some little jealousy, it was ordered by the King that Captains Sands, Phillips, Culliford, and Laton should cast lots for the command, and upon this being done, Captain Sands was successful.

The company embarked on the 17th February, and, on the evening of the 28th, the lieutenant-governor of the Bermudas, Captain Bennett, came on board.

The Lincoln left Spithead at 4 a.m. on the 3rd of March, and, after an uneventful voyage, arrived safely at the islands on the 28th of April. The lieutenant-governor, Bennett, landed at 11 a.m., under a salute of twenty-one guns,* and the next day, the ship having been anchored near the town of St. George, the company was landed and marched into quarters, which had been temporarily prepared for them. There seems to have been considerable delay in arranging permanent quarters for the company in the castle and forts, as, on the 2nd of September, the lieutenant-governor writes that they are not yet in a condition to receive them.

1702.

The company, besides their garrison duty, were daily practised in grenadier exercise, but the practice must have been rather limited, as the lieutenant-governor complains that he had only forty grenade shells in the garrison.

The instruction of the Militia of the islands, numbering 750 men, was part of the work assigned to the company.

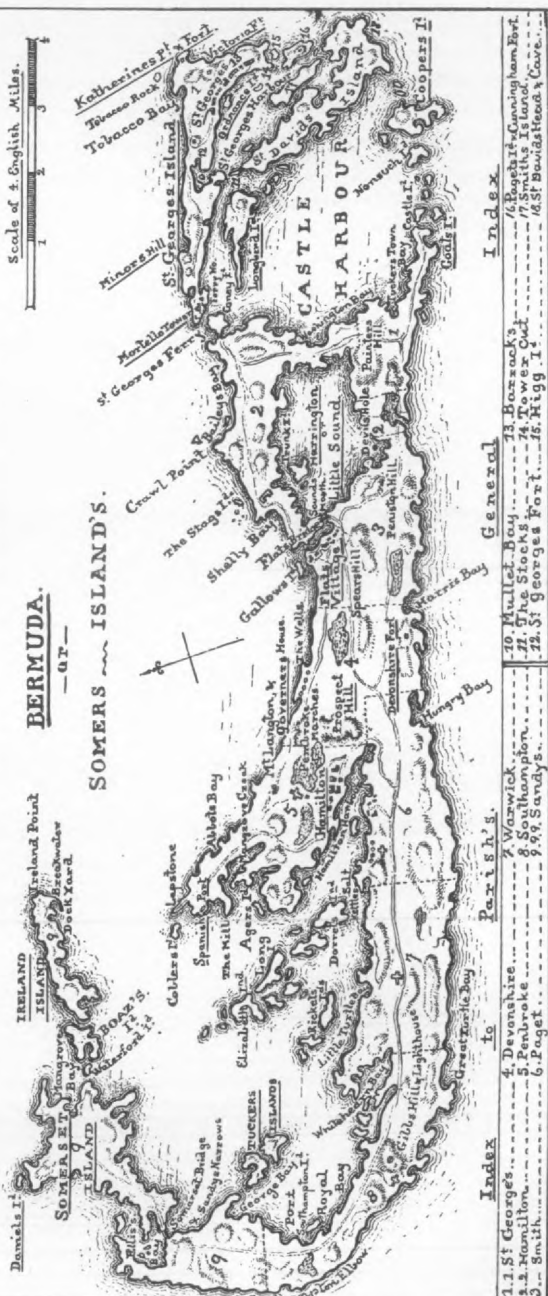
A regiment of slaves was also formed, consisting of 600 men armed with lances.

Referring to his forces, the lieutenant-governor writes, in the early part of the year, that he has done his best to prepare for all eventualities in case of war, and that he believes even the slaves may be able to give a good account of themselves, if they come close to an enemy.†

* Log Book, Lincoln, 1695-1702, No. 277, P.R.O.

† Board of Trade Book, Bermuda, 1700-1704, B. No. 30, p. 203, P.R.O.

BERMUDA.



(Compiled from) Bermuda or Somers Islands (79183). London, 1817. British Museum and Bermuda, Sec. 6, 380. B.M.

An interesting letter of Governor Bennett in August gives some particulars of the drilling of the Militia and the Negroes, which is here given in part :—

“The discipline I accustom the Indians and Negroes to is :— Some time when the company is drawn out, I order the soldiers to bring their staves and lances with them, and after the battalion or company is exercised, I order the Negroes to be intermixed with them, and practice them together in their marchings and wheelings. The Negroes having their lances shouldered (which are about seven feet long), and then I generally march them into the trenches, where I show the soldiers the way of firing, wheeling off to the right and left, ranks advancing, and what else is necessary to learn them. The Negroes being all this time intermixed, and wheel and advance with them, that they may know what to do if an enemy should jump hastily on shore and endeavour to force the trenches and in such case the Negroes' lances would be much more serviceable than club muskets.

“From the trenches I march them to some open bay and draw them up either three, four, or six deep, as the ground admits, and show them how to oppose an enemy in landing, by ordering the front rank to make ready, at the same word of command, the Negroes from their shoulder recover their lances right before them, and when the word of command to present is given, the Negroes fall back with their right legs and charge with their lances, and stand so till the musketeers are ordered to fire, when they recover their spears at the same time the soldiers do their firelocks, and wheel off with them (with their spears advanced), and then the next rank advances and does the same.”

A letter to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, written in April, complains that money had not been sent to pay the troops, and that the lieutenant-governor had had to pay for their subsistence for the last six months, or they would have starved, “nobody here loving a soldier so well as to give him credit.”

This delay in sending subsistence made the position of the company in the island very unpleasant, and it was represented to the authorities at home, that in order that injustice might not be done to the lieutenant-governor by his having to provide subsistence for the company and have no military charge over them, it would be better to give the company to him, so as to encourage him and give him some addition of profits for the better support of the charge and dignity of his post. It was also proposed to make the company one of the companies of the new regiment of Militia that was proposed to be raised.

Later on the company, on the death of Captain Sands in 1704, was put under the Lieutenant-Governor's charge, but it never formed part of any new regiment, retaining its old independent character during the whole period of its existence.

In the Treasury Papers of 1702 is an account for subsistence "for the company at Bermudas, from 26th April 1700 to 24th December 1702, amounting to 6,501*l.* 12*s.*," also an entry, "paid one company at Bermudas 991*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* from 25th December." On this date also is an entry of the "Regulation and subsistence of the Troops and Regiments in England, &c., commencing 25th December 1702 inclusive."

The full quota and pay of the company was as follows:—

						£	s.	d.	
Captain	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	per diem.
Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	„
Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6	„
Total						0	7	6	„
						or 2 12 6 per week.			
2 serjeants, each 6 <i>s.</i> per week	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	„
2 corporals and 1 drummer each 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	6	„
per week	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	6	„
50 private men at 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per week	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	0	„
Total cost of company per week =						12	12	0*	„

1703.

A very pretty quarrel commenced at the end of 1702 between the lieutenant-governor and Mr. Larkin, a gentleman who had been sent to regulate and settle Courts of Admiralty for the trials of pirates, and which was continued with great bitterness all through this and the next year. This gentleman had reported some slight he imagined the lieutenant-governor had put upon him. Writing home, he charges the lieutenant-governor, amongst other matters, with allowing soldiers in the company for a small bribe to marry and get their discharge, while others were sent on board wrecked ships "and knocked on the head." Another of the various charges made by Mr. Larkin was the ill-disposition of the troops, more particularly the Militia, to protect the islands when the French Fleets appeared before them. He writes, "I went upon a hill, where I had the opportunity of observing of what service the Militia and people of these islands are upon an emergency," and he asserts "that if out of the French Fleet 200 men had been sent on shore, they would have carried the island with all the ease imaginable."

* Calendar of Treasury Papers, Vol. 83., Nos. 38, 39, and 42.

It is amusing to note in the voluminous correspondence on this dispute the various recriminating charges made on each side.

A French vessel was wrecked on the islands, the crew were held as prisoners. Larkin, by some means having released them, paraded them about the town of St. George's, and meeting with Captain Sands, endeavoured to persuade him to sanction his proceedings, but without success. Had the Frenchmen during their temporary liberty been able to procure arms, there would have been some smart work for the little garrison, particularly if at this juncture some other French ships had put in an appearance, and had been warned to help their countrymen on shore.

The company officers seem to have taken a part in the quarrel between Larkin and the governor, Ensign Russell giving affidavits in favour of the former, while Captain Sands and Lieutenant Henley gave evidence against him. With regard to the latter officer Larkin writes that, "This Henley is famed as a notorious liar, and a man that will swear anything," a charge that ought to have, according to the manner of those times, led to a personal encounter.

There is a voluminous correspondence in the Bermuda Board of Trade Books of this date concerning this Lieutenant Henley, who, after Mr. Larkin was disposed of, entered the lists against the Lieutenant-Governor.

The annual cost of the Bermuda Company is given in the Treasury Papers at 659*l.* 12*s.*

1704.

In the early part of this year Captain Sands died, and in May the lieutenant-governor wrote to the Lords Commissioners of Trade,* begging them to forward his petition to the Queen, praying Her to grant him a commission to command the company. He urges his claims for this consideration, having "all along suffered in subsisting the officers and soldiers," and that he had always been six months out of pocket, and sometimes a year. He has been obliged to run into debt 400*l.* on account of what he had done for the company, on which he pays interest, which he considers "is very hard, considering he has no manner of advantage by the company." The lieutenant-governor petitioned the home authorities on the 22nd of July, asking for the company, and urging his claims of former service as captain of the Marines, both by sea and land, in the last war. On the petition is an endorsement, "The Prince

* Board of Trade Book, Bermuda, 1703-1704, No. 7.

agrees," and signed Geo. Clarke. The letter conferring the command must have arrived early in October, as on the 9th Bennett writes expressing his deep sense of the favour shown to him, and his promise of paying all attention to the trust reposed in him.*

In November a petition was presented to the lieutenant-governor by the soldiers of the company, praying for relief from the acts of Lieutenant Henley. The petition was signed by two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and thirty-six men.

In the petition he is accused of inciting the soldiers to pilfer, and the petitioners go on further to state that "in general the said lieutenant is of such a morose, severe, and treacherous spirit that they dread the continuance of his command over them."

The lieutenant-governor had received notice of Lieutenant Henley's expressed intention to kill him. Evidence had also been given of his having been guilty of coining. The whole matter of his conduct was therefore submitted to a court of assize, and, the evidence being overwhelming, he confessed, and threw himself upon the mercy of the court, asking compassion for the sake of his wife and five children. The court found him guilty of coining (a sample of the money was sent home by the governor), and sentenced him to a fine of 500*l*.

1705-6.

The unfortunate Lieutenant Henley was, it appears by the further correspondence, kept in confinement altogether for nearly twelve months.

A letter from Mr. Secretary Hedges arrived in March 1706, remitting the offence and discharging him from confinement. The lieutenant-governor at once took measures to send him and his family to Virginia, and supplied them with provisions for the voyage. The misfortunes of the family were, however, not yet at an end. The vessel in which they sailed was lost, and all were drowned.

It would appear as if the Lords Commissioners of Trade had written to Governor Bennett with reference to the treatment of Lieutenant Henley, for Bennett writes on the 9th October, "and as for treating Lieutenant Henley with humanity in regard to his wife and children, my Lords, it was his own fault he continued six days in the castle (which was the place he petitioned to be sent to), for I ordered the captain there to offer him as from himself that he would endeavour to prevail with the judges to let him be

* Colonial Office Papers, America and West Indies, Bermudas, 1703-1728, Bundle 479.

in Tuckerstown (a very pleasant place), provided he would behave himself regularly, but he sullenly refused that proposal and continued in his confinement about a month (I think it was), and then desired that liberty which he has had ever since." The governor goes on to say that he had obtained for him a grant of ten shillings a week "in consideration of his family," so that he hopes he may not be thought cruel or uncharitable.

In the Treasury Papers of 1706, dated 11th March, is a petition from Charles Noden on behalf of Henley, praying that as the Queen had been pleased to remit the fine of 500*l.*, and the imprisonment which had been imposed on him for threatening the life of the Governor, the respite of pay should be taken off for the time he was imprisoned. The respite, which was from the 15th October 1704 to 24th June 1705, and amounted to 44*l.* 16*s.*, was not allowed.*

In the light given by the full correspondence of Governor Bennett, he does not appear to have been too well fitted for the post. It was not long before another complaint was lodged against him by the provost marshal of Bermuda, Edward Jones. This formidable indictment comprised seventy-two paragraphs, imputing almost every fault possible in a governor and commanding officer, such as encouraging idle soldiers, defrauding the Queen by enlisting felons, taking money from good soldiers for their discharge, borrowing subsistence money and when repaid by Government keeping the money, &c., &c. The indictment finished up by a strong condemnation of his treatment of Lieutenant Henley. Nothing appears to have been done on the complaint, so it is fair to assume that the governor was not so bad as he was painted, and as he continued in his post till November 1712, he no doubt had some of the qualities required for the duties required of him. It is not stated in the correspondence why he was ultimately removed.

1709-10.

Nothing appears in the correspondence until the middle of 1710, when Governor Bennett, who had been promoted to the rank of colonel, though the date of his commission has not been ascertained, wrote on 13th June to Lord Sunderland, giving the results of a trial by court-martial of soldiers belonging to the company who had conspired with some sailors to seize a sloop called the *Flying Fame*, Captain Hobart, commander, and carry her off on a pirating cruise, and who also when released from this charge again conspired to seize another vessel in order to go with her to France and take

* Calendar of Treasury Papers, Vol. 97, No. 97.

measures with the King of France to bring a force over and capture the islands. After a full trial four of the soldiers were convicted and sentenced to death, three were pardoned, and two sentenced to be whipped; the execution of the three who were condemned to death was suspended, waiting confirmation by the Queen. The court-martial was held in the sessions house in the town of St. George, and presided over by Colonel Tucker. The governor wrote on the 13th June to Lord Dartmouth, sending home full reports of the trial. In his letter he strongly recommended Antony Henty, one of the soldiers, for the Queen's pardon. Lord Dartmouth wrote to the Lords Commissioners that, on the recommendation of Colonel Bennett, which he forwarded, he advised that his prayer be granted.*

1711.

On the 22nd June 1711 the governor wrote to Lord Dartmouth, thanking him for the Queen's mercy having been granted to Henty. In the trial it was clearly shewn that the man had intended to save the governor's life when the attempt to take the island was made. The remaining three men were brought to the gallows to be executed, but in consequence of a discretion given in the Queen's letter and of the desire of the governor to save their lives they were reprieved, their future punishment being left to the council for decision. They were ultimately pardoned and allowed to join the company. In the same letter in which the governor gives an account to Lord Dartmouth of this painful scene, he proposed to increase the strength of the company from fifty men, its present establishment, to 100 with an allowance of three serjeants, three corporals, and two drummers.

A troop of Horse Grenadiers had been formed out of the inhabitants of the town. The governor wrote that with the proposed augmentation and the assistance of these Horse Grenadiers he would always have about 160 Grenadiers ready, "which may entertain and prevent an enemy's landing till the Militia regiment of Foot could march to their assistance." In his petition he also prays that in case the augmentation was allowed, it might be done by drafts from the regiments quartered at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and that the men come out perfectly equipped.

The cost of the Bermuda company, according to Audit Office Accounts, was this year 991*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; out of which the respites were 60*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

* Dom. Entry Book, 1710-1711, Vol. 2.

1712.

Colonel Bennett, the governor, on August 15th, wrote home praying that consideration might be given to his request to increase the company to 100 men, and to add another company to the forces, "verily believing," he writes, "that the French have resolved to attempt this country."*

Colonel Tucker was, on the 31st October 1712, appointed secretary and provost marshal of the islands, and on the 21st November Henry Pulleyn was appointed governor vice Bennett.

1714.

The new governor, Pulleyn (sometimes spelt Pulleine), was evidently not in accord with the late governor in respect to the forces required to protect the islands, as, in reporting home on the 22nd April of this year to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, he wrote that the company "the Queen is pleased to leave here," with the assistance of its present inhabitants, was, he considered, sufficient against any ordinary attempt to capture the place.

He reported that the island of Bermuda was at that time very populous considering its extent, and that if encouragement was given to the Bermudians to settle in the Bahamas, he believed a third of the inhabitants would go there. He, therefore, proposed to unite the government of the Bahamas to that of Bermuda. Governor Pulleyn seems to have been an improvement upon the former governor, as the correspondence is quite free from the voluminous and acrimonious complaints and disagreements that must have made the service of the company under Bennett's ruling one of great difficulty and even danger. Pulleyn was, unfortunately, taken ill of the fever common to the islands, and died on the 25th April next year.

1715.

The inhabitants, upon the death of Governor Pulleyn, petitioned that Mr. Benjamin Bennett, who had only been appointed lieutenant-governor on the 23rd February, might be appointed governor, which was acceded to by the authorities.

* Colonial Office Papers, America and West Indies, Bermuda, 1703-1728, No. 49, P.R.O.

In the account of the establishment of the regiment, dated July 11th, 1715, there is an entry of "one company at Bermuda consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and fifty soldiers."*

1716.

In the account of the Treasury Minutes of this year the cost of the Bermuda company is stated to be 99*l.* 6*s.* for 366 days, or 2*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* per diem. In each year of the estimates the total number of the company, including officers, is given as fifty-eight, and the cost about the same as above.†

1718 to 1721.

The new governor, on the 21st May 1718, wrote home calling attention to the large number of vessels fitting out for piracy, and the danger the islands were under from the insubordination and insolence of the Negroes. In order to guard against these dangers, he proposed to make up the numbers of the independent company to 100 men, which number was to include the non-commissioned officers, four sergeants, four corporals, and two drummers. He also strongly urged the necessity of another company of soldiers, to consist of the same numbers of officers and men, and he advised that a fourth or fifth rate man-of-war should be kept at Bermuda. He urged that better provision should be made for the subsistence of the soldiers, as he found it impossible to quarter them on to the inhabitants, who, he states, "are generally so poor that they neither lodge nor provide for them."

On the 25th April 1721 the governor again called attention to the want of an adequate military force on the islands. In his letter he expresses his regret that his request for more troops had not been granted, feeling very conscious of the general insecurity of the islands.

On the 23rd August 1721 Governor Bennett retired, and John Hope was appointed on the same date to succeed him.

1722.

The new governor, on being appointed, at once carefully inspected the means of defence, and reported home that there were "ninety guns in bad enough order mounted in the forts, and at places most accessible by ships or boats, and an independent company of forty-nine men," which he considered gave the greatest security to the islands against invasion. The new governor evidently did not consider the military force inadequate.

* Audit Office, Military Establishment Book, 1715, No. 40.

† Calendar of Treasury Papers, Vol. 198, No. 11.

He seemed to place little reliance on the Militia, for he writes that on a late alarm "they could not get twenty of them together at the town of St. George." The Militia was said to consist of two battalions and one troop of Horse. The number of militiamen on the muster rolls was stated to be 1,091, out of which 1,015 were Foot and seventy-six Horse.

1723.

In a book preserved in the Public Record Office is an entry, dated 12th February, with respect to the clothing of the regiment. In the document there is an entry that the schedule of clothing was to include that for "the Bermuda company."* The letter of instructions was addressed to Colonel Kirk, who was ordered to send patterns of the clothing, which were to be laid before the board of general officers. From this entry it appears that the Bermuda company was still considered part of the regiment.

1724.

Governor Hope, in sending home his report on the island for this year, recommends the place as a sanatorium for soldiers and sailors stationed in the West Indies. He writes that the wholesome climate there is found particularly beneficial; in every other place in the West Indies he states men are so liable to contract the "fatal distemper," and if not cured at once they "die like flies."

A curious account is shown in the Board of Trade Papers† of the quantity of powder used in the company from 28th August 1707. Amongst the items are:—"4th April 1709.—By powder delivered at the burial of a soldier, 14 lbs. July 1709.—By powder delivered to the soldier to raise an alarm, 22 lbs. 4th July 1711.—By powder to Sergeant Glaisbrook for the King's Company, 42 lbs. 9th June 1712.—By powder expended to Sergeant Glaisbrook to load the guns at Katherine's Point, 16 lbs." The total quantity of powder that was delivered to the company from 1707 to 1722 appears by the book to have been 233 lbs., or a little over two cwts!

1725 to 1730.

There is little to record of the company or of the affairs of the islands during the next seven years.

* War Office, General Officers' Letter Book, 1715-1742.

† Board of Trade Book, Bermuda. No. 12. P.R.O.

The Home Government had sent a series of questions relative to the state of the Bermudas. In answer to one of the questions, relating to the Militia, the governor writes, that "The greatest security this place has against invasion is the independent company of fifty men, which company have likewise produced another good effect, for the inhabitants, since their arrival, are very respectful to the governor." The history of the early squabbles appears to have been quite forgotten.

On 12th October 1727 John Pitt was appointed governor vice John Hope. In 1729, answering a similar series of questions that were before put as to the state of the islands, the new governor, in referring to the Militia, makes no mention of the company, nor is it mentioned in the entry of the military establishment, which is given as consisting of nine companies of Militia and a troop of Horse.

On the 18th October 1729 the governor, council, and assembly of Bermuda, requested, on account of the damages the inhabitants sustained by pirates, to have a ship of war stationed there; they also prayed that an independent company of soldiers sent by King William III. for a garrison in the place may be continued, as "they have contributed to the good and safety of the island, and have on all occasions exerted themselves when our coasts have been infested with privateers and pirates, and being always ready upon such occasions."* This request was no doubt made because of the rumoured removal of the company to the Bahamas.

The estimate for the cost of the company in the Treasury Papers of 1727 is given as 1,003*l.* 15*s.*, and the number fifty-seven.†

Governor Pitt and his council seem to have been indignant at the governor of New Providence, Wood, persuading the Home Government to allow the company to be removed by Admiral Sir Charles Wager from the Bermudas to New Providence. Pitt writes, on the 11th October to Charles Cholmonley, that "as the company was settled by King William here at the request of all the inhabitants in time of peace and by Act of Parliament, being the only security to the magazines and the town of St. George, and, if occasion requires it, to surprise the Negroes, who are very numerous, and that as most of the male inhabitants are usually at sea the company is the whole support of the island ten months in the year."‡ The New Providence governor endeavoured to allay the disquietude of the Bermuda governor by alleging that he only

* Board of Trade Book, Bermuda, Vol. 13.

† Treasury Papers, Vol. 261, No. 6.

‡ Colonial Office, America and West Indies, Bermuda, 1738-1744, No. 50.

wanted to borrow the company for twelve months; all the representations and petitions sent home however failed to keep the company at Bermuda. It left Bermuda for New Providence on the 17th February 1730, under the charge of Mr. John White and Mr. Woodes Rogers, who had been chosen by the Government of Bahama to go to Bermuda and escort the company. They took with them the King's warrant for the removal.* Mr. Rogers reported to the Duke of Newcastle, on the 11th October 1730, that "the independent company from Bermuda was very short of their complement and mostly old men, so that it will be a great charge to recruit them." Mr. Rogers seems to have been afterwards made governor of the Settlement.

1731.

It was not long after the company had been removed to the Bahamas before the governor of Bermuda began to have trouble with the Negro population. At the end of 1730, and the beginning of 1731, the governor and his council and assembly wrote home, praying for relief from the many hardships they have laboured under from the attacks of the Spaniards, and begging that the King may be asked to send back the old independent company "for the better safeguard of the colony." The merchants also sent in a strong petition for the company to be brought back, alleging "That since the removal of the said company the Negroes on that island (who are more numerous than the white people) have destroyed many of Her Majesty's subjects by poison, many more are now lingering under that misfortune, whose lives are despaired of . . . the violence of the Negroes was never known while your Majesty's independent company remained there, but on the contrary kept them in due subjection, and were esteemed the greatest preservation to that colony in defending it from rebellion within, and insults from enemies and pirates from abroad." The island during the absence of the company narrowly escaped capture by a Spanish ship from Porto Rico, which had been sent to plunder the place. A storm having driven the ship off, the island escaped capture. On the 23rd December the Privy Council, after duly considering all that had been urged, decided to order the return of the company to Bermuda, and reporting to the King this decision, His Majesty ordered the company to be sent back, the Secretary of War being instructed to give the necessary directions for its immediate return.

* Colonial Papers, America and West Indies. Bahamas, 1728-1746, No. 57.

The governor, Rogers, of the Bahamas had not, up to October, been able to do much for the accommodation of the company. All that was done was to build a guard room and "lodgement" for the officers. The governor complained that he could not get the least assistance from the inhabitants.

Great efforts had been made by the people of the Bahamas to retain the company. R. Montague wrote to the Lords Commissioners of Trade on the 3rd December, with reference to the agitation for their removal, that he "does not doubt that the reasons given for the removal of that company from Bermuda to Bahama will equally hold good for their continuance there."

An order was sent to Ralph Noden, agent of "the independent company of Foot in the Bermudas, commanded by John Pitt, Esq., and to Lieutenant Heron of the same company," authorising them to appoint such person or persons as they should think proper, by beat of drum or otherwise, to raise so many volunteers in any part of Great Britain as are or shall be wanting to recruit and fill up the independent company of Foot in the Bermudas to the numbers allowed upon the establishment.* Next year a memorial was sent from the Bahamas asking that a company of invalids might be sent in lieu of the Bermuda company sent back, which was apparently done. In August 1733 the Lords of Trade, in reply to a memorial, allowed the governor there to increase his company to 150 effective men. He was thus more fortunate than the Bermuda governor, who, as will be seen, could get no accession to his numbers, though the most urgent and repeated applications were made year after year.

1732 to 1736.

Little of interest is recorded during this period in the Colonial Papers of the affairs in the islands. The governor transmitted regularly his report on the state of the island and the troops. Sometimes the independent company is given as having a strength of forty-nine men, and sometimes as fifty men, so the numbers did not vary much. The Militia consisting of nine companies of Foot—about 600 men, and a troop of Horse.

The man-of-war that had been asked for so often does not seem to have been sent; as in October 1734 the governor is still urging that "it is entirely necessary, and another independent company to guard the forts."

1737 to 1739.

A curious memorandum appears in the correspondence of 1737, as to the state of the arms of the company. William Smith, store-

* War Office, Miscellany Book, 1730-1734, Vol. 525.

keeper, writes, under date of the 29th October, "That Bermuda has not been supplied with stores of ammunition since 1701 or thereabouts, so that a new supply was never more wanted for the support of the island in case of invasion"; among other things required are "musket and pistol flints for the independent company," there being none in store.

The next year, in a letter referring to the military appointments and charges in the British Colonies in America, the cost of the company at Bermuda is estimated at 1,003*l.* 15*s.* per annum. The writer, Robert Dinwiddie, suggests that this and other amounts of a like nature be paid by a new coinage, to be sent to each colony where the said appointments are.

A new governor, George Alured Popple, appears by the correspondence to have been appointed this year vice Pitt. He seems to have been alarmed at the inadequacy of his means of defence. Writing on the 27th September 1738 to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, he suggests that for the safety and defence of the islands, the independent company should be increased from fifty to 100 men, which would enable him to man the four forts at the entrance of the two harbours, and leave a sufficient number of the King's company "at the platform for further service." He also sent a memorial to the Duke of Newcastle on the same subject, and asked for a set of new arms. He reported both to the Duke and the Lords Commissioners of Trade, that the arms of the company were so thin as to be generally unsafe to fire; not a third of them had bayonets, and those they had were in a sad condition.

1739.

After about a year's delay the Lords of the Council requested that an account should be sent of the forces which were ordered to the Bermuda Islands during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, but beyond this request nothing more was done. The governor sent home a report on the 20th December of an alarm, caused by two sloops standing off and on the entrance of St. Georges Harbour, and of his action in sending two sloops to go out and if necessary engage them. On the sloops he sent 150 men "as well armed as possible out of the King's independent company, and the company belonging to the town commanded by their proper officers." The unfortunate King's company having no arms, the governor reports that he was obliged to borrow arms for them, those they have not being fit to fire." The show of defence made by the governor drove off the sloops.

1740 to 1744.

It is rather sad to relate that the efforts of the governor to get the company armed, only led to long and fruitless correspondence. In March 1740 William Popple, brother of the governor and agent of the company in England, wrote to the Duke of Newcastle, that having heard from his brother that the Duke had signed an order for furnishing his company with their arms, he now finds, on inquiring, that such is not the case, and urges most strongly that no more delay may take place, "as the company has not received a supply of arms since its first establishment there," and on a late alarm they had to borrow arms to go on duty. He again writes on July 20th, referring to his former letter and reiterating all the reasons against further delay, he goes on to say that, "The people of Bermuda are by no Acts of assembly obliged to furnish the King's company with arms, which is done by an order directed to the officer of ordinance to furnish the arms to the agent of the company. They have never had a supply of arms since King William's reign; there are few left, and those not fit for use, nor is it expected by the King that the captain should furnish the King's Company with arms out of his own pocket." He begs, that as he has a vessel going out, that the order may be signed, "and he will get Brigadier-General Armstrong to get it expedited so that the ship may take them." It was all in vain. A new appeal goes in again in 1741, two letters being written on the subject in January (one letter gives the strength of the company as one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, two corporals, and forty-nine men). At the end of the year, December 21, the governor writes despairingly, "It was no small baulk to me, I assure you, that Robinson brought no arms for my company. I can say no more upon the subject, if what I have wrote already has no weight."

The governor writes again in 1743, October and December, in the latter letter, which was to the Duke of Newcastle, he says, "Your Grace will excuse my mentioning once more the want His Majesty's independent company here is in of arms, not having at this time one single musket that will bear firing, no bayonets, nor any part of the usual accoutrements belonging to soldiers. They have never been supplied since the company was sent here forty years ago."

Governor George Alured Popple seems to have retired about this time, and his brother William Popple succeeded him about the beginning of the year 1743. The new governor continued to urge the Government to supply new arms to the company, but

with apparently the same amount of success. He writes, "I do not make my application again to the Secretary of War, because he has already reported to his Grace in favour of my petition, as you will find in your books. The letters, if I remember well, were dated in January and February 1739 or 1739/40." This was when the governor was agent to the company in England.

1745 to 1750.

A petition was sent home on September 26th, 1747, from Henry Tucker, which was laid before the Council, praying that 12*l.* per annum instead of 11*l.* be paid for the rent of a house for the King's soldiers to dwell in, and that the house he kept in repair at the expense of the islands. The Council ordered that 14*l.* should be paid annually for the rent out of the Public Treasury and the house kept in sufficient repair at the expense of the owners.

An order was made on the 6th March 1746 for recruiting the company "under the command of Captain William Popple to the numbers allowed in the establishment."

On the 9th August 1748 the governor, writing home to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, gives an account of a disturbance that had taken place in the town of St. George, in consequence of a decision of his that as a ship named the *Mietj's Liefje* had been unlawfully taken, he should not allow her to be destroyed. The malcontents in town, who he calls "privateers," had, so it was reported, intended to blow up the ship, and after that to break open the storehouse and to arm themselves with the cutlasses that were therein. The governor's house was then to be destroyed. The officers of the company were sent for, and ordered to be in readiness with all their men. They were also commanded to send a sergeant to warn the Militia to be in readiness to assemble on their parade ground. The company was to remain under arms in their barracks. The plotters finding that precautions had been taken against a surprise, demanded that a deputation of four or five headed by a Major Browne, should have an audience with the governor to present a petition. Lieutenant Mitchell and Ensign Forbes, the officers of the company, seeing from the appearance of the people who accompanied the deputation that mischief was intended, attended the governor armed, and warned the company that they might be immediately required. The rioters, on being admitted to the governor's presence, demanded the cutlasses, and the major who led the rioters endeavoured to incite them to attack the company, insulting the officers by speaking contemptuously of the services of the company. Several officers

of the Militia and the Horse troops were present at the interview, and endeavoured to persuade the rioters, some of whom were from their ranks, to retire. Fortunately this was at last accomplished without bloodshed, but the company and the Militia were kept under arms all night, in case the rioters re-assembled; nothing, however, happened, and the rioting ceased as suddenly as it began.

On the 23rd August 1748 an order was issued from the Audit Office for the supply of a chest of medicines for the independent company at the Bermudas. The chest was to be shipped on board the *Diana* lying in the Thames. The cost of the chest is given as 50*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

In 1749 efforts were again made to increase the strength of the company to 100 men. The petition, which was received by the Government on the 31st July, prayed that the company might be augmented so that there would be sufficient to man the several forts, and particularly that in Daniels Island, as a safeguard to those who are wrecked, and "thrown amongst an unmerciful people, and also as a guard against the introduction of illicit goods brought from the islands of St. Eustatia, St. Thomas, St. Cruz, &c." It is also added, as a further necessity for the augmentation, that the major part of the inhabitants being generally on the desert islands raking salt, turtling, wrecking, and navigating their vessels, the place is "left exposed with the governor to the insults of a rabble, as has heretofore been experienced."

In March complaints were made against the governor by the assembly and principal inhabitants. One cause of complaint was that he had sent the surgeon of the company (who was also the ensign) on a mission, leaving the company without medical aid, and that for want of his assistance the soldiers suffered greatly. He was also accused of having, in order to fill up the muster rolls, entered cadets who served without pay, by which act the "original intention of the company to be a defence of the islands is rendered ineffectual. As the governor also receives pay for them, he defrauds the Government."

The governor, in his reply, sent in November, writes, that until he procured a commission for a surgeon the company had never had one for over forty years, and that he rightly considers he has a right to grant leave or furlough to an officer. With regard to the cadets, he writes, admitting having engaged them when he could not get men. The governor seems to have made himself very unpopular. In the same month he wrote to the company's agent, Mr. Vincent Mathias, that he had discovered a base attempt to assassinate him, the speaker of the assembly having bribed a soldier

to shoot him. His position must have become very irksome, as in the same letter he asks to be removed from the government of the island. It would appear that the differences which had reached so acute a crisis at last became settled, as Popple remained governor until the old company was broken up.

1749 to 1764.

There is little to record of the last days of the company, the colonial correspondence, which has been diligently searched, is silent on its closing days.

Another and final attempt was made to increase the company to 100 men in 1757, the address, sent on the 24th June, setting forth that "as the repairing of the present fortifications so as to render them defensible and the large expense in maintaining a sufficient number of matrosses to serve them, unless the independent company now doing duty here might be augmented to 100 men, part of which might serve as matrosses to the said fort, greatly exceed the power of the distressed circumstances of the inhabitants."

The Constitution of the islands rendered every man liable to serve in the Militia, the consequence of this was that great difficulty was experienced in recruiting for the King's company, which had to depend entirely for its recruits on the strangers landing on islands or by recruits sent from home.

Ensign Clark, one of the officers of the company, in the year 1757, became insane, and was after considerable difficulty (there being no laws in Bermuda against lunatics) sent home. He was ordered to be delivered into the hands of the agent of the company, Vincent Mathias, who was directed to wait on the Secretary at War with the voluminous papers relating to the case and an account of the expenses that had been incurred. Lieutenant Parker, another of the officers of the company, made the proper affidavits of Clark's incapacity to discharge his duties, and the governor as the captain of the company indorsed the report. Clark was conveyed to England in the custody of Captain Barker, commanding the war ship *Duke of Marlborough*, and duly delivered into the agent's hands.

The last entry in the books of the clothing board with reference to the Bermuda company is dated 5th November 1761, on which date patterns of their clothing was sent to the general officers of the board to inspect.*

* War Office, General Officers' Letter Book, 1757-1767.

On the 3rd November 1762 the war with France came to an end, and on the 10th of February 1763 the definitive treaty of peace was signed at Paris. The Government began at once to reduce the expenses, one of these reductions being the King's company at Bermuda.

On the 7th May 1763 Governor Popple wrote to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, "that the independent company being broke will take away from the governor of Bermuda a thousand pounds a year." His successor next year, Governor George James Bruere (Governor Popple having died sometime in 1764), writes on the 1st June, sending a memorial, in which he states "that the salary and emoluments of the governor of Bermuda since the reduction of the independent company, of which the governor was always captain, which enabled him to support the dignity of the Government, are become too small for that purpose," he therefore prays for an augmentation of salary. And so the Bermuda company of the Queen's disappears from our history. Its officers and men missed all the stirring scenes of the wars in Spain and Portugal, and lived and died in this remote appendage of the British Crown.

The final instructions to the Government as to the disbandment of the company is dated the 25th May 1763.*

* War Office, Miscellany Book, 1763-1764, Vol. 533.

CHAPTER VIII.

SERVICE IN ISLE OF MAN AND IN GIBRALTAR.

1765.

CONTENTS.—Recruits ordered to be raised by Beat of Drum—Regiment ordered to the Isle of Man—Drafts from other Regiments to the Queen's—Regiment Ordered to embark at Dublin for the Isle of Man—Marched from Waterford to Dublin—Wood appointed Governor and Captain-General of the Isle of Man—History of the Island—Its Statutes—The Regiment embarked at Dublin—List of Ships with number of Troops on board—Arrival of Transports at Isle of Man—The Troops encamp near Castle Town—Scarcity of Provisions—Formal Ceremony of taking over the Island—The Governor visits the Camp—Scarcity of Forage—Establishment of the Regiment—Off-reckonings—General Harvey inspects the Troops—Winter Quarters—General Fowkes' Widow granted Pension of 200*l.* per Annum — Prices of Commissions—Disagreement with the Governor — Major Pennington's Dispute with the Governor—Guards against Smuggling—General Harvey's Report on the Isle of Man Garrison—Lord Barrington's proposition to reduce the Strength of Garrison—Subsistence and Allowances to the Troops—Dragoons ordered to return to Ireland—Drafts from Queen's ordered to Scotland—Order countermanded—Major Alexander's Claim—Strength of Regiment and Cost—Off-reckonings—Review of the Disputes between the Military and the Governor—Death of the Duke of York—Regiment ordered to Gibraltar—To be relieved from Duty in Isle of Man by Companies from Ireland—Strength, Pay, and Off-reckonings—Notice that Officers' Commissions were for the future to be in London Gazette—Order that the Number of Regiment was to appear on the Regimental Buttons—Embarkation Orders received—Regiment relieved by four Companies of 48th Foot—Departure from the Island—Regiment arrives at Gibraltar—Orders of General Montague for Discipline on board Transport—Clothing Regulations—Regiments to continue on Irish Establishment—Colour of Facings changed to Blue—Patterns of Lace to be sent in to War Office—Cost of Regiment and Off-reckonings—Particulars of Clothing and Accoutrements of the Regiment.

AN order was issued on the 8th April 1765 to raise men by beat of drum to complete the twenty-one regiments in Ireland to their full quota. These regiments were the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 10th, 16th, 18th, 26th, 38th, 29th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 56th, 58th, 61st 63rd, 64th, 65th, and 69th.

On the 4th June Lord Halifax wrote to the Lords Justices desiring them to give the necessary directions for embarking, as soon as possible, for the Isle of Man two troops of Colonel John Hale's regiment of Light Dragoons and the 2nd or Queen's regiment of Foot, the latter being said to be quartered at "Drogheda or thereabouts," thus being very conveniently situated for being

marched to ports adjacent for shipment on the transports which had been ordered to be in readiness. The troops were to be made up to the Irish establishment by drafts from the other regiments in Ireland. Upon their arrival in the Isle of Man, they were informed that they would find orders from the Secretary at War for their further proceedings.

Forty-one men were drafted into the Queen's, according to orders dated 1st February, viz. :—six from 5th Foot, four from 10th, eight from 50th, five each from 56th, 61st, 64th, and four each from 65th and 69th. The sum paid by the regiment for each man was 5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, the amount being paid over to the regiments drawn upon.

The expense of the service was to be borne by Great Britain, but two months' subsistence was to be advanced to the men. In case their arms were on examination found not fit for service, they were to be returned into stores in Ireland and good and serviceable arms issued. Full and complete camp equipment was to be furnished to the troops for encamping while the quarters in the castle were being prepared for them. On the 13th Lord Halifax was informed that it would be—according to the advice of General Sandport commanding the troops in Dublin—more convenient to ship the troops from Dublin. The Queen's, having been moved from Drogheda to Waterford, was therefore ordered to march from Waterford to Dublin. They were to arrive on the 24th June, by which time shipping would be ready to receive them and the Dragoons. Their place of disembarkation in the Isle of Man was to be Douglas.

John Wood, Esquire, was appointed captain-general and governor, and in his instructions he was directed to take every precaution that the troops were properly lodged and cared for, and to prevent any uneasiness or alarm on the part of the inhabitants by reason of the change in their state (on the island being taken over by the Crown), he was also to make such regulations as would encourage a friendly and familiar intercourse between the civil and military power, and to himself set an example in this and other respects.

The Isle of Man, according to received tradition, was originally colonised by the ancient Britons, the early government being no doubt druidical. From the isolation of the island this form of government seems to have been preserved as late as the end of the fourth century, when St. Patrick introduced the light of christianity into the island. Writers such as Boetius assert that it was soon after celebrated as the "fountain of all pure learning, and the acknowledged residence of all the muses." The line of bishops started by St. Patrick governed the island until Orry took upon himself the title of king. In 580 Brennus descended from the

blood royal of Scotland became king. After him the island appears to have been annexed to the Scottish kingdom until taken possession of by Edwin, King of Northumberland, about A.D. 614. From this time it has a chequered history. It was in the 10th century under the rule of another Orry, son of a King of Demark and Norway, who governed long and prosperously, and who is stated to have established the House of Keys, the Constitutional Parliament of the island. It was taken about the time William the Conqueror landed in England by a Norwegian chief, and remained, with varying fortunes, attached to Norway till 1268, when the then King surrendered the western islands to Alexander III., King of Scotland, when it became a bone of contention between England and Scotland. Ultimately, on the 6th April 1406, it was, by gift of King Henry the IV., bestowed on an ancestor of the Earl of Derby, Sir John de Stanley, in whose family it remained until 1735, when it became the inheritance of the Duke of Athole by reason of his marriage with a daughter of the then Earl of Derby.

Henry IV., by letters patent, granted to Sir John de Stanley on 6th April, the 7th year of his reign (1406), the "island castle pell and lordship of Man and all the islands and lordships of the said Isle of Man appertaining which did not exceed the value of four hundred pounds by the year." The service for this grant was to be two falcons on the day of the King of England's coronation.

The island became at last a thorn in the side of the mother country, in consequence of the facility with which contraband trade could be carried on between it and Great Britain. An Act was therefore passed authorising the "Lord of Man" to resign his royalties, and the island was sold to the British Government on the 7th of March 1765.

The following particulars, taken from the Statutes,* of the transfer of the island to the Crown are interesting. The Act and deed of sale cites all the changes of ownership and the grants, &c. of the various kings to the various owners amongst others it recites "an Act for the assuring and establishing of the Isle of Man" "in the name and blood of Wm. Earl of Derby and Elizabeth his wife and their heirs," 7 Jac. I., Chap. IV., 1609), and then goes on to recite the sale of the island and all its rights, &c. by the Duke of Athole, the heir of the Earl of Derby, successor of Sir John de Stanley, to King George III. for the price fixed, the money so paid by the King was to be invested in lands in Scotland or Great Britain or in proper securities.

* The Statutes, Revised Edition, Vol. 2, A.D. 1765, 5th of Geo. III., Chap. 26, p. 659.

The deed, a long and curious document, ends with the recital of the sale or, as it is called, "a treaty" between the "Right Honourable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the said John Duke of Athole and Charlotte, duchess of Athole and Baroness Strange, his wife, for the sale of their estate and interest on the island and premises, or such part thereof as should be found expedient to vest in His Majesty for the public service, they the said Duke and Duchess did, in their letter bearing date the 27th day of February 1765, enclose an abstract of the clear revenue of the Isle of Man for ten years" from 1754 to 1764, and declared their readiness to sell their rights and property to the King for the public service, the price named being 70,000*l.*, the family retaining the right to present the two falcons on coronation and their landed property and rights as lord of the manor. The contract or agreement for the sale is dated 7th March 1765, and is made between four of the Commissioners of the Treasury and the Duke and Duchess of Athole and others. The Duke of Athole at the time of the sale was the British ambassador at Vienna. The contract was to be on the terms of an indenture or "deed of feoffment," bearing date 6th April 1756, and referring to the duties of the various charters and deeds of conveyance as follows:—

6th April 1406 (7th of Henry IV.);

28th June 1609 (7th of James I.);

2nd May 1610 (8th of James I.), also Statutes or Act of Parliament in this year.

The bishopricks and all the ecclesiastical appointments and usual property rights were reserved to the Duke and Duchess, as also the right of presenting two falcons at the coronation on the payment of 101*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* yearly, which seems to have been the total royalty sum fixed on all the compound semi-royal leases granted by the Lords of Man and now sold to the King for the use of the Crown. This, of course, does not represent the revenue, which is not given in the Act.

The Queen's regiment and the Dragoons embarked at Dublin for the Isle of Man on the 25th June. In the Irish Papers a list of the ships with their complement of troops is given. The ship *William and Thomas* carried two captains, one lieutenant, two ensigns, one adjutant, one surgeon's mate, four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, fifty-four privates, thirty women, and three servants; total, 104. The ship *Europa*, two captains, three lieutenants, three ensigns, five sergeants, six corporals, three drummers, eighty-one privates, fifty women, and seven servants; total, 160.

The ship *Dove*, one lieutenant-colonel, three captains, four lieutenants, two ensigns, six sergeants, six corporals, three drummers, eighty-one privates, forty-five women, and six servants; total, 157. The ship *Harpy*, one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, twenty-seven privates, twelve women, two servants; total, 48. The officers absent were, besides Lieutenant-General Montague, in England, Major John Pennington, Chaplain John Auchmuty; and Surgeon John Marshall, sick in Dublin.

The troops arrived at the Isle of Man on the 26th, and disembarked the same day. They were marched to a field, which Lieutenant-Colonel Raitt had been obliged to hire near Douglas, and pitched their camp there the same day. Colonel Raitt, who was in command, found letters waiting dated 15th and 21st June, giving full instructions as to his command, and of his duty to the governor. The same day the colonel waited upon the governor at Castle Town to present his report, and the disposition he had made of the troops, which the governor was pleased to approve. The place chosen for the encampment of the troops was very central, being about ten miles from Castle Town, fourteen from Ramsay, and twelve from Peel. Colonel Raitt had been instructed to make his own arrangements for the commissariat, but he notes in his report that he wished to be excused from that duty, as he was entirely ignorant of the business of a commissary, and begged that a proper person should be appointed for the duty. There does not appear, from his letter, to have been a sufficiency of provisions in the island for the troops. Bread in particular was very scarce, there was very little hay and no oats, straw, or wood. The Lords Justices had, however, fortunately sent with the transports sufficient hay, straw, and oats to last the troops one month.

On the 11th July the troops took part in the formal ceremony of taking possession of the island. They were ordered to be drawn up in the Market Place. When all was ready, the National Colours "with the arms of Ireland on" were run up on the castle flag staff, and the proclamation was read. A procession was then formed for the purpose of escorting the governor. The procession passed along the front of the troops, who paid the governor, as representing the King's authority, the proper salute.

The governor wrote on the 22nd July, that he had taken the first opportunity of visiting the troops, and writes that he found the camp in a very healthy state, and was pleased to be able to report that the greatest harmony existed between the troops

and the inhabitants. He continued, "I could not help being highly satisfied with their (the troops) appearance. They are, both Infantry and Cavalry, well disciplined and fit for any duty, and by their regular and orderly behaviour do honour to their commanding officer."*

Colonel Raitt wrote on the 1st August to the Secretary at War, informing him that the forage he brought from Ireland being all expended, he had been obliged to buy at great cost small quantities to go on with till supplies were forwarded. He begs that proper provision may at once be made for them. In this letter he informs the Secretary of State for War of the disposition which had been made by the governor for the winter quarters of the troops.

It had been proposed by the governor, that as the barracks which were being prepared would only hold three companies of Foot and one troop of Dragoons, to quarter one company at Ramsay, four companies and one troop of Dragoons at Douglas, and one company at Peel; 6*d.* per week was the sum asked by the inhabitants of these places for the lodging of each soldier, and the same amount per week for each horse. The governor's letter to the Duke of Grafton upon the subject of the housing of the troops is dated 5th September. Mr. Lutwidge appears to have been the receiver-general in the Isle of Man. In a letter of his to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, dated 27th October, he states that the regiment of Foot in the island does not exceed 280 men, and the two troops of Dragoons forty-six men.

The full establishment of each company of the Queen's was; two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and twenty-nine men; total for the nine companies, 306.

In another place the number per company is given as twenty-eight, and this seems to have been the proper establishment.

At the end of August General Harvey was sent to inspect the troops in the island, and was ordered to see that everything was done to make them comfortable. All was to be done to the satisfaction of Colonel Raitt.

On the 6th September General Montague appointed John Winter, of Hanover Square, the agent of the regiment. On the 30th November Winter received an assignment of the off-reckonings, from 6th May 1766 to 5th May 1767, amounting to 930*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*†

* Dom. State Papers, Isle of Man, 1761-1774, No. 13*l.*

† Audit Office Enrolments.

The following is an account of the daily pay of all ranks at this time :—

ESTIMATE of the Charge of the Pay of the 2nd (or Queen's) Regiment of Foot, from 24th June 1765 inclusive.*

	£	s.	d.
1 Colonel and Captain	1	4	0
1 Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	0	17	0
1 Major and Captain	0	15	0
6 Captains more, each 10s.	3	0	0
10 Lieutenants, each 4s. 8d.	2	6	8
8 Ensigns, each 3s. 8d.	1	9	4
1 Chaplain	0	6	8
1 Adjutant	0	4	0
1 Surgeon	0	4	0
1 Surgeon's Mate	0	3	6
18 Sergeants, each 1s. 6d.	1	7	0
18 Corporals, each 1s.	0	18	0
9 Drummers, each 1s.	0	9	0
252 private men, each 8d.	8	8	0
328	21	12	2
Allowances to the Widows	0	12	0
Allowance to the Colonel	0	10	6
Allowance to the Captain	0	9	0
Allowance to the Agent	0	4	6
	23	8	2

It was not until the 14th October that the troops left their camp to go into their winter quarters. They would not even then have been put under cover had not Colonel Raitt sent an urgent representation that it was absolutely necessary, in consequence of the severity of the weather, that they should be removed.

Those intended for the barracks must have been found temporary shelter elsewhere, for it was not until the 2nd December that they actually marched into the barracks.

The widow of General Fowke was, on 1st June this year, granted a pension of 200*l.* per annum, to commence from the death of her late husband.

On the 31st January 1766 a report was issued by a board of general officers, relative to the prices of commissions in His Majesty's army.

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1765, May to October, No. 205, p. 397.

In this report the prices for a marching regiment of Foot are stated to be as follows :—

Commanders.	Prices.	Differences, &c.
	£	£
Lieutenant-Colonel - - - - -	3,500	900
Major - - - - -	2,600	1,100
Captain - - - - -	1,500	700
Captain-Lieutenant - - - - -	800	250
Lieutenant - - - - -	550	150
Ensign - - - - -	400	400
		3,500
In regiments of Fusiliers } 1st Lieutenant -	550	100
which have 1st and } 2nd Lieutenant -	450	450
2nd Lieutenants - - -		

About this time (either late in 1765 or early in 1766) Colonel Raitt was away on leave in England, and Major Pennington was left in command. This officer does not seem to have acted with tact in his dealings with the inhabitants, for he very soon managed to change the warm feelings shown at first to the troops into open hostility. Governor Wood wrote to the Duke of Grafton on the subject, and a court of inquiry was ordered to be held on the 28th February. One of the captains of the regiment (Barker) had written to the governor, justifying himself from some insinuations reflecting on his character that had been made by Major Pennington. It would seem that Major Pennington was unpopular with the officers of the regiment.

The dispute of the major with the governor appears, from the correspondence, to have been, as to whether the troops were to be made liable for punishment for offences against the civil law. Pennington had complained, also, of orders having been given to the troops direct by the governor; this, the latter denied; Lord Barrington, in judging upon the case, wrote that the major had acted "inconsistently."

The principal duties of the troops in the island seem to have been the prevention of smuggling. The Queen's company at Peel got into considerable trouble with the inhabitants there in consequence of their exertions to put a stop to this unlawful proceeding. Letters were constantly passing between the governor and the commanding officer, with reference to disturbances caused by the action of the troops, and the determination of the inhabitants to continue their habit of smuggling.

General Harvey's report on the troops in the island being satisfactory, Lord Barrington considered that a less force would

meet the requirements of the island. In the War Office Papers is the following report of a conversation with the general.

"Lord Barrington states, that upon conversation with General Harvey, lately returned from the Isle of Man, he is fully informed of the situation of the forces lately stationed there, and the nature of the duty to be done by them. It appears to Lord Barrington that one company of Foot stationed at Castle Town, Douglas, Ramsay, and Peel, will sufficiently answer the ends and designs of sending the troops to that island, *i.e.*, the preventing of smuggling. If their Lordships approve of this, asks whether it may not be proper to move the King for the removal of the remainder of the forces, *viz.*, the two troops of Light Dragoons and five companies of the Queen's, from thence back to Ireland as soon as possible, whereby a considerable saving may be made in the articles which the ensuing season will call for, to be furnished to the troops in a great measure at the public expense, *viz.*, bread, forage, lodging, coals, and candles, likewise the difference between the British and Irish pay for the said forces, so long as they shall be on service on the island, &c." The following regulation of the proportions of the several articles to be delivered by the contractors had been settled by the adjutant-general, &c. "Forage when in quarters: 8½*d.* to be stopped for each ration which is delivered to officers of Cavalry or Infantry, as well for those of the non-commissioned officers and private men of the Dragoons, and to be paid when demanded. The ration to be 18 lbs. of hay, 6 lbs. of oats, 6 lbs. of straw. No allowance of forage will be given for either bat. horses or officers' horses. *Bread*: A loaf of 6 lbs. of bread is to be delivered for four days to each soldier or officer's servant. Five pence to be stopped for each loaf. *Coals*: From 29th September to 25th March, three bushels of coals and 1 lb. of candles per week, to be delivered to each officer who is present at quarters. The other part of the year, one bushel of coals. Every eight men, including non-commissioned officers, to have the same allowance as an officer. Each guard room, one bushel of coals and 1 lb. of candles per week during the winter months. Allowance of money to pay for quarters: 5*s.* 6*d.* to each field officer and captain, 3*s.* 6*d.* to each subaltern who is present at quarters for lodging; 6*d.* for each non-commissioned officer and private man (the contingent man not to be included); 6*d.* for standing of each horse."*

Following the recommendation of Lord Barrington, the two troops of Dragoons were ordered to return to Ireland on the 20th

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1765, October, 1766, March, No. 206, p. 2.

March, but the recommendation to return part of the Queen's regiment was not acted upon. On the 26th Major Pennington wrote to the governor for orders with reference to the return of the Dragoons. On the 15th April he was informed that the Duke of Grafton had arranged for a transport to be got ready for them, and for a draft which had been ordered from the Queen's regiment to reinforce some troops—not named—in Scotland. Each man was to receive 5*l.* for the service. Drafts were also to be sent from eleven other regiments in North Britain. The latter orders were subsequently countermanded. The Dragoons arrived in Ireland on 21st April.

A claim was made in March by Major George Alexander, who had retired from the service in 1762 (receiving 500*l.* and a pension of 10*s.* 4*d.* a day), for the extra 1*s.* a day which had been allowed to majors of Foot on the Irish establishment to place them on an equal footing with other majors in the service. Lieutenant-General Montague, to whom the claim was referred, replied "that he was clearly of opinion that the present acting major was entitled to the said 1*s.* a day, and not the major who had received 500*l.* and retired upon 10*s.* 4*d.* a day." The warrant for this extra 1*s.* a day is dated 16th July 1766.

In the establishment books of this year, the regimental quota is 328 men officers included, with a total cost of 23*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* per diem allowance; 12*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* for 184 days was paid to the widows of officers dead, and 10*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* to the colonel, for loss of clothing by deserters.

Mr. John Winter received the assignment of the off-reckonings on the 14th November, covering the clothing accounts up to 5th May 1768.

Mr. John Younger appears to have been appointed commissary to the troops in the island. His charge for this duty of 5*s.* a day cannot be considered exorbitant!!

Lieutenant-Colonel Raitt seems to have returned to resume the command towards the end of 1766. In the beginning of 1767 he took up the correspondence with reference to the disputes of the military authorities and the governor. The governor complained to Colonel Raitt that, in his absence, leave of absence had been granted to Ensign Greives of the Queen's regiment without his being informed of it. Ensign Greives had, however, been granted his leave by the Marquis of Granby, General-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces. Lord Granby, in reply to a note addressed to him on the matter, wrote, that in virtue of his office, he thought himself empowered to grant leave to any officer stationed in the

Isle of Man; at the same time he acknowledged that the governor should have been acquainted with it, an omission that he promises should be remedied in future.

Early in the year Major Pennington and Ensign Wray applied, through Lieutenant-General Montague, for leave of absence. This application opened up a correspondence with the War Office with reference to the new regulations that had been made, which required that all officers were to join their regiments before the 10th March. Lord Barrington asks General Montague to excuse his laying the applications for leave before the King. In a later letter he states that he is clearly of opinion that the Isle of Man is now to be considered as part of Great Britain, and that therefore the King's regulations for the attendance of officers extends to the troops there.*

On the 9th October the governor gave orders that the news of the death of the Duke of York, which took place on the 17th September, should be communicated to the troops.

On the 5th December General Montague received a letter informing him that it had been decided to send the regiment to Gibraltar to relieve the 50th Regiment. By another letter of same date, he was informed that a transport had been prepared. It was not until the 24th that instructions were sent to the "officer commanding the forces in the Isle of Man," that as the "2nd or Queen's regiment was destined to embark this season for Gibraltar," he was to make preparations.

The regiment was first to proceed to Cork, from whence it was intended that they should sail for Gibraltar about the beginning of February 1768.

A chest of medicines and one and a half years' supply of ammunition were sent from Portsmouth with a recruiting party, with orders to wait for the arrival of the regiment at Cork.

Lord Shelburne, writing to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with reference to the removal of the Queen's regiment, proposed that three companies from any of the regiments in Ireland should be sent to the Isle of Man to take up the duties there. A Government letter of 22nd December, to the Lord Lieutenant, was to the effect that the King desired that four companies should be sent to the island. Later correspondence next year shows that the companies were sent from the 48th Regiment. They were to be sent to the Isle of Man in transports, which were then to take the

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1766, No. 9, pp. 305-379.

Queen's to any port in Ireland as might be thought proper, but they were to be at Cork before the 6th February, and to embark there with the 1st battalion of the 1st Regiment and the 69th Regiment. The expense of the service was to be borne by Great Britain. The Lord Lieutenant was also informed that the regiments proceeding to Gibraltar, being most likely incomplete, were to be permitted to recruit from Protestants in Ireland.

The same proportion of women, servants, and baggage as allowed on British establishments sent on foreign service were to be allowed to the three regiments, viz. : 45 women, 50 servants, and 40 tons baggage.

The quota and pay of the regiment was fixed the same as before, viz., nine companies of twenty-eight men in each ; total, inclusive of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 329. The total pay per diem, 23*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* The assignment of the off-reckonings to John Winter for the year was 930*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Notice was given in the London Gazette of 10th January this year that, in consequence of the inconveniences and mistakes that had arisen from the want of an authentic publication of officers' commissions, for the future they would be published in the Gazette.

On the 21st September a warrant was issued that, for the future, the number of the regiment was to appear on the regimental buttons, which up to this date had been quite plain.

A considerable amount of correspondence took place in January 1768 about the arrangements for the transport of the troops to Gibraltar. John Winter, the agent, was ordered to issue subsistence in advance to the 24th April. The paymaster was to detain 3*d.* a day from each officer and soldier whilst they continued on board the vessels on their passage to Gibraltar. Volunteers were to be allowed to join the regiment from those going home, viz., the 53rd and 54th Regiments. Each volunteer was to be allowed a guinea and a half, besides 5*l.* to be paid him out of the non-effective fund of the regiment that received him.

It was not till the 1st February 1768 that the governor was able to report the embarkation of the regiment. They left the Isle of Man in the transports that brought over the four companies of the 48th Foot, sent to relieve them. The transports with the detachment of the 48th Regiment left Dublin on the 19th January, but did not all arrive at the island till the 25th. The Queen's commenced to embark on the 30th January, and were all on board by 3 p.m. the same day. They were to have sailed in the afternoon,

but the ships were unable to clear until 9 o'clock the next evening.* The charges of the regiment were settled before sailing for Gibraltar by a board of general officers that assembled at Cork on 30th June this year.† The Barford and the Superb, carrying the 1st Royals and the 69th Regiment, arrived at Gibraltar on the 26th March. The Belleisle, with the Queen's, arrived on the 31st March.

Particular and precise instructions had been sent to General Montague for the conduct of the men on board the ships. The men were to be kept on deck as much as possible, no smoking was to be allowed between decks, no gaming allowed, and no person was to be allowed to distribute "drams or spirituous liquors." If the vessels put into any port or harbour, no man was to be allowed on shore unless accompanied by a non-commissioned officer.

The governor of Gibraltar, Lord Cornwallis, following instructions he had received from Lord Barrington, completed the establishment of the three regiments arriving by volunteers out of the regiments going home. Eight men came to the Queen's out of the 54th Regiment. It appears from the papers that while the regiment was at the Isle of Man it was without a quartermaster. On 15th February it was ordered that on arrival at Gibraltar that vacancy was to be filled up by a promotion from the 54th Regiment.

In the general orders by Major-General O'Hara, commanding at Gibraltar, the Queen's were posted as relieving the 53rd Regiment.

The total number of men of the Queen's taken on to the Gibraltar accounts on the arrival of the regiments, is given as 354. On the 4th December the number was 336. The charges were at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. per man per day, with a charge for additional expenses of $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per day.‡

In July instructions were sent out as to alterations it had been decided to make in the clothing of Infantry regiments. The warrant is dated 27th July, and states that for the next clothing issue, a foot soldier was to have "a good cloth coat, well lined, looped with worsted lace, a waistcoat, a pair of good cloth breeches, a pair of good strong stockings, a pair of good strong shoes, a good shirt and a good neckcloth, a good strong hat, bound with white tape. For the next and every succeeding year, a good cloth coat, well lined, looped with worsted lace, the forepart of a waistcoat, the hind part to be made out of that of the preceding year,

* Dom. State Papers, Isle of Man, 1761-1774, No. I., p. 59.

† King and Queen's Letters, Vol. VII., p. 63, and Dom., Admiralty, Entry Book, 1766-1784.

‡ Army Office, Comptroller's Account, Army, 1768-1770, Vol. 23.

a pair of good cloth breeches, a pair of good strong stockings, a pair of good strong shoes, a good shirt and a good neckcloth, a good strong hat bound with white tape." For the Fusilier regiments, companies of grenadiers, and drummers, black bear skin caps were to be furnished as often as necessary." It was generally ordered that all the waistcoats should be either buff or white. The authorities requested to know before November which colour the Queen's desired to adopt. On 21st September the agents of all the regiments (except the Horse Guards, Grenadier Guards, young corps and independent companies of invalids) were ordered to inform the colonels of regiments that patterns of the new clothing were to be deposited at the Comptroller's Office at Whitehall by the 9th November, according to the new regulations, and that the colonels were to give directions that all new clothing and accoutrements were for the future to be in accordance with the new regulations. According to a MSS. in the Royal United Service Institution, the regiment this year altered the colour of its facings from sea green to blue.

The adjutant-general wrote on the 26th September to the several army clothiers, ordering that as soon as the colonels of each regiment had fixed on the patterns of worsted lace which he proposed for the looping of the next clothing, a piece of the lace was to be left at the Comptroller's Office as pattern, in order that it might be shown to His Majesty. If the King approved of it, orders would be issued that for the future no alterations should be made either in the "colour, ground, stripes, or breadth." A piece of the cloth out of which the lappels for the pattern coat were to be made was to be left at the office at the same time.*

Warrants were issued on 9th September, 21st October, and 10th November, with reference to continuing on the Irish establishment the following regiments, viz., 2nd, 53rd, 54th, 57th, 69th, and the four companies of the 48th Regiment. The establishment of each Regiment was to be one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, six captains, ten lieutenants, eight ensigns, one chaplain, one adjutant, one surgeon's mate, eighteen sergeants, eighteen corporals, nine drummers, and 252 private men; total, 328. In the War Office Establishment Books, the total number is given as 329.

The regiment continued on the Irish establishment till 24th September 1771,† though according to another account it continued on the Irish establishment till 4th August 1775.‡ The cost of the

* War Office, General Officers' Letter Books, 1768-1780.

† Dom. State Papers, Signet Office (Irish Letter Book), 1771-1776.

‡ MSS. of the British Army, Royal United Service Institution, Vol. III.



Grenadier 1768.

regiment per diem was 23*l.* 12*s.*, and for 366 days 8,652*l.* 17*s.* The assignment of the off-reckonings, made on 17th November for the term from 6th May 1769 to 5th May 1770, was 93*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

There is an excellent coloured drawing of the dress of one of the Queen's Grenadiers in the Prince Consort's Library at Aldershot. It is one of a series illustrating a grenadier of every regiment in the service. A great change had taken place since 1751 in the fashion and cut of the dress. Instead of the old fashioned coat, cut low in the neck and showing the white scarf, there was now a turned down collar, a "cape," as it was described, the coat was scantier, and was cut away to show the waist. The skirts were still worn turned back, but were now lined with white, the lapels were simply ornaments, and the coat pockets, instead of the large heavy flaps of former years, were now small, the cuffs also were made smaller and neater, but made round and without the slits. There were wings of red cloth on the shoulders of the coat, with six loops of regimental lace, and a border of the same round the bottom. The colour of the facings of the regiment having just been changed to blue, the lace was altered, it was still white, but now had a blue stripe down the centre, and the loops of lace on the lapels, cuffs, and pockets were square headed and placed at equal distances. The sword, which had up to now, always been worn by the rank and file, disappeared, only the sergeants and grenadiers wearing them. The waistcoat with sleeves was now shorter, and made of white cloth. The handsome old mitre cap had also gone, and in its place the Grenadiers wore the new bearskin cap which had just been introduced. On the front was a badge of the King's crest, in white metal on a black ground. The accoutrements remained the same, viz., a shoulder belt with pouch. Frog waist belt, but of lighter make and pipe-clayed, the brass match box still occupied its old position as an ornament on the shoulder belt. The gaiters were shorter and were now black. The following is a description of the officers' dress given to the author by Mr. Milne. Scarlet coats, lapelled blue to the waist, the lapels three inches wide, fastened back by silver buttons at equal distances, the regimental number thereon, the button holes laced round with narrow silver loops, the cape (or collar) of blue cloth turned down and fastened by one button and loop at each end to the top of the lapel; small round blue cuffs three and a-half inches deep, without slit thereon, four lace loops and buttons, cross pockets (in line with the waist), with four buttons and short loops, two loops and one button on each side of the slit at the back of the coat, skirts lined white and turned back. Officers of Grenadiers wore an epaulette of silver lace and fringe on each shoulder, battalion officers one on

the right shoulder only; waistcoat and breeches white, black linen gaiters with black buttons; the sash crimson and tied round the waist (till recently this ornament had been worn over the shoulder). Gorget gilt, with the King's arms engraved thereon and fastened to the neck with blue rosettes and ribbons, sword hilt gilt, with a crimson and gold striped sword knot. Hats laced with gold, and black cockades. The officers of the Grenadier company wore black bearskin caps, in the front the King's crest in gilt metal on a black ground; they carried fusils and had white shoulder belts and pouches. The other officers carried the esponton, a light steel-headed pike with a small cross bar below the blade, about seven feet in length. The sergeants had buttons of white metal and plain white loops, hats laced with silver, crimson and blue worsted sashes. They carried swords and halberds, the latter a light ornamental kind of battle axe with a long handle or shaft.

CHAPTER VIII.

GIBRALTAR—REGIMENT RETURNS TO ENGLAND—
COMMENCEMENT OF AMERICAN WAR.

1769.

CONTENTS.—Sergeants of Marching Regiments to have Fusils—Annual Allowance of Powder—Strength of Regiment—Additional Officers sent on Recruiting Duty—Warrant for augmenting the Regiment—Governor Boyd reviews the Garrison—Off-reckonings—Complaint of Officers being absent on Leave—Regiment reviewed by Lord Cornwallis—Ordered to be augmented by a Light Company—New Establishment—Contingent Men—Arms and Accoutrements for the Light Company—Cost of Regiment—Chelsea Hospital not to receive Soldiers of less than Twenty-one Years' Service—Strength of Regiment—Off-reckonings—Regulations about Rank of Majors and Captain-Lieutenants—New Colours issued—Establishment of Regiment—Prices of Commissions—Court-martial on Lieutenants Raitt and Campbell—New Pattern Hats issued—Strength of Regiment and Cost of Subsistence—Establishment and Cost of Regiment—Order with reference to Battalions on Irish Establishment being sent on Foreign Service—Regulation as to Property of deceased Soldier—Strength, Cost, and Subsistence of Regiment—Off-reckonings—Reported intended Assault on Gibraltar—Preparations to resist—Regiment ordered Home—Arrangements for Transport—Regiment changed from Irish to English Establishment—Order for Regiment to be completed as soon as possible—Augmentation of Regiment—Estimate for Augmentation—Strength and Cost of Regiment—Arrival at Portsmouth—Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald's Orders—Seven Companies landed and marched to Alton and Farnham—Off-reckonings—Number of Effectives—Commencement of the American War—Tax on Indian Teas—Revocation of the Royal Charters to Massachusetts—Virginia, Boston, and Massachusetts coalesce against the Mother Country—Lord Chatham endeavours to persuade Parliament to heal the Breach—Commencement of Hostilities—Arrival of the remaining three Companies of the Queen's at Portsmouth—Misconduct of Ensign Newport—Pardon offered to Deserters—Regiment marches to London—Reviewed by the King—Removed to Tynemouth and Newcastle—Bad state of the Arms of the Regiment—Establishment and Cost of Regiment—Detachment ordered to Sunderland—Officers of the Regiment request permission to proceed to America to take part in the War—Regiment inspected at Newcastle—New Agent appointed—Establishment and Pay—Regiment again augmented—Death of Sir Charles Mordaunt and Appointment of Colonel Daniel Jones to command—Large Towns offer to raise Regiments at their own Expense—Lord Seaforth and Regimental Badges—Regiment ordered to North Britain—Review of State of Affairs in America—Over Regulation Prices for Commissions—Regulations for Camp—Officers' Rations—Camp Necessaries—Hospitals—Recruiting in Ireland—Regiment ordered to march to Coxheath and encamp there—Quartered at Greenwich

and Deptford—Regiment again augmented—Establishment—Route of Regiment on the march—Quarters of Regiment—Detachments sent from Hastings to escort French Prisoners to Deal—All absent Officers ordered to join their Regiments—Recruiting—Regiment ordered to march from Hastings to Brentwood—Ensign Hovenden returns from America and joins the Regiment—Food Allowances—Regiment reviewed at Warley Common—Regiment removed to Woodford, Lower Leyton, and adjacents—Some Companies changed to Waltham and Waltham Abbey—Strength and Cost of Regiment—Defence of Gibraltar—Dissensions in Parliament—Religious animosity—Spain joins France in Alliance against England.

By the new clothing regulations sergeants in marching regiments were to have fusils and pouches. The annual allowance of powder for each battalion of Foot was increased from nine to twelve barrels.

On the 1st January the number of men charged on accounts was 536, and on 31st December 325. The cost of sustenance was the same as last year, with the exception of the "additional charges being reduced from $\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $\frac{1}{4}d.$."* Total cost of the regiment remained the same.

A considerable correspondence took place in the early part of this year with reference to the completion of the quotas for the three regiments, viz., the 1st Royals, the 2nd Queen's, and the 69th Regiment, lately sent to the garrison of Gibraltar. A letter on this subject from Lord Barrington, dated 30th April, having been sent to Lieutenant-Governor Boyd at Gibraltar, he ordered the commanding officers of each of the regiments to report to him on the proposals contained in the letter, and these reports he sent on to the War Office. The commanding officers were unanimous in condemning the plan sent out by the Government for raising the 400 men required to complete the three regiments. The governor wrote, in his reply to Lord Barrington, "If one half of that number is not supplied by drafts it appears to me highly improbable that they should be complete for years, as there is very little chance of raising men in summer time." He also assured the Minister that not a single officer could be spared for the recruiting, "That duty must be done by those who are absent by leave." In a subsequent letter the governor complains that no less than twenty-eight officers of the three battalions were then at home, some of whom had been permitted to stay after having been returned as absent without leave.

Letters were sent on 3rd April and 31st May ordering that additional officers were to be sent out on recruiting service, in

* Army Office, Comptrollers' Account, Army, 1768-1770, No. 23.

order that the regiment might be made up to its new establishment. The utmost diligence was to be used in the service.

Lord Barrington, writing to the lieutenant-governor with reference to the request of the latter that some officers might be granted leave to visit the British Consul at Morocco, remarks that he cannot help thinking that the recruiting service calls for immediate attention, and the industry of every officer that could be spared from the necessary duties.

The state of the Queen's Regiment on the 25th June was as follows:—Sergeants, twenty-seven; corporals, twenty-seven; drummers, eighteen; fifiers, two; privates, 217; wanting to complete, 143 men.* The number of men proposed to be employed on recruiting service was three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and five privates, of which, at the date of the return, only two sergeants, one drummer, and one private were on the duty, the rest having to be sent from Gibraltar.

On 28th February a warrant was issued for augmenting the regiment. The quota in each company was ordered to be increased to three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and forty-two private men, together with two fifiers to the grenadier company, and the requisite commissioned officers. A quartermaster was also ordered to be added to the establishment. The augmentation was to date from 25th December last year. The total quota was now 484 men, officers included; the cost, 29*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* per diem. The proposed augmentation necessitated the supply to the regiment of eight halberds, one grenadier sergeant's fusil, 126 firelocks with iron ramrods, 126 cartouche boxes with straps.

Colonel Boyd, the lieutenant-governor, was given instructions on the 14th March for reviewing the several corps of Infantry in the garrison of Gibraltar.

Another letter sent on 23rd March ordered him to make a careful annual inspection of the troops in the garrison, with respect to their "appointments, strength, and discipline."

Three assignments of the off-reckonings were made this year, one from 25th December 1769 to 5th May 1770, 164*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* (this was no doubt for the augmentation); and one on 3rd February for the period 6th May 1770 to 5th May 1771, 1,386*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; and one on 1st December from 6th May 1771 to 5th May 1772, 1,390*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

The Regiment still suffered from the old complaint about officers absent on leave. On 25th January General Montague was instructed to order all officers not on recruiting duty to join the regiment. The names of any officers not punctually obeying this

* War Office, Correspondence, Gibraltar, 1755-1787.

order were to be sent at once to Lord Barrington. In another letter the Minister desires to know if any officers have disobeyed the order, and instructs General Montague to take what steps he deems expedient against the absent officers.

It was ordered on 18th December that from the 25th five guineas instead of three and a half should be allowed out of the non-effective fund to officers employed on recruiting service, two and a half guineas out of this being given to the recruit on enlistment. This was changed, in March 1771, to three and a half guineas for officers, and one and a half for recruits.

In the early part of 1771 a considerable correspondence took place respecting the poundage on the soldiers' pay. This poundage—one shilling in the pound—was to be taken out of a fund given, by the King's bounty, to the agents of the regiments, and which was to be subjected to drafts by the regimental paymaster as he should require them. The fund was also to be used to reimburse the non-commissioned officers and men for the deductions made upon them for the paymaster and surgeon. The saving to the soldier by this fund was calculated to be about 16s. 6*d.* per annum.

On the 6th May the regiment was reviewed by the governor Lieutenant-General Lord Cornwallis. The following is a copy of the remarks on the inspection :—

REMARKS on the 2nd Regiment of Foot.

Officers	...	...	...	...	Salute well and are attentive, uniforms proper.
Non-commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	Did well.
Drummers and Fifers	...	...	...	...	Tolerable good.
Men	...	...	...	...	Not so large a size as the Royal.
Recruits since last Review	...	...	...	...	Ninety-six.
Manual Exercise	...	...	...	...	Well and steady.
Marching	...	...	...	...	Well.
Firings	...	...	...	...	Well.
Manœuvres	...	...	...	...	Tolerable well.
Arms	...	...	...	...	Good.
Accoutrements	...	...	...	...	Good.
Cloathing	...	...	...	...	Good.
Gayters	...	...	...	...	Compleat.
Regimental Book for entry of General Orders	...	...	...	...	Properly kept.
Regimental Accounts	...	...	...	...	Regular kept.
Complaints	...	...	...	...	None.
Officers absent without leave	...	...	...	...	None.
General observations	...	...	...	...	This Regiment is in good order and fit for service.

PARTICULARS of the FIRINGS and MANŒUVRES.

General Salute—Manual Exercise—March'd past by Grand Divisions—Fired by Companies and Grand Divisions from the Flanks to the center Twice each—Fired by Companys and Grand Divisions from the Center to the Flanks Twice each, to the Rear—Fired the Battalion to the Right and to the Left obliquely and the Front—Advanced from the center of Wings—Retreated from the Flanks of Wings—Advanced from the Center of the Battalion, faced outwards and fired by Companys twice—Retreated from the flanks of the Battalion—Formed Column from the Center by Company's—Formed and Fired by Companies twice—Formed the wings opposite each other, and fired by Companys twice—Changed the Front to the Right and fired by Companys twice—The same to the Left—By Companys formed Ranks intire—Formed two lines—Retreated and Fired by Companys twice—Formed Two Deep—Line Works and each man fired 4 rounds—Retreated from the Works—Fired a volley and charged Bayonets—General Salute.

ED. CORNWALLIS.

On the 2nd September the regiment was ordered to be augmented by a light company. The new augmented establishment was to be one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, seven captains, twelve lieutenants, eight ensigns, one chaplain, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, twenty sergeants, twenty corporals, eleven drummers, two fifers for the grenadier company, and three hundred and eighty private men. The new state was to commence from 1st September. The pattern gaiter for the new light company was ordered to be as high as the calf of the leg, and no higher. The waist belt was to have two frogs in it, one for the bayonet, and another for the hatchet when the soldier was out for duty. At other times, on the march, it was to be tied upon the knapsack.

Two contingent men were to be allowed to each company, and, as there were seven supernumerary sergeants, three were to serve as corporals, three corporals being wanted to complete the new establishment. The remaining four sergeants were to continue to act as sergeants, but to be mustered as privates. The difference of pay between the ranks thus dealt with was to be allowed out of the contingent fund, until the said sergeants succeeded to "vacant halberds."

A board of general officers assembled in November to inspect the clothing and accoutrements for the additional men for the new light company. The following is a list of the arms for the company, viz., two sergeants' fusils with bayonets and scabbards, thirty-nine firelocks with iron ramrods, forty-one cartouche boxes with straps, and thirty-nine bayonet scabbards.

A warrant discontinuing the regiment on the Irish establishment was issued on the 24th September this year.* This warrant also

* As will be seen later on this warrant was not acted upon, as the regiment, according to War Office papers, continued for several years longer on the Irish establishment.

contained instructions for the addition of the light company to the establishment, and gives the strength of same as already enumerated.* In the Establishment Books the regiment is given as ten companies, thirty-eight men in each; total, with officers, 477. The total cost of the regiment per diem, 29*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The pay of captains, lieutenants, non-commissioned officers, and privates as follows:—

Captain, 8*s.*, and in lieu of servant, 2*s.*=10*s.* per diem.
 2 lieutenants, each 4*s.*, and in lieu of servant, 1*s.* 4*d.*=9*s.* 4*d.* per diem.
 2 sergeants, each 1*s.* 6*d.*=3*s.* per diem.
 3 corporals, each 1*s.*=3*s.* per diem.
 1 drummer, 1*s.*=1*s.* per diem.
 38 private men, each 8*d.*=25*s.* 4*d.* per diem.

On the 4th December an order was issued that the hats for Cavalry and Infantry were to be cocked conformable to the pattern hat left at the Comptroller's office.†

A letter of 5th September complains of several men of the regiment having been sent to Chelsea Hospital who were in "bodily health," and with only fifteen to seventeen years' service. The colonel in command was requested to observe the unalterable rule of the board not to receive any soldier of less than twenty-one years' service, unless he had been wounded, was disabled, or worn out in the service.

The number of men victualled on 27th January was 370, and on 29th December 439. The cost per man same as last year, 4¼*d.* and ⅔ pence per man per day, with additional charges of ⅝ pence per man per day. The off-reckonings from 6th May 1772 to 5th May 1773, amounting to 1,323*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, were assigned on 22nd November.

Some correspondence took place early in 1772 with the War Office upon the subject of field officers' rank and that of captains-lieutenant. On the 19th of May the board of general officers that had been called together on the subject, reported that, with reference to majors of Cavalry and Infantry regiments having the rank of lieutenant-colonels, and captain-lieutenants having the rank of captain, they offer as their opinion, that there might be great inconvenience in the majors of all regiments having the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but they "conceive that if the King shall be pleased to give the rank of lieutenant-colonel to such old majors as he should think fit, it might be of advantage to the Army and a proper reward to them of service and merit." With regard to captain-lieutenants, they were of

* Dom. State Papers, Signet Office (Irish Letter Book), 1771-1776.

† War Office, General Officers' Letter Books, 1768-1780.

opinion "that they should have rank as well in the Army as in their respective regiments as captains, and take rank from such day as the King should be pleased by royal warrant or by the dates of their future commissions as captain-lieutenants."* The latter recommendation was ordered to be acted upon from the 26th May 1771,† but the warrant is dated 25th May next year.‡

New colours were issued to the regiment this year at Gibraltar, but no particulars have been obtained beyond the mention of the fact in the British Review Reports, or Inspection Returns.§

The establishment of the regiment remained at the increased quota, ten companies. Total of officers and men, 477. The total cost for 366 days, 10,970*l.* 17*s.* The allowance for widows, to the colonel for clothing, captains for recruiting, and agents the same as in establishment for 7th June 1720.

A warrant regulating the prices of "Commissions in marching Regiments of Foot," was issued on 24th July this year, and was as follows:—

				£		£
Captain	...	...	...	Price	1,600	Difference 650
Capt.-Lt. having rank as						
Captain	...	...	...	„	950	„ 400
Lieutenant	...	...	...	„	550	„ 150
Ensign	...	...	...	„	400	„ 400

According to the MSS. in the Royal United Service Institution the light company was added this year, but this was an error; it was added, as shown on page 163, in 1771.

A court-martial was held in May 1773 on Lieutenants Raitt and Blaney Campbell, two officers of the Queen's. On the finding of the court-martial, the former officer was honourably acquitted, but Lieutenant Blaney Campbell was ordered to be dismissed the service. Strong efforts were made to get this sentence reversed, the officer himself sending a memorial, backed by the colonel of the regiment, stating that his crime being caused by a sudden excess of passion, he prayed for consideration. He urged his claims as an officer who had served fourteen years, and had always behaved as an officer and a gentleman. His uncle, Lord Blaney, also wrote to the War Minister about his nephew, but the correspondence does not show if he was ultimately pardoned. In a letter of 22nd June to Lord Barrington the writer expressed

* War Office Miscellany Book, 1768-1774, Vol. 535.

† War Office, Common Letter Book, 1771-1772, No. 217.

‡ War Office Miscellany Book, 1768-1774, Vol. 535.

§ Inspection Return for 1772.

the hope that the King would confirm the finding of the court-martial.

On the 13th September Lieutenant-Colonel Raitt obtained leave to come home, leaving Gibraltar by the ship Neptune, which sailed on the 20th.

New pattern hats were this year introduced into all Foot regiments, according to a letter of the clothing board dated 19th November, but the new pattern is not described.

The number of men victualled on 24th January was 440, and on 26th December 445. The cost of subsistence of men was the same, but additional charge were increased to 1½*d.* per day.

The establishment was not altered this year, the total cost of the regiment being 29*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per diem, or 10,940*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for 365 days. All other charges were the same as in the establishment dated 27th March 1721.

A letter appears in the War Office Papers, dated 2nd February 1774, in which it was proposed that for the future twenty-four battalions of Foot should remain on the Irish establishment, and "that kingdom send only three battalions for foreign service, viz., 1st battalion of the Royals, the 2nd Regiment, Montague's, stationed at Gibraltar, and the 61st, Barlow's, stationed at Minorca, instead of five battalions as formerly."

An order for recruiting the regiment was sent out on the 10th May. On the 17th of the same month it was ordered that on the death of a non-commissioned officer or soldier, a report was to be sent to the general officer commanding whether the deceased left any wife or children, and if any examination was to be made into their settlement. The paymaster of the regiment was to pay the passage money of the wife and children, if any existed, and the expense was to be borne on the contingent bill of the regiment.

The number of men victualled on the 23rd January 1775 was 443, and on the 26th December, 446. The cost of subsistence same as before. Additional charges reduced to 1*d.* per man per day Establishment and cost of regiment the same as before. The assignment of the off-reckonings from 6th May 1775 to 5th May 1776 was made on the 25th November by the Honourable Sir Charles Montague, K.B., the amount being 1,326*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

It would appear from correspondence that the Spaniards had had some intention of trying in June, by an unexpected *coup de main*, to regain possession of the renowned fortress where the regiment had been so long stationed. Fortunately the garrison had timely warning, and made preparations to resist the intended attack. It is probable that the Spaniards received information

that the garrison was alert and in a proper state of defence, so the attempt was not made.

Major-General Boyd, writing home on 17th August, referred to the intended attempt, and writes that the affair would "have been soon determined to the honour of His Majesty's Arms." He sent copies of the orders he had given out on the 23rd June, and the disposition he had made of the seven regiments, which were to be formed into two brigades. The town brigade consisted of the Queen's regiment, the 39th, 56th, and 58th Regiments, and the immediate objects of attention for the Queen's were the lines and landpost.* A few days later General Boyd received orders to send home the 1st battalion of the Royals, the Queen's, and the 69th Regiment, but he was ordered to await the arrival of the Hanoverian regiments before allowing them to embark. These regiments did not arrive till about the 27th November, and were not all disembarked until the 30th. There would seem to have been great difficulty in obtaining transports for the troops, as the owners of the transports, seeing that there was great anxiety to get the regiments to England, took every advantage they could, and so embarrassed the authorities that three companies of the Queen's had to be left behind, and a ship was ordered to be sent for them. On the 4th December General Boyd writes, that the baggage of the three regiments was on board, and on the 6th the Queen's, except the three companies, embarked on board the transport *Lively*, and sailed for England on Friday the 8th, with a fair wind.† They arrived at Portsmouth on the 26th of the same month. Ensign Newport, who had got into some difficulty with the authorities in consequence of debts, was ordered to remain with the three companies left behind. The Colonel of the regiment had been informed on the 7th August of the intention of the authorities to send home the regiment to Great Britain. On the 22nd of the same month a letter was written desiring to know whether the 1st Royals and the 2nd Queen's were to be exchanged from the Irish to the British establishment from the 4th instant inclusive, in place of the 15th and the 37th Regiments intended for service abroad. It would appear from the papers that the transfer of the Queen's to the British establishment was not effected in 1771, but on the 4th August this year. A further confirmation of this is given in the War Office Papers, where it is ordered that as long as the 2nd Foot continues on the Irish

* Colonial Office Papers, Gibraltar, 1775, No. 22.

† Major-General Boyd's, Orders, Gibraltar, 5th December 1775.

establishment, Colonel Montague was to direct that the clothing and accoutrements of the said regiment were provided in Ireland, and exported from there to the garrison where the regiment was quartered. In further reference thereto the colonel is again reminded, on the 1st August, that he is on the Irish establishment. Considerable correspondence took place in September with reference to the change of the regiment from the Irish to the British establishment. The change was actually sanctioned as from the 4th August, the 15th and 37th Regiments taking the place of the 1st Royals, and the Queen's, as part of the Irish establishment, sent for foreign service.

A letter was sent on the 5th October from the Secretary of State for War, informing the commanding officer that as it was considered absolutely necessary that the several regiments of Foot should be kept as complete as possible, directions should be given that "till further orders no discharges be granted to any men of the 2nd Foot who from length of service may think themselves entitled to Chelsea, in case they shall appear able to serve."

Later in the month orders were received that the regiment was to be completed with as much expedition as possible, and further that it was to be augmented by an addition to each company of one sergeant, one drummer, and eighteen private men. The augmentation was to be allowed as from the 25th August last. Each company was to be allowed three contingent men. Levy money at five guineas per man was to be issued immediately, and all officers were expected, "at this juncture," to attend to regimental duty, or be employed in the recruiting service.

On the 4th November estimates for the augmentation were sent in, the total being—

	s.	d.		s.
For 10 sergeants at 1	6	each	=	15 per diem ;
10 drummers „ 1	0	„	=	10 „
180 men „ 0	8	„	=	120 „
or a total of 7 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> per diem.				

The arms supplied for the augmentation were eight halberds, two sergeant's fusils with bayonets, cartouche boxes, and straps, for grenadier and light companies; 153 firelocks with iron ramrods, bayonets, cartouche boxes and straps; seventeen firelocks, &c. for light company and ten drums. A board of officers was ordered, on the same date, to inspect the patterns of clothing and accoutrements for the augmentation, which brought the regiment

up to a strength of 677 men, with an estimated cost per annum of 13,624*l.* 7*s.*

The destination of the regiments on arrival in England was Portsmouth. Precise instructions were sent off to the governor there, who was to give every assistance at the disembarkation of the three regiments on their arrival.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald, who was in command of the Queen's, arrived at Portsmouth with the seven companies on the 26th December. He found letters awaiting him from Lord Barrington, which informed him that advertisements had been inserted in the papers relative to enlisting men for the regiment, and he was ordered to at once send out recruiting parties, to attend at such places as the justices of the peace might order to receive the men, and to choose such as were considered fit for service.

Previously to landing, Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald issued orders, in which he expressed a hope that the regiment would insure its welcome in England, after an absence of half a century, by the closest attention to both its military and civil duties.

The seven companies of the regiment were landed on the 27th October, and at once marched to Alton and Farnham, where they remained till the 9th May next year, on which date they marched to London and were quartered at Kensington. Instructions were left at Portsmouth with the postmaster, that on the arrival of the three remaining companies, he was to give them their marching orders to join the regiment.

A warrant was signed on the 28th November to allow the assignments of the off-reckonings to include the augmentation of the regiment, for which it was found necessary to advance money on account of the future assignments. The usual assignment of the off-reckonings was made on 19th November from 6th May 1776 to 5th May 1777, the amount being 1,861*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, and an additional one of 375*l.* 16*s.*

The number of effectives victualled on 22nd January was 446, and on 24th December, 454. The charges were the same as last year.

The year 1775 is memorable for the breaking out of the civil war in America, which was, alas, not to end until the revolted colonies were for ever cut off from connexion with the mother country. The irritation produced in England by the attack of the people on the tea ships, and the destruction of the cargoes, was great. The American colonists had, however, some cause for their irritation by the attempt to reimpose a tax of three pence in the pound for all tea landed in the ports. This tax, which had been originally started in 1767, and was ostensibly made to help

the East India Company (whose affairs had fallen into confusion mainly through their own mismanagement), may be said to have cost England her brightest colonial jewel, and entailed costs and sacrifices that cannot be estimated. The sale of Indian teas in America had been a great source of revenue to the Indian States, but it was alleged that there was a large illicit trade in these and other teas which created a loss to the revenue.

The arrival of the India tea ships in America was met by the most determined hostility of the Bostonians, and the spirit of opposition to the mother country now thoroughly roused, was not long before it culminated in armed resistance.

Another cause of irritation was given by Lord North's Government. A Bill was passed which revoked a large portion of the charter that had been granted to the province of Massachusetts by King William. The council of the colony, instead of being elected by the people, was to be in the nomination of the governor. The judges, magistrates, and sheriffs might be nominated, and in some cases also removed, by the governor without reference to the council.

Virginia was not long before it joined in the coalition now being formed by Boston and Massachusetts against the Crown, and the idea of a general congress spread rapidly through all the American colonies, and before the year 1774 was over, fifty-five members who had been elected met in Philadelphia, and elected as their president, Peyton Randolph, of Virginia. The congress was divided a good deal in sentiment, the separatists being in the minority, and it is sad to note that had our destinies been in the hands of far-seeing and capable men, the rift might still have been closed, and the catastrophe of separation averted. The colonial congress separated on the 26th October, but their deliberations had not been successful in healing the breach between the people of Massachusetts and the administration. The breach in effect had grown wider.

The new Parliament elected in 1774 met on 29th November, and in the amendments to the address claimed the fullest information on the American affairs. Chatham, in noble and persuasive words, called upon Parliament to undo the mischievous Acts, and to try and win back the colonists, but his motion was defeated. Again he brought it forward, and again it was defeated, but with a diminished majority. Alas, it was not to be, the nation was resolute in its ill-doing. It is sad to read the concluding sentence of Chatham's Bill, "so shall true reconciliation avert impending calamities."

It is not too much to say that had this wise and conciliatory measure been passed, America might still have been an integral part of the British Empire. "The sword," writes a great historian, "was then slumbering in its scabbard, on both sides there were injuries to redress, but not as yet bloodshed to avenge."* Washington himself, who was destined to lead his country into an unique position in the community of nations, presided at a meeting where a resolution was passed, which, while asking that their grievances might be redressed, urged "that it is our greatest wish and inclination, as well as interest, to continue our connexion with, and dependence on, the British Government."†

The war, which only wanted a spark to light it, was begun by the determination of General Gage to destroy some military stores that the ardent fighting colonists had collected at a place called Concord. The detachment on their way to Concord met a body of Militia at a place called Lexington, and on the commander calling to them to lay down their arms, some shots were fired—it is not clear who fired first—and some of the Militia were killed. The Englishmen then went on to Concord, and destroyed what stores they found, the larger part having been removed. On their return they were met by overwhelming numbers of Militiamen who harassed their march to Lexington so much, and inflicted such losses, that had not General Gage sent another force to meet them, fearing some *contretemps*, it is probable not a man would have returned. As it was, the united force lost 273 in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners before they arrived at Boston Harbour, while the American loss was only ninety.

This small affair was the beginning of the American War.

As the regiment took no part in this fratricidal struggle (except that a small detachment was sent over), the events of the war will not form part of our history, but it was thought proper to add this slight sketch of one of the most disastrous pages in the history of England, and to account for the preparations made in the Army for the war, and for the augmentation in the establishment of the regiment.

In the monthly returns dated 1st January 1776, it is stated that four companies of the regiment were quartered at Farnham and three at Alton. In a note at foot it is stated that three companies are detained at Gibraltar on account of one of the Hanoverian transports being missing.

Lieutenant-Governor Boyd wrote on the 18th January about the troops that left Gibraltar in December, and promising to send the

* Lord Mahon's History of England, Vol. VI., p. 29.

† Ibid, note on p. 29.

three companies that he had been obliged to detain by the first opportunity.

It is curious to see the number of warrants issued to transfer the regiment from the Irish to the British establishment. Again this year is there a warrant relating to this matter, dated 5th January. It is presumed that the transfer was not made till the regiment had taken up its quarters in England.

The three companies left at Gibraltar arrived at Portsmouth on the 1st April under the command of Captain Peter Dambon. On his arrival he wrote to General Sir Charles Montague, reporting the insubordination of Ensign Newport in refusing to obey orders to remain on board ship while he (Captain Dambon) was on shore. After having been put under arrest he broke out and escaped from the ship. He was tried by court-martial on the 29th April, Major Charles Thorn, of the 25th Regiment, being president, but the regiment changing quarters Major Michael Nickson, of the Queen's Regiment, was made president, and the offending officer was condemned to be dismissed the service. The King was appealed to to allow Newport to sell his commission, but the petition does not appear to have been granted. There was a considerable amount of correspondence about this officer, who seems to have been guilty of many irregularities of conduct.

On the 27th February a notice was issued offering pardon to all deserters who should render themselves up before the 10th April.

Ensign Charles Du Perre, who was recruiting for the regiment at Bath, seems, from a letter of his to Lord Barrington, to have had some difficulties in consequence of the disinclination of the inhabitants to allow the men to be billeted in the town.

On the 9th May the regiment proceeded to London, and was quartered in Kensington. They were reviewed while there on the 14th May by the colonel, Sir Charles Montague, and again on the 17th by the King.

Orders were sent on the 14th May for the regiment to march to Doncaster (the route being left to the discretion of the commanding officer), for which place they started after the review by the King, and continued on the march till their arrival on the 29th July in Newcastle and Tynemouth. They were ordered to be quartered, seven companies at Tynemouth and three at Newcastle.

A return was sent on to the War Office in the first quarter of the year, complaining of the bad state of the arms of the regiment, and praying for a King's warrant for a complete new set. From the return here shown it would seem that new arms were much required.

—					Halberd and Fusils.	Drums.	Firelocks.	Bayonets.	Cartouche Boxes.
Good	...	...	...	...	10	10	170	170	187
Bad	...	...	...	...	20	10	390	390	429
					30	20	560	560	616

The arms returned as good were those that had recently been received for the augmentation of the regiment, and had not yet been used. The old arms condemned had been in use since 1765.

Major Dalrymple, who was in command, appears to have had a great deal of work on his hands from the number of detachments that were out; so many recruits joining made it almost, as he writes to Lord Barrington, like a new regiment.

The quarters occupied by the regiment at Tynemouth seem to have been pleasant ones. A rumour having been circulated that they were going to be changed, Sir Charles Montague, at the request of his officers, wrote to the War Office, begging they might be allowed to stay there, as he considered it would be very beneficial for the regiment.

The establishment of the regiment was now ten companies of fifty-six men in each, or a total strength, officers included, of 677. The cost per diem was 37*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and for 366 days 13,624*l.* 7*s.*, including the grenadier and light company, and all the allowances to the widows, colonels for clothing, and captains for recruiting.

The agency of the regiment was, on the 11th October, given into the hands of Richard Cox and Arthur Marr, of Craig's Court, Westminster.

In February 1777 Captain Shaw was ordered to Durham with a party of the Queen's. From that place he was ordered to Sunderland, where disturbances were taking place, and had to assist the magistrates in preserving order. His conduct in this duty was, by a letter of the War Office dated 10th February, approved.

In March some of the officers of the regiment had applied to be allowed to volunteer to go to the American War. The Government, however, refused to sanction their request.

On the 26th April Major-General Lord Adam Gordon was instructed to inspect the Queen's Regiment at Newcastle. In the report he writes that the men were fit, and attentive to their duty. In his general observations he reported the regiment very much improved since last inspection. In the particulars of the exercise

of the inspection prominence is given to the work of the light company. The inspection did not take place till the 18th June.

It would seem that Lieutenant-Colonel Barker, the commanding officer of the regiment, had been having considerable leave, as in a letter of Major Dalrymple dated 25th June, asking for leave of absence, for himself, he states he has been on continuous duty with the regiment for twelve months, and now asks for leave in consequence of ill-health. Colonel Barker was asked to rejoin his regiment, though the leave granted to him was not up till 14th August. Colonel Barker was allowed to retire on 3rd March next year. A warrant for augmenting the regiment by one corporal and fourteen men was issued on 25th December. The order for arming the augmented men was dated the 6th January 1778, and was for 150 firelocks, with bayonets, scabbards, cartouche boxes, and snaps. The increase to the daily cost of the regiment was 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

On the 9th August the agency of the regiment was given by the colonel to James Meyrick, James Meyrick, jun., and John Meyrick, of Parliament Street, Westminster, with power to them to make all payments, to contract for the clothing, and assign and make over the off-reckonings for the same. This seems to be the last entry relating to the agency and off-reckonings of the regiment that appears in the Audit Office Enrolment Book.*

In the Establishment Book for this year the Queen's is given as comprising ten companies of fifty-six men in each, in all 677 men, officers included. The pay from 25th December 1777 to 24th December 1778 was 37*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per diem, or a total cost for 365 days of 13,587*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* All other allowances same as establishment for 27th March 1721.

On the 1st August Colonel Sir Charles Mordaunt died, and Colonel Daniel Jones, from the 3rd Foot Guards, was appointed to command the regiment.

A gratifying spirit of loyalty was shown in January by the towns of Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, offering to raise regiments at their own expense. Lieutenant John Murray, of the Queen's regiment, was offered a company in the proposed new regiment for Glasgow, and in case he should accept it the officer commanding was asked to allow him to go at once to Glasgow to assist in recruiting and completing the said proposed new corps.

Murray was gazetted to his new regiment (83rd) on 25th July, Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvy commanding. London was not behind

* Audit Office, Enrolment Book, Vol. 63.

the great towns in loyal offers of assistance. Large subscriptions were raised by the loyal inhabitants for paying the expenses of recruiting men for His Majesty's service.

In a letter of Lord Seaforth's asking permission for a certain badge, not described, to be put on the regimental appointments, he was informed that the King could not allow it. Lord Seaforth was referred to the King's express regulations, which directs that "no colonel is to put his arms, crest, device, or livery on any part of the regiment under his command." The six old corps (including the Queen's) and royal regiments only excepted.

On the 14th March orders were sent for the Queen's to march to the north, the first rest to be at Berwick. These orders were afterwards countermanded. Before the end of March they were informed that they would be sent south, to take part in a large proposed camp to be formed at Coxheath. In a letter dated 31st March Major-General Jones was ordered to provide the camp equipment for his regiment.

The state of affairs caused by the fratricidal war in America was such as to cause every Englishman to tremble for the ultimate fate of his country. Not only had we this terrible struggle on our hands, but the French showed signs of continued hostility, and it was foreseen that there was a great probability of our hereditary foes joining hands with our revolted kinsmen. Lord North, whose blunders caused the war, at the beginning of the session in February brought in two Bills one was a renunciation of the right of the mother country to impose any tax on the Americans, and another was to appoint commissioners to treat with the American Congress as if it were a legal body. All this was too late, and the Commons had not long begun these deliberations before the shell that was expected burst over their heads. A royal message being presented on the 17th March by the King that a treaty of "amity and commerce" had been concluded between the court of France and our revolted colony, our ambassador was at once ordered to withdraw from the French Court, and the great war against our old enemy, France, and the American colony commenced, a fierce struggle both by land and sea.

The regiment does not seem to have been moved south until after April, for we find in that month Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple (who had been given the command of the regiment on Colonel Barker retiring) being applied to for assistance in resisting an attempt, made by some men landed from a privateer at Whitehaven, to burn the shipping at that place.

A considerable amount of correspondence took place in the early part of the year with reference to the promotions consequent on the retirement of Colonel Barker, the papers revealing the fact that over-regulation prices had for some time been paid in the regiment for commissions, which the King had ordered to be discontinued.

In March the King issued a declaration offering pardon to all deserters who should surrender themselves before the 11th May; 20s. was to be paid by the regiment which the deserter joined to the regiment he had deserted from.

A number of regulations were issued in April for the troops that had been ordered to go into camp. Rations were to be fixed at 6*d.* per diem. The number of rations allowed to each rank was as follows :—

Colonel, as colonel and captain	...	...	...	...	...	11
Lieutenant-colonel and captain	...	...	...	...	...	9
Major and captain	...	...	...	...	...	7
Seven captains, each five	...	...	...	...	...	35
Captain-lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nineteen subalterns, each one	...	...	...	...	...	19
Adjutant, chaplain, quartermaster, and surgeon's mate, each one	...	...	...	...	...	4
Surgeon and medicine chest	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	89

The proportion of bread allowed in camp was a six pound loaf to each man every four days. A regiment of ten companies, seventy men in each, was to have 160 tents, 160 tin kettles and bags, 160 wood hatchets, twelve bell tents, twelve camp colours, twenty drum cases, ten powder bags, 792 water bottles, 792 haversacks, and 792 knapsacks.

The prices were :—

	£	s.	d.	
Bell tents for arms	...	2	12	0 each
Silk camp colours	...	0	15	0 „
Drum cases	...	0	10	0 „
Tin kettles with canvas bags	...	0	3	0 „
Hand hatchets	...	0	2	0 „
Water flasks	...	0	1	6 „
Haversacks	...	0	1	0 „
Knapsacks	...	0	5	0 „
Powder bags	...	0	7	0 „

Messrs. Meyrick were instructed to inform the officers that they were to provide themselves with tents.

On the 15th May Messrs. Meyrick were asked by the War Office if the camp equipage for the regiment was ready, as it was intended to order the troops to take the field immediately. Hospitals were to be established in camp, a sum of 7*l.* 10*s.* per month for Infantry and 4*l.* 10*s.* for Cavalry was to be given to each regimental surgeon in lieu of horse hire, nurses, and the contingent expenses of the hospital, the usual annual hospital allowance being discontinued while the regiment was in camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple having obtained permission, on the 6th February, to send a recruiting officer to Ireland to enlist men for the battalion, appears to have given the idea to others to endeavour to obtain recruits in Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant thereupon wrote to Lord Barrington on 3rd August complaining of this innovation, which he said prevented regiments on the Irish establishment recruiting to their full strength. In reply the Minister informed his Excellency that the only regiments on the British establishment that had obtained the permission to recruit in Ireland for a long time past, were the 2nd, 18th, and 59th, and that the only regiment now actually recruiting there was Dalrymple's (the Queen's).

About the end of May the regiment set out on its march to Coxheath camp, the agents to the regiment having arranged that the officers' tents and camp necessities should be ready by the 10th June.

On 26th June Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple wrote to Lord Barrington from Coxheath camp, recommending that Lieutenant Fothergill, the quartermaster of the regiment, who was incapable of the active work required in that rank, and having faithfully served in the Army for upwards of forty years, should be promoted to an ensigny in the Invalids. He recommended Lieutenant Holt to succeed him as quartermaster. Lord Barrington promised to lay the recommendation before the King the first opportunity, at the same time informing Colonel Dalrymple that His Majesty expected that the commission of quartermaster should always be given to some meritorious non-commissioned officer recommended by the colonel.

In the orders sent to Colonel Dalrymple in May he was informed that his regiment was to be quartered in Greenwich, Deptford, &c., from whence they were to march to Coxheath. Great preparations had been made for the comfort and convenience of the troops in camp. The following is a list of the regiments, their strength, and their disposition :—

PLAN of the CAMP at COXHEATH on the 6th June 1778.

Lieut.-Gen ^l Keppel.		Front.		Major-General Amherst.		Major-General Sloper.		Left Wing.		Right Wing.		First Brigade.		Also the 1st Regiment of Dragoons.*		9,986	

* Lady's Magazine, Vol. 9, 1778.

On the 15th December a further augmentation to the regiment was made of two extra companies. The establishment was now twelve companies of three sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and seventy private men to each company, with two fifiers to the Grenadier company. The augmentation was to date from the 25th December inclusive, the warrant being issued on that date.

The camp at Coxheath was not broken up till late in the autumn.

On 4th November Lieutenant-General Keppel received the routes for the regiments to march away, the order for the Queen's to leave camp was issued the same day. The quarters were to be as follows :—

Two companies at Rye and Winchelsea.
Two ,, Tenderton and Appledore.
Two ,, Bath.
One company at Salehurst and Robertsbridge.
One ,, Eastbourne and Pevensey.
Two companies at Hastings.

They were to arrive and be quartered at the several places named on the 9th November.

On the 29th December a detachment was sent from Hastings to escort twenty-six French prisoners to Deal.

Every effort was now being made by the nation to meet the dangers that surrounded its destinies, and nothing was allowed to stand in the way of making the services fit for the arduous duties that might be expected from them. All absent officers of regiments in South Britain were ordered to immediately join their regiments, except those out on recruiting duty. Preparations were again made early in 1779 for a large camp, which this year was fixed to be at Warley.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple had been appointed early in 1779 to command the recruiting service in the county of Hampshire. Great activity was shown all over the kingdom in this service. A letter appears on the 27th March from a Mr. Lamb at Rye, to the effect that the justices of that town had enlisted "some very proper persons to serve His Majesty," and requiring instructions as to where these "very proper persons were to be sent." Colonel Dalrymple does not seem to have been very pleased with the men he obtained in Hampshire. He writes, on 1st April from Winchester, that those he had impressed were not fit for service, and requested that more officers might be sent to help him in his work of recruiting.

Ensign W. Hovendon, who had been sent to America with drafts from the regiment, returned in August, and joined at Warley. He seems to have had some difficulty in getting allowances for his expenses. A letter dated 13th August, allotted the volunteers raised by means of a special bounty to the following regiments, viz., two battalions the Royals, the Queen's regiment, and the 13th and 14th regiments, with the additional companies of the 6th, 7th, 20th, 24th, 37th, and 54th regiments.

On the 16th April Colonel Dalrymple received orders to get ready all the camp necessaries. Messrs. Meyrick were at once written to to apply to the stores for tents and equipment similar to that supplied last year.

On the 31st May the regiment received its orders to march to the place of encampment. They were to assemble at Battle, and march from Hastings viâ Brentwood to Warley. The same allowance of bread as before was provided, viz., a six pound loaf for four days for each man. The regiment arrived in camp on the 12th June.

According to a letter addressed to the commanding officer of the regiment at the camp, dated 12th June, relative to a private who, having fulfilled the conditions of his enlistment, requested his discharge, it appears that recruits as well as trained soldiers were required by proclamation of the King to serve for three years, "or during the American rebellion, at the option of his Majesty."

An old officer of the regiment, Colonel Raitt, appears to have requested to be allowed to serve again during the emergency; his letter was referred to Lord Amherst.

Letters were sent in June ordering all deserters from the camp to be sent back at once to their regiments, instead of being detained in gaol.

Some correspondence took place between Colonel Dalrymple and the War Office, relative to some contingent charges that been made. An extra waggon was charged, and disallowed, one per company being considered sufficient. Horses to carry arms were disallowed, as every article that was thought necessary for a regiment in camp that could not be carried by one soldier had been supplied by the War Office. Storehouses were not allowed, charges of this nature not being found in the last war. Spirits for the men "disallowed no such charge known as a contingent charge."

On the 13th August the troops were reviewed at Warley camp by the Honourable Lieutenant-General Parker, who was in command. The total strength of the Queen's at the review was twenty-nine officers, five staff officers, and 643 non-commissioned officers and men. An entry on the review state of the Queen's is as follows:—

"Received colors and part of accoutrements at Gibraltar in 1772, part at Tynemouth in 1776, and part in Coxheath in 1778. Pioneer accoutrements, part in Cork in 1778." The clothing of the year 1778 was reported to be good, "hats well cocked." The regiment was reported as "fit for immediate service."†

In November the regiment was ordered to break up the quarters at Warley camp, and march to the following places:—Four companies to Woodford, Lower Leyton, Walthamstow, Wanstead, and Chigwell; four companies to Romford, Howe Street, Hornchurch, and Upminster; one company to Chipping Ongar; and one company to Cheshunt and Cheshunt Street. Later in the month, the four companies at Woodford and adjacents were changed, and two companies were sent to Waltham and Waltham Abbey, and two companies to Epping.

In the War Office Establishment Books of this year two establishments of the regiment are given, one before the augmentation of the two extra companies, and the other after the augmentation. In the former, dated 15th March, the establishment is given as

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1779, No 234, p. 215.

† British Review Reports.

ten companies of seventy private men in each; in all 827 men officers included. The total cost of the regiment per diem is stated to be 42*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, and for 365 days 15,472*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, from 25th December 1777 to 24th December 1778, including one company of Grenadiers and one company of Light Infantry. The allowances to widows, &c., &c. same as in Establishment for 27th March 1721. In the latter Establishment list, dated 7th December, the figures are given as twelve companies, seventy private men in each, in all 991 men, officers included, commencing from 25th December 1778 to 24th December 1779. The total cost per diem 50*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, and for 365 days 18,374*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, including the Grenadier company and the Light company. Allowances same as in establishment of 21st March 1721.

This year was not to end without another event happening which added a glorious page to English history. The regiment did not take part in this event, the ever memorable siege of Gibraltar, which, after two years of threatening, was commenced this year, yet as they were ordered to the renowned fortress very soon after peace was signed, and before any of the effects of the terrible siege had been repaired, the officers would, no doubt, have had related to them many incidents of the great fight, and the many deeds of heroism and gallantry done by their brethren in arms would no doubt be recited, which would quicken the pulses, and make the regret great that they had not been there to take a share in this heroic siege. Lord North characterised it as "one of those astonishing instances of British valour, discipline, military skill, and humanity, that no age or country could produce an example of." The duration of the siege was three years, seven months, and twelve days.* During the whole of this time the devoted garrison, aided by our gallant Fleets, successfully resisted the combined efforts of the united Powers of France and Spain. General George Augustus Eliott, who, fortunately for us, had in 1777 been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, was an officer well equal to the command that had in so critical a time devolved on him. He had distinguished himself in his educational career, and had seen plenty of service, had been wounded at Dettingen, and during the Seven Years' War had greatly distinguished himself under the Duke of Cumberland. He had for his lieutenant-governor, Lieutenant-General R. Boyd. For those who have not made themselves acquainted with a most memorable page of English history, the perusal of the journals of Ancell and Drinkwater will

* Sayer's Gibraltar, p. 405.

be most interesting reading. The latter relates an anecdote of Prince William, afterwards William the Fourth, who served as midshipman on board the *Royal George*, in the Fleet under the command of Admiral Sir George Digby, which was sent to the relief of the garrison. The admiral, having captured the Spanish Admiral Don Juan de Langara in the fight off Cape St. Vincent, the Spanish Admiral, when the Fleet and its prizes arrived at the Rock, paid a visit to the admiral, and was introduced to the Prince. During the conference of the two admirals, the young Prince retired, and, when the interview was over, he reappeared in his character as midshipman, and respectfully informed his admiral that the boat was ready, which so astonished the Spaniard, seeing the King of England's son doing the duty of a simple warrant officer, that he exclaimed, "Well does Great Britain merit the empire of the sea when the humblest stations in her navy are supported by princes of the blood."

The troubles of England at this period were such as to try to the utmost the endurance and spirit of both prince and peasant. The year had been an anxious one. Our Fleets, whom the nation had become used to see victorious, had not maintained their supremacy, and the rival parties in the nation made the non-success of our Fleets an ignoble fighting ground for their animosities.

Religious animosity, too, was added to the national troubles. Riots took place both in Edinburgh and Glasgow against Roman Catholics, their houses and property were destroyed, and their lives threatened. But another political event was to materially add to the national danger. Spain, which had for a long time threatened it, joined the league against us. The King had long foreseen this, and had, as early as October last year, foreshadowed it in a letter to his Minister Lord North.

It was a curious and rather an incongruous sight to see two despotic monarchies, France and Spain, arrayed together to support a revolutionary republic which was being erected on the revolted colonies of England.

CHAPTER X.

GORDON RIOTS—REGIMENT SERVES AS MARINES—
ARRIVAL AT GIBRALTAR.

1780.

CONTENTS.—Detachment sent from Winchester to escort 1,000 Spanish Prisoners from Portsmouth to Shrewsbury—Regiment ordered to Chelmsford—Encamped at Tiptray Heath—Regiment sent to London to assist in quelling the Gordon Riots—Encamp in Hyde Park—Orders about Divine Service in Camp—List of Arms broken and lost in London during the Riots—New Colours presented to Regiment in Hyde Park—Camp breaks up, and Regiment sent to encamp on Finchley Common—Regiment removed to Buckinghamshire—Lieutenant Fenwick raises an independent Company—Strength of the Army—Rates of levy Money for Recruits—Regiment reduced by one Company—Camp Equipage ordered for the Regiment—Order as to levy Money—Regiment removed from Buckinghamshire to St. Albans—Encampment on Warley Common—Reviewed at Warley by Lieutenant-General Parker—Camp breaks up, and Regiment returns to St. Albans—Ordered to march and be quartered at Hulsea Barracks, Portsmouth—Holland joins the Federation of the European Powers against England—Declaration of War against Holland—Threatened Invasion by France and Spain—Admiral Digby ordered to watch the united Fleets of France and Spain—The Hostile Fleets depart—Strength of British Army—Company of the Regiment serves as Marines on board the Ship *Fortitude*—Drafts from the Regiment sent to other Ships to serve as Marines—Description of the Detachments—The *Bellona*, with Detachment of Queen's on board, goes with the Fleet under Lord Howe to relieve Gibraltar—Review of Political Events—Intrigues about Gibraltar—Particulars of the Siege—Arrival of Lord Howe's Fleet—Relief of the Garrison—The Allied Hostile Fleets endeavour to cut off the English Rear-guard, but fail—Regiment moved about considerably—Desertions—Strength of the Army—More Detachments sent on board the Fleet—Landing of the Detachments at Portsmouth—Regiment much reduced by the Detachments sent to the Fleet—Particulars about Deserters—Regiment ordered to do duty at Hampton Court—Regiment reduced to six Battalion Companies, one Light, and one Grenadier Company—Establishment and Pay—King decides to send the Regiment to Gibraltar—List of the Transports and the Companies embarked—List of Regiments sent to Gibraltar—Raising of Siege of Gibraltar—Preliminaries of Peace—Publication of the intention of the Government to declare the American Colonies free—Popular Excitement—Preliminaries of Peace signed at Versailles—Particulars of the Peace—First Meeting of the American Ambassador and the King—Arrival of the Regiment at Gibraltar—New Orders for Musters—Alterations in the Accoutrements.

ON the 9th March 1780 an order was sent to the officer commanding the forces at Winchester to send a strong detachment of troops.

to escort 1,000 Spanish prisoners from Portsmouth to Shrewsbury. The convoy was to be divided into four parties, and the prisoners were to be delivered over by the Queen's, on arrival at Reading, to the Berkshire Militia for their further conduct and care.

A letter was sent to the colonel of the regiment on the 21st April, ordering him, as it was intended the regiment should form part of a large encampment of troops, to see that all were provided with camp necessaries. The Secretary of State had written for tents to be supplied, and orders had been given that the officers were to be allowed 100 days' forage money on their taking the field. The regiment afterwards proceeded to Chelmsford. On the 29th May they were at Romford and adjacents, when they received orders to march to a place called Tiptray Heath. The regiment remained but a short time there, for events were happening in the metropolis which necessitated a large assemblage of troops, the Queen's receiving orders on the 7th June to march the next day and be encamped in Hyde Park. The unhappy event of the Gordon riots, due to the fanatical zeal of Lord George Gordon, are a sad blot on our vaunted civilization.

The religious riots, already noticed, in Scotland in 1778 were followed by an extension of the ill-will against the Catholics in England and the formation of a Protestant association for the purpose of, if possible, hindering the Catholics from enjoying the same liberties as they, the Protestants, had. Lord George Gordon was elected the chief of the association, and he was well chosen as the leader of such a bigoted and benighted league. He had throughout the year before in his place in the House of Commons obtained most unenviable notoriety by his speeches, which were said to have been characterised by "ignorant fanaticism and often by low buffoonery." A petition got up in support of his views was presented by him to the House of Commons. He ordered his followers to assemble in large numbers on the day of its presentation, wearing blue cockades in their caps to distinguish "all true Protestants from their foes." The numbers assembled were estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000 people, and the signatures to the petition contained not less than 120,000 names.

The assemblage of this immense mass of fanatics led by such a man as Lord George Gordon, could have but one result, and the records of the time from the 2nd of June, when the petition was presented, present scenes of bloodshed and riot that would be a disgrace to any country, and is a page of our history that we would

willingly expunge. The cry of "No Popery" was at last but the cloak to cover the most lawless acts, and for a time it seemed that the metropolis was doomed to be destroyed in the name of religion. Nothing but the bravery and resolution of the troops called up saved the metropolis from complete destruction and from the anarchy that not long after raged in Paris and has been repeated in our own times.

The Queen's took its part in this dreadful work, remaining encamped in Hyde Park with the other troops called up, which included the 2nd battalion of the Royals (1st Foot), the North-umberland regiment (5th), and others. The Surrey Militia was also engaged in this arduous duty, and fought side by side with the Queen's in saving the metropolis of the empire from pillage and fire. The numbers killed by the troops was estimated at 210. Seventy-five more died in hospitals from their wounds. This is exclusive of numbers who were wounded and carried away. The rioting was happily over by Friday, 9th June, a week from the date of the commencement, and the harassed troops were at last able to take their well earned rest.

A curious letter appears in the War Office correspondence, which is indicative how carefully the religious observances of the troops were watched. The letter is dated 17th June, 11 a.m., and is addressed to the Bishop of London. It appears that a representation had been made to the Government that divine service was not performed in camp on Sunday, the 11th, by the chaplains. The most positive orders were thereupon given to General Rainsford, who was in command of the troops, for the attendance of the chaplains for service with the troops on Sunday following, as it was considered "that at this particular crisis the least appearance of want of attention to the duties of religion might be misconstrued."

Captain G. A. Chetwynd acted as brigade-major to the regiments encamped in Hyde Park from 7th June until they were removed. An order was issued on the 30th August for the Queen's to have supplied to them two sergeant's fusils and bayonets, five firelocks, seven bayonets, eleven cartridge boxes and straps, and five drums, to replace a like number lost or broken in the course of their hasty march and subsequent duty in London.

While the regiment was encamped in Hyde Park new colours were presented, but beyond the bare fact of this being recorded in the inspection return of next year, no details of the ceremony have been found.

While encamped at Hyde Park the regiment was complimented by Major-General Rainsford for its regularity and good conduct.

The camp in Hyde Park was broken up in August, and many of the troops, including the Queen's removed to a camp on Finchley Common. The Queen's left Hyde Park on the 11th August. On 29th of that month, Colonel Dalrymple wrote with reference to the arms broken and lost in the last service in London.

In October the regiment was removed to Buckinghamshire, marching through Birmingham, and was quartered at Winslow, Buckingham, Brackley, Aylesbury, Wendover, and adjacents. They were ordered to be in their quarters at the several places by the 20th October.

On the 30th the commanding officer received a notice from the War Office that the bat. horses were to be no longer kept up, but in case the regiment should be called upon to take the field fresh allowances of bat. baggage and forage would be issued to the officers, to enable them to provide themselves with tents, camp equipage, and horses.

Lieutenant Fenwick, an officer of the regiment, on the 27th December asked permission to raise an independent company, to consist of two lieutenants, "who are already commanding officers," one ensign, five sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and one hundred private men. The whole to be under his command as captain. The pay of the officers to commence from the date of their command and of the men from the date of their attestations. The next day an order was sent to supply "Captain Fenwick's" Company of Foot with five halberds, two drums, 101 firelocks, with scabbards, cartouche boxes and straps, and the next day an estimate of the pay for the proposed company was sent to the Lords of the Treasury. The pay to be as follows :—

					£	s.	d.
1 captain, 10s. per diem	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
2 lieutenants, each 4s. 8d. per diem	...	...	...	...	0	9	4
1 ensign, 3s. 8d. per diem	...	...	...	...	0	3	8
5 sergeants, each 1s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
5 corporals, each 1s. per diem	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
2 drummers, each 1s. per diem	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
100 private men, each 8d. per diem	...	...	...	...	3	6	8
					<hr/>		
	Total	...	...	...	5	4	2
Allowance to widows	...	...	...	...	0	1	4
Commandant	...	...	...	...	0	1	2
Captain	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Agent	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
					<hr/>		
	Total	...	...	...	5	8	2

A letter to Lieutenant Fenwick, dated 18th January next year, informs him that he would be allowed to sell his lieutenancy in the Queen's on completing the independent company. "The King grants him this further encouragement, in confidence he will exert his utmost zeal and activity to complete his company with stout and able recruits within the time specified in his letter of service."

The strength of the British Army is given in 1780 as :—

Regulars...	34,029	Foreign Stations...	75,083	Totals...	109,112
Militia.....	36,821	—			36,821
	<u>70,850</u>		<u>75,083</u>		<u>145,933</u>

An order was issued on 29th April 1781 to the effect that over and above the three and a half guineas allowed to the officer who enlisted the recruit at the time of enlistment, he was to receive, after the 13th May, a further sum of three guineas, a guinea at the end of the recruit's first twelve months' service, and another guinea at the end of his second year's service, making five guineas addition in all. On the 15th April a further circular was addressed by the adjutant-general to all regiments of infantry in Great Britain, "to the 62 inclusive," giving instructions that the usual levy money in time of peace of three and a half guineas should be immediately given, one and a half only to go to the recruit. The commanding officers were to use their utmost diligence to complete their regiments to ten companies of two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and thirty-eight effective men per company. No man was to be enlisted under 5 feet 7 inches high, he was to be "straight and well made," and was not to be over twenty-seven years of age. Growing boys might be enlisted at seventeen, but not under 5 feet 5 inches in height.

An order was given on 25th December to reduce the Queen's by one company. The regiment in the field was to consist of ten companies, with one extra company for recruiting purposes. The latter company was to consist of two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and thirty private men.†

The establishment books of this year give the quota of the regiment as twelve companies, but the notice is dated 19th December, six days before the order for the reduction.

An order was issued on 7th March for a camp to be formed. The camp equipment of the Queen's, which was one of the regiments named, was to consist of 166 private tents, 166 tin kettles

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1780, Vol. 240.

† War Office, Miscellany Book, 1781-1783, Vol. 538.

with covers and bags, 166 hand hatchets, twelve bell tents, twelve camp colours, twenty drum cases, ten powder bags, 792 canteens, and 792 haversacks.

The independent company raised by Captain Fenwick was reviewed and approved on the 17th May, and ordered to be placed on the establishment from the 19th April inclusive.

Another order was issued on 18th May, with reference to the allowance to recruits, referred to in the order of 29th April. In this later order it is stated that the three guineas are only to be paid to the officer on the recruit being approved, whether within the month or afterwards. In case the recruit ceased to be under the recruiting officer's command by being embarked or exchanged, the officer was to receive the other two guineas named.

The regiment removed in May from Buckingham to St. Alban's and places adjacent, and on the 7th June they were ordered to encamp on Warley Common, where they were to arrive on the 9th. On the 12th September the regiment was reviewed by the Honourable Lieutenant-General Parker, and was reported as "very fit for immediate service."

Seventy-six recruits joined in 1780, and 216 in 1781. The total strength of the regiment is given in the establishment returns as thirty officers, five staff officers, and 730 non-commissioned officers and men.

The regiment left Warley camp in October and returned to St. Alban's. It appears, from a petition of the innholders of that place, that the quartering of the troops had been pressing hardly upon them. The Queen's were, therefore, ordered to enlarge their quarters to Sandridge, Wheathampstead, and Harpenden.

On the 24th December they were ordered from St. Alban's to Hilsea Barracks, Portsmouth. They were to march in two divisions, viâ Guildford and Godalming, and were to arrive at Hilsea on the 8th January next year.

Our old ally the States of Holland in 1780 joined the Federation of the European Powers against us. This discovery was made by the capture of an American vessel, in which Mr. Henry Laurens was a passenger. In his papers was found the plan of a treaty of alliance dated as far back as 1778, before we had had any cause of quarrel with the States. There had been some disagreement between the powers on some of the details of the alliance, but Laurens had been commissioned to settle all the points, and to ratify it. There were at this date two parties in Holland, the most powerful one was avowedly hostile to England and favourable to the designs of France.

A firm demand by the English Government that the States should disavow the actions that had been made inimical to England being met with only evasive answers, our ambassador, Sir Joseph York, was ordered to withdraw, and a declaration of war was made against Holland on the 20th December. Before the end of the year the Fleets of Holland and England came into collision. An obstinate battle was fought near the Dogger Bank, in which the honour of the day was said to have been equally divided, both Fleets, the English under Admiral Hyde Parker, being glad to get back to port, equally disabled.

The combined Fleets of France and Spain had also threatened a descent on the English coast, but Admiral Darby, (who had only just returned from affording succour to the hardly pressed garrison of Gibraltar,) had only twenty-one sail of the line to oppose to forty-nine of the allied Fleets. He therefore took up a position in Torbay, and awaited an attack. Prudence and a want of dash made the enemy hesitate, and some gales in September, which reduced them and their ill-fitted ships to much distress, sent them back to their ports, without even an attempt being made to carry out their threat of landing.

The progress of events in America had this year been most disastrous to our arms.

Lord Cornwallis had, it is true, gained a victory at Guildford, but before the end of the year we had suffered a great disaster, brought about, it is to be feared, by the jealousy of the two English commanders. The siege, by the united forces of France and the revolted colonists, of York Town and Gloucester, and the capitulation after a brave and gallant defence, struck a blow for American independence from which we never recovered.

The strength of the British Army on 1st March was as follows:—

Regulares...30,682	Foreign Stations...74,182	Totals...104,864
Militia.....37,500	—	37,500
<u>68,182</u>	<u>74,182</u>	<u>142,364</u>

In the manuscripts of the British Army in the United Service Institution it is stated that a company of the Queen's served as marines this year and next on board the ship *Fortitude*, Admiral Milbank, in the North Sea, and was on board that ship when the English Fleet was in action with the combined Fleets of France and Spain off Cape Spartell, on the 20th October 1782.

This year, 1782, the necessities of the naval service requiring a large increase in the quantity of troops employed on board the ships drafts were sent from many regiments. The first draft from the Queen's was ordered to be sent on 5th April from Portsmouth to the *Bellona*. In a letter sent 'express from the War Office (from the Deputy Adjutant-General,) dated 5th April 1782, to Major General Smith at Portsmouth, he was ordered to cause a detachment of the 2nd or Queen's Regiment consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, seventy rank and file, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, to be in readiness to embark immediately on board the Fleet commanded by Vice-Admiral Barrington. Another letter was afterwards sent by post to General Smith from the Deputy Adjutant-General, ordering the detachment to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and one hundred privates, who were to embark on board the *Bellona*.*

Again, on the 20th of June other detachments were sent, one to the *Royal William*, consisting of one captain, two subalterns, four sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and 120 privates, and another to the *Vengeance* consisting of one captain, two subalterns, four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and 110 privates. One of these detachments, commanded by Captain Baynes, was, according to the muster books, changed to the *Fortitude*. This was most likely the detachment that had been sent to the *Vengeance*, as it is stated to consist of the captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and 108 privates. They fought in this ship in an action on the 20th October, one private being killed. This detachment was discharged to the ship *Ocean* on 27th December, after having lost nearly one-third of its strength by sickness.†

The company which was, on the 5th April, ordered to embark on board the *Bellona* which formed part of the Fleet, under the command of Lord Howe, sent to the relief of Gibraltar. The *Bellona* was the flagship of Vice-Admiral Barrington. The world-renowned fortress of Gibraltar had, as already noted, been for over three years besieged by the combined forces of France and Spain, and the records of the heroic defence make a bright page of history, though the events which led to it do not redound to our credit. Towards the end of the year 1779, a slight interruption of the cordial relations between the Courts of France and Spain induced the English to

* War Office Marching Book, 1782, Vol. 65, p. 494.

† Muster Books, *Fortitude*, 1782, December, No. 9386.

attempt to widen the breach, and to endeavour to attach Spain to the fortunes of the English nation. Our troubles at this time were very great. At home there was great discontent, culminating next year in the Gordon Riots, already noted. The almost hopeless nature of our struggles abroad, the fratricidal contest in America, made our Ministers grasp at any chance of breaking through the darkening clouds which seemed fated to overwhelm the nation in ruin. The journals of the day echoed the thoughts of the people, and the year opening "presented the most awful appearance of public affairs which this country had beheld for ages." People seemed to be waiting with an "impatient impotence for the event of that ruin which was expected to burst upon us."* Even this state of things, however, hardly justified the Government in proposing, as the price of Spain's alliance with us, the cession of Gibraltar, if this was really ever seriously intended by the Cabinet. The failure of the Cumberland-Hussey negotiations with the Spanish Minister, Florida Blanca, produced the effect anticipated by the latter, and "stimulated France to more active proofs of her alliance with Spain, and forced from her a zealous co-operation in the attacks upon Minorca, Gibraltar, and Jamaica."† In July and August 1780 the news of the riots in England had reached Spain, and also that a powerful French Fleet, under d'Estaing, was at Cadiz, with the avowed intention of assisting Spain to recover Gibraltar. The Minister of Spain, seizing his opportunity insisted on the cession of the fortress as the basis of a treaty. Coxe, the historian, avers that at no time was the negotiation a Government measure, though our emissary Hussey, on his journey to Spain, is reported to have observed to a friend "he had Gibraltar in his pocket." It is lucky for England that this was an empty boast. Lord North is reported to have said to Mr. Hussey that the word "Gibraltar" was a forbidden word, and must never pass his lips.

In the spring of 1781 some relief was got into Gibraltar by the Fleet under Admiral Darby. The same day that this succour arrived a tremendous cannonade was made against the town, and for six weeks continued without intermission, 56,000 shot and 20,000 shell being hurled into the devoted place, causing direful misery, but, strange to say, little loss of life, only 70 being killed during this time. A magnificent and successful sortie was made by the garrison on the 26th November, which was eminently successful, and for a time paralysed the efforts of the besiegers,

* Annual Register, 1779.

† Sayer's Gibraltar, p. 327.

but the siege went on. A gloom was cast over the garrison in December by the news of the fall of Minorca. On 11th April news was received of the appointment of the Duc de Crillon, the conqueror of Minorca, to the command of the siege, and of the immense preparations that were being made for a final assault. The details of this last effort of the besiegers were worked out by a clever Spanish engineer, Chevalier Arcon, and success was considered certain; indeed, considering the immense armament brought against the fortress, resistance seemed hopeless. The heroic Elliott, however, viewed the gigantic preparations without despondency, and made every effort to meet the storm. On the 12th September the Fleets of France and Spain entered Algeciras Bay, preparatory to the combined attack by the Fleet and the land forces. Not a single alteration had to be made in the arrangements the General had made for the defence. It is fascinating to linger over the details of this heroic struggle, but it is not strictly part of our history, except in the small part the company of the Queen's took in it from being in the relieving Fleet under Lord Howe. General Elliott's despatch, sent on the 15th, gave an account of this tremendous struggle, in which a straightened garrison of 6,000 men resisted successfully the united efforts of two of the most powerful nations in the world, one of them our equal in naval power. The result of the siege added one more bright page to the history of British valour and endurance.

Thousands of Spaniards had crowded the neighbouring hills to witness their countrymen's anticipated victory. The sight of their utter collapse and defeat filled them and the whole of Spain with consternation and despair.

The news of the gigantic preparations being made by the combined forces of Spain and France for the reduction of Gibraltar, quickened the Government into sending assistance, but in spite of all efforts the Fleet under Lord Howe, with the Admirals Barrington and Milbank, Rear-Admirals Hood and Hughes, and Commodore Hotham in subordinate commands, and consisting of 183 sail, including thirty-four sail of the line, six frigates, and three fire-ships, did not leave Spithead until the 11th of September. Lord Howe, hampered with the large Fleet of merchantmen which he was convoying for the relief of the garrison, and harassed with contrary winds, did not reach Cape St. Vincent till the 8th October, where he learned that the combined Fleets of the enemy lay at anchor in Algeciras Bay.

On the 11th the English Fleet passed the Straits in three divisions, the third and centre squadrons in reserve, the Victory

led ahead of the third squadron. Before nightfall four of the transports were safe under the guns of the fortress, and during the two following days the admiral so successfully manœuvred, and the enemy's Fleets were so surprised, that, although they were greatly superior in numbers, the whole of the transports got safely into Gibraltar.

On the 19th Lord Howe, having accomplished the relief of the garrison, sailed through the Straits, with the Fleet in order of battle; and though his orders were not to provoke a fight, he intended to engage the enemy as soon as he got into the open sea if he could get a favourable opening. The enemy, who were commanded by Admirals De Guichen and Cordova, on their part endeavoured to cut off and destroy the rear division of the British Fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Barrington, but though the hostile Fleets came into action they could not be induced to close. The firing continued till after midnight, when it ceased and Howe continued his homeward voyage without being further molested.

The detachment of the Queen's that served on board the Fleet did not land until next year.

The part of the regiment that remained on shore seems to have been divided into several detachments, and moved about considerably during the year, "parties" doing duty at Farnham, Alton, Bagshot, Hartford Bridge, Hartley Row, and Odiham.

On the 25th December the quota of the regiment was eight companies, two sergeants, two corporals, two drummers, and forty-eight private men to each company, with the addition of two fifers to the Grenadier company.

There seems to have been some little trouble with the detachment at Alton. A letter appears in the War Office Papers "relative to the behaviour of part of the 2nd Foot at Alton." The colonel commanding was directed to send in a report of the result of an inquiry which had been ordered to be made. Desertions also seem to have been frequent, as the papers contain many records of sums of five guineas paid to Messrs. Meyrick by the 60th Regiment for men who had deserted to them, also for some who had deserted to the 65th Foot. The papers do not indicate what it was that had caused the desertions in the regiment.

The total strength of the British Army is given in the official papers as follows:—

Regulars ...	33,560	Foreign Stations ...	79,744	Total ...	113,304
Militia ...	36,606				36,606
	<u>70,166</u>		<u>79,744</u>		<u>149,910</u>

On the 13th January 1783 a detachment of the Queen's, commanded by Ensign George Dawson, was received on board the *Aurora* frigate in lieu of Marines, and placed under the orders of Admiral Pye. They had been exchanged from the ships *Salisbury* and *Alexander* on 31st December last year, and are styled in the *Aurora* as "soldiers belonging to the Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot doing duty as Marines and borne as part of the complement."* This detachment landed at Portsmouth on the 10th May, on which date the officer in command wrote to the Right Honourable Colonel Fitzgerald, the Secretary at War, for instructions as to the disposition of the detachment, and on the 25th of the same month Colonel Dalrymple wrote from Windsor, asking for a route for the party to join the regimental head-quarters at Windsor.

It is probable that the detachment of the *Aurora* was the company reported to have been, in 1781, sent on board the *Fortitude*, and had most likely been exchanged from that ship to the *Salisbury* and *Alexander*.

Another detachment of the Queen's was disembarked from the ship *Danæ* at Woolwich, when it was paid off, and were ordered on the 29th January to march to Basingstoke, until further orders. The strength of this detachment is not given.

On the 24th March Colonel Dalrymple wrote asking that the companies left at Staines might be ordered up to Windsor, as the regiment was so reduced in numbers as to have scarcely men enough for the duty of Windsor, Hampton Court, and Richmond.

On the 29th he wrote to ask whether men who had enlisted since 16th December 1775, and who afterwards deserted, would be entitled to the benefit of His Majesty's proclamation, also if men impressed into the service were entitled to their discharge. It appears from his letter that a number of men in the regiment were deserters from other regiments, and were anxious to have their pardon assured. In reply, the Secretary at War informed him that though the men enlisted since 1775 (and who afterwards deserted) might be obliged to serve full three years (presumably after the date of their desertion?), yet it was a matter that the Secretary at War thought should not be insisted on. The impressed men were entitled to their discharge at the end of five years from the date of their impressment. A day or two after this correspondence a copy of an Act was sent to Colonel Dalrymple, that had been passed in Parliament this year, for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army.

* Muster Book, *Aurora*, 1782-3, December-January.

During the early part of the year the detachments of the regiment doing duty in different parts of Hampshire were ordered to concentrate at Reading. They were removed to Windsor early in March, and were ordered to do duty at Hampton Court. It appears, from marching orders in April, that two companies had been doing duty at Birmingham and Doncaster. These companies were, on 8th April, ordered to join the regiment at Windsor.

On the 14th June Colonel Dalrymple was informed by letter that the King had ordered the Queen's regiment to be reduced so as to consist of six battalion companies, each company to have one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and forty-eight men. There was also to be a company of grenadiers—one captain, two lieutenants, two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, two fifers, and forty-eight private men, and a light company of the same complement as the grenadiers, with the exception of the two fifers. There was also the usual complement of field and staff officers. The officers of the 9th and 10th companies were to remain in the regiment "en second," and were until further orders to receive full pay. The assignment for the clothing was to be for an establishment of sixteen sergeants, twenty-four corporals, sixteen drummers, two fifers, and 384 private men. The new establishment was to date from 25th June.

The pay of the officers was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Colonel and Captain, per diem	1	4	0
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain, per diem	0	17	0
Major and Captain, per diem	0	15	0
Five Captains, each 10s. per diem	2	10	0
Ten Lieutenants, each 4s. 8d. per diem	2	6	8
Six Ensigns, each 3s. 8d. per diem	1	2	0
One Chaplain, per diem	0	6	8
One Adjutant, per diem	0	4	0
One Quartermaster, per diem	0	4	8
One Surgeon, per diem	0	6	8
One Surgeon's Mate, per diem	0	4	0
Sixteen Sergeants, each 1s. 6d. per diem	1	4	0
Twenty-four Corporals, each 1s. per diem	1	4	0
Sixteen Drummers, each 1s. per diem	0	16	0
Two Fifers, each 1s. per diem	0	2	0
384 Privates, each 8d. per diem	12	16	0
Total	26	2	8

Widows allowances—the Colonels and Captains 8s. each,
and Agents, made up the total cost per diem to ... 28 11 6

The order for the reduction is dated 23rd June, and on that date a letter was sent to the colonel that the men discharged on the

reduction were to have fourteen days' subsistence beyond the time of their discharge. Those enlisted in Ireland or Scotland were to have twenty-one or twenty-eight days' subsistence, according to the distance.

On the 11th July a letter was received by the officer commanding, informing him that the King had decided to send the regiment to Gibraltar as soon as transports could be got ready to take them. All absent officers were ordered to join without delay, except those who had the King's leave, and such as the officer commanding might think fit to leave on recruiting duty.

It would appear that the transports were some time in getting ready, for it was not until October that the regiment actually embarked. On 30th September the officer commanding was informed of the arrangements that had been made for the transport of the regiment, and he was ordered to transmit a state of the corps on their being embarked. The usual charge of threepence per day was to be made for subsistence while on board.

The following was the distribution of the regiment on board the transports. The return is dated 12th October.

"2nd Foot from Portsmouth to Gibraltar.

"In the *Goliah*: one lieutenant-colonel, four captains, three lieutenants, two ensigns, one surgeon, eight sergeants, thirteen corporals, fourteen drummers and fifers, 141 privates.

"In the *Diadem*: one captain, five lieutenants, four ensigns, one adjutant, one mate, six sergeants, ten corporals, four drummers and fifers, 131 privates.

"In store ship: one quartermaster, one sergeant, eight privates, fifty-seven women, twenty-four children. Total, eight companies.

"Names of absent officers, Lieutenant-General D. Jones, Major William Gray, Captain Howes,(?) Lieutenant-Colonel Wollocombe, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hamilton, Colour Lieutenants Murray and Charles Thorley (given in his resignation), Ensign C. B. Foster (given in his resignation), Chaplain John Brereton—a deputy officiating, Recruiting Captain Stapleton, Lieutenant Hovenden, Ensign Cockell, one sergeant, one corporal, thirteen privates.—(Signed) WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, Lieutenant-Colonel. N.B.—Four servants more than the above embarked."*

The embarkation returns as above were sent to the War Office on 14th October.

The regiments sent with the Queen's were the 18th from Great Britain, and the 11th and 32nd from Ireland. The regiments they

* War Office, Embarkation Returns, 1783-1798.

were to relieve at Gibraltar were the 39th, 56th, 58th, 72nd, second battalion of the 73rd, and the 29th.

Some correspondence took place with regard to a large store of cartridges that the regiment had, some 36,000 rounds. They were ordered to be sent into store at Woolwich. Six of the drums being reported unfit for service were ordered to be renewed from the ordnance stores.

The regiments coming home had borne the brunt of the terrible but ever glorious siege of Gibraltar. This gallant defence, already noted, which had lasted three years, seven months, and twelve days, was a little consolation to the nation which was smarting under the loss of the American colonies. The preliminaries of a general peace had been begun at the end of last year. The publication of the intention to declare the American colonies free and independent caused, as might be imagined, the wildest excitement. The Funds showed the state of public feeling, varying as much as three per cent. in a single day. The negotiations with France and Spain were protracted, in consequence of the great desire of the latter to gain by diplomacy what she had been unable, even when assisted by her powerful neighbour France, to gain by arms, viz., the famous fortress. The English Ministers remained firm in their refusal to give it up, backed, as they felt they were, by the sentiments and good sense of the English people, and at last the Court of Spain was informed that on no terms would Gibraltar be given up.

On the 20th January the preliminaries of the general peace were signed at Versailles. France by the treaty was to be confirmed in the right to fish off the coast of Newfoundland. In the West Indies she gained St. Lucia and Tobago, ceding to England Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis, and Montserrat, some rights in Africa and India, and, what gave them much gratification, the abrogation of all the articles in the treaty of Utrecht respecting the demolition of Dunkirk. To Spain England ceded Minorca and both the Floridas, while we got Providence and the Bahamas, and certain other rights. But the bitter fact was the loss of the American colonies. The meeting of the first ambassador of America, Mr. Adams, and King George, was rather a trial to both. The King, after courteously greeting the American, frankly told him that he was the last to agree to the separation; but it having been made, and having become inevitable, he assured the ambassador that "he would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power." *

* Mahon's History of England, Vol. VII., pp. 209, 210.

There was, however, some consolation at the close of the gigantic struggle the nation had been engaged in. Her navy had kept up its old renown. The splendid fight of the gallant Admiral Rodney, by which he saved Jamaica, and the magnificent defence of Gibraltar by the hero Elliott, will never be forgotten.

On the 6th November the regiments arrived in the transports at Gibraltar. General Elliott, writing home a week after their arrival, complained of their being very short in numbers, particularly the Queen's and the 11th, and this notwithstanding great numbers of re-enlistments from the regiments going home.

Frequent complaints having been made of the inaccurate state in which the muster rolls were from time to time delivered, new regulations were, on 16th December, ordered to be issued for the better regulation of the states. These new regulations stipulated that each corps was to have a regimental book containing a full list of all officers and privates in each company or troop, and the list was to contain information of the service of every man in the regiment. A company book, similar in design, was to be kept by each company, and the changes made in each company were to be regularly noted in the regimental book. The books were to be properly signed by the officers in charge of the company and battalion.

The following alterations in the accoutrements were, on the 15th June, ordered to be made. The report of the committee is here added :—

Report of the proceedings of a Committee of General Officers, appointed by the Board, on the present method of accoutring the Infantry, present the following observations, *i.e.*, The Ordnance Cartridge Box at present in use has been found to be exceedingly inconvenient; it is submitted it be laid aside, and a Tin Magazine in a light leathern case of the same price (2s. 6d.) substituted, but the Committee conceive the expense of this article will not fall on the colonel, on a presumption that it will be furnished by the Ordnance in exchange for the present Cartridge Box. The Powder Horns and Bullet Bags of the Light Infantry, the Committee is informed, were never used the last War; it is therefore proposed to put them aside. The Matches and Match Case of the Grenadiers are become obsolete; also the Grenadiers' Swords were never worn during the last War; submitted this Article be also laid aside. Presuming these alterations be approved the Committee propose the following plan to be adopted on any future delivery of a new set of accoutrements: that the whole Battalion should be accoutred alike, with the addition of two articles for the Light Infantry, *viz.*, the Hatchet and Priming Horn, and it will be a great convenience to the soldier, as well as tend greatly to the good appearance of the Battalion, to wear the Shoulder Belts of equal breadth, and have the ammunition (which is to consist of fifty-six rounds) directed so that he may be enabled to carry the Pouch on the right side and the Magazine on the left. It is therefore proposed that the Pouch be made as follows, *viz.*, to hold thirty-two Cartridges, twenty of which are to be in an upper Tin Box,

with five divisions, each containing four Cartridges placed upright, the other twelve are to be stowed horizontally in a Tin Box underneath, with divisions made in it so as to fit the length of the cartridges. The Flap of the Pouch to be plain without any ornament, and the bottom part of it to be rounded at the corners. The Magazine, to be carried occasionally, to contain twenty-four cartridges in a Tin Box of the length of two cartridges, with a partition in the middle, and of sufficient depth to contain twelve on each side stowed horizontally. This Magazine is fixed to the Bayonet Belt in such a manner as to be easily taken off or put on, it not being intended that it should be carried otherwise than on a march or in action. The Pouch and Bayonet Belt to be of Buff Leather, and the breadth of both of them to be two inches; the Bayonet Carriage to slip on and off the Belt with two loops. The Hatchet and a small Priming Horn, to hold about two ounces of powder, are considered as necessary appointments for the Light Infantry, but being at present improperly fixed to the accoutrements, may be carried either with the knapsack or in such other manner as the Commanding Officer shall think most convenient. Pattern Pouches and Belts made according to the above directions may be deposited at the Clothing Board. . . .*

* War Office, Miscellany Book, 1783-1785, Vol. 539.

CHAPTER XI.

REGIMENT REMAINS AT GIBRALTAR.

1784.

CONTENTS.—Sale of Officers' Commissions—The 60th Regiment to be allowed to accept Foreign Recruits—Contingent Men disallowed—Regiment reviewed at Gibraltar by General Sir George Augustus Elliot—Strength of Regiment—Charge for Victualling—Cost of Regiment—New Light Infantry Cap adopted—Alteration in the Gaiters—Officers on leave ordered to join the Regiment—No Leave to be given for a longer Period than Six Months—Rate of Field Allowance—Deserters—Colonel Hamilton's charge for "Overslaugh"—Regiment reduced—Strength of Regiment—Claims of Surgeons for attendance on Detachment of the Queen's on board H.M.S. Atlas—Particulars of Pay and Allowances of Regiment—Quota of Regiment reduced—Singular conduct of Lieutenant Greene—Regiment again inspected by General Sir George Augustus Elliot—General complains of the High Collars of the Officers—Regulations as to Exchanges and Retirements—Officers ordered to lay aside the Esponton, and in all cases to use the Sword—Regulations as to Officers newly appointed—Quota and Strength of Regiment—Colonel Hamilton's renewed Leave—Establishment—Two new Companies to be raised—Allowance for Recruiting—Regiment reduced by One Company—Quota Reduced—Establishment and Pay—Regulations as to Age of Ensigns—Recruits raised in England to be sent to Chatham Barracks—Difficulties in Recruiting—Regiment again inspected by General Sir George Augustus Elliot—Reported in perfect order and fit for any Service—New Pattern Hat ordered—Complaint about Officers' Leave—Correspondence on Arrears of Pay—Number of Commissioned Officers in the Infantry—Cost of Clothing—Order that the Children of Non-commissioned Officers were not to be placed on the Muster Rolls—Regiment reviewed by General O'Hara—Strength of the Regiment—Captain Ruston allowed to retire—Establishment—Cost of Regiment—Complaint of the quality of Recruits—Regiment inspected by General O'Hara—Colours and Accoutrements reported unfit for Service—Particulars of Cost of Regiment—H.R.H. Prince Edward (afterwards Duke of Kent) appointed to command 7th Fusiliers.

SOME correspondence took place with the War Office in January 1784 respecting the right of Lieutenants Forster and Dison to sell their commissions in the regiment.

The Secretary wrote on the 23rd to Messrs. Meyrick, the agents, informing them that the officers could not be permitted to sell their commissions as both had their commissions as ensigns given them.

Lieutenant Forster had paid the regulation difference between lieutenant and ensign, but Lieutenant Dison had not. There was also a difference about the succession to the adjutancy of the regiment, the War Office requiring a declaration that no money had been given for the appointment.

A certain Captain de Meyern having applied to the War Office to be allowed to recruit abroad for the King's service in general, was informed that the only regiment which accepted foreign recruits was the 60th, and that he should apply to the colonel of that corps, Lord Amhurst.

On the 20th February an order was issued that the vacancies of contingent men heretofore allowed for the benefit of captains of companies in the Queen's were to be filled up with effective men. The expense was to be borne by the Recruiting Fund. Later on a specific allowance was ordered to be made annually to captains of companies in lieu of the contingent men. The contingent men were, therefore, no longer to be accounted for at the bottom of the monthly returns, but were to be added to the effective strength of the regiment.* An officer and thirty-three recruits for the regiment being on 4th March ready for transport to Gibraltar, the transport officials asked the permission of the War Office to send them by the Neutrality naval transport or other naval store ship bound for that garrison.

The regiment was reviewed on the 8th March by the gallant and able Governor General Sir George Augustus Elliot, K.C.B., who had only, so far, received knighthood for his recent great achievement. Three years afterwards, on the 14th June 1787, he was elevated to the peerage under the title of Lord Heathfield, Baron Gibraltar. The total strength of the regiment at the inspection was thirty officers,† five staff officers, and 442 non-commissioned officers and men. The governor, in his remarks on the regiment, found fault with the officers not having the regulation collars to their coats, they having retained the old "upright collars." He reported the regiment weak in numbers, the men too young, but in other respects it was fit for service. The estimated cost of the regiment for the year was 10,310*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

In March letters were sent relating to a new light infantry cap. It had been found that the leather regulation cap worn by the men of that company was very burdensome, inconvenient, and totally useless to the soldier. A board of general officers,

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1783, 1784, No. 252.

† These numbers are no doubt the numbers on the establishment. Many of the officers were absent on leave. This note also applies to many other similar returns. See page 215 for account of absent officers.

which assembled on 25th June to consider clothing questions, seems to have approved of the new cap, which apparently was also of leather. The board also recommended that the black linen gaiters then in use should be discontinued, as extremely inconvenient and prejudicial to the soldier. They proposed in place of them black woollen cloth gaiters, with white metal buttons, without stiff tops. On the 21st July regulations were issued in accordance with the board's recommendations, with instructions that the light infantry cap was to be of black leather.*

On the 29th June an order was issued to send in the names of officers of the regiment absent without leave. They were ordered to join at once, and to give in writing full reasons for their absence. The King gave orders that for the future no leave was to be granted by any commander-in-chief or governor abroad for a longer period than six months. Should it be required to be prolonged, the King's leave was to be asked. Messrs. Meyrick sent in the names of the officers absent. Major Gray, Captain Hamilton, Lieutenant Murray, Captain Wollocombe, and Lieutenant Edwards (the latter officer had delayed joining the regiment beyond six months) were ordered to have their pay stopped, but the order was afterwards revoked, sufficient reasons for their absence having been tendered and accepted.

On the 11th August particulars of the warrant for field allowance to regiments at Gibraltar was issued. The allowance was as follows :—

	Baggage.	Tonnage, 100 Days.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonel and captain	8 15 0	17 10 0
Lieutenant-colonel and captain	7 10 0	22 10 0
Major and captain	7 10 0	17 10 0
Captain	7 10 0	12 10 0
Six captains more	45 0 0	75 0 0
Captain-lieutenant	7 10 0	12 10 0
Subaltern	3 15 0	2 10 0
Eleven subalterns more	67 10 0	45 0 0
Chaplain	5 0 0	2 10 0
Adjutant	5 0 0	2 10 0
Quartermaster	5 0 0	2 10 0
Surgeon	5 0 0	5 0 0
Mate	3 15 0	2 10 0
	178 15 0	220 0 0
		178 15 0
Allowance of 10 <i>l.</i> per company to purchase one battalion horse, and 10 <i>l.</i> for a battalion horse for the surgeon's chest		110 0 0
Total field allowance for a regiment of ten companies ..		508 15 0

* War Office, Miscellany Book, 1783-1785, Vol. 539.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, who had been on leave for some time, on the 18th September applied for an extension, which the War Office refused to lay before the King until assured that Major Gray was on his way or preparing to go immediately to Gibraltar.

The governor wrote many letters home this year respecting the large number of men that had deserted from the regiments in the garrison. He asked in consequence of this that another full battalion should be sent out. He considered the augmentation asked for absolutely necessary for the duties in the garrison.

In November a considerable correspondence took place with the authorities with reference to the application of Captain Hamilton, who had the brevet rank of colonel, as to his claim for "overslaugh." In his memorial he states that it had been customary in the Queen's regiment for officers to pay for their guards. Hamilton, a brevet colonel, though only a captain in the regiment, is charged for these guards, and the governor of Gibraltar giving no "overslaugh" to absent officers, Colonel Hamilton was put to great expense. He sets forth in his memorial that as he is a colonel he is unable to join his regiment for captain's duty, and prays that the circumstances set forth in his memorial may be admitted as a reasonable plea for his remaining at home, and that an "overslaugh" may be allowed him, which was afterwards done. The word "overslaugh" is a military phrase from the Dutch, meaning to skip over. It is intended to convey the fact that if a captain is engaged in other permanent duties the captain's guard mounting is to be excused him, and his duty divided amongst the other captains.*

In the War Office Establishment Books for 1884 there are two states given for the Queen's, one on March 12th for ten companies, and another, the correct one, dated September 15th, for eight companies, of forty-eight men in each; total of all ranks, 471, and the daily cost, including all allowances, 27*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The recruiting company was estimated separately, and consisted of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, six sergeants, eight corporals, four drummers, and thirty private men.†

From a claim made by Surgeon Wm. Wood (who exchanged into the Queen's from the 96th Regiment) on the 3rd July 1781, it would appear that he was in medical charge of the garrison of Providence in America, but whether any detachment of the Queen's was there we have not been able to ascertain. From another

* James' Military Dictionary.

† War Office, Establishment Book, 1783, No. 882.

surgeon's claim for attendance on a detachment of the 2nd Queen's, it would appear that a detachment served as marines on board H.M.S. Atlas. The officer claiming allowance for attendance on the detachment was the surgeon of the ship, William Uppintson Bracie.

In the Establishment Books for 1785 the Queen's remained of the strength of eight companies, forty-eight men in each. The total pay per annum was 10,310*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, including the supernumerary officers of the two discontinued companies, consisting of two captains, at a cost of 343*l.* 13*s.*; two lieutenants, costing 160*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; two ensigns, 126*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.* The amount charged for clothing was 1,287*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* For agency, 161*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The allowances per annum to captains of companies each 38*l.* 5*s.* Total for eight companies, 306*l.*; to the paymaster, 70*l.*; surgeon, 70*l.*.*

On the 25th December the regimental quota was reduced from forty-eight men per company to forty-two, with one drummer less in each company.

A considerable stir was made in the garrison, particularly amongst the freemasons, by the eccentric conduct of Lieutenant Greene, an officer of the regiment. It would appear that he had some cause of complaint against a tradesman of Gibraltar named Hollister. The officer went in search of the man, and not finding him at other places he broke into a lodge which was being held at the house of a Mr. Griffiths and assaulted Hollister severely. For the offence he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be suspended from his rank and pay for six months, and to pay the man as compensation for his injuries the sum of 25*l.*†

The regiment was again inspected by General Sir George Augustus Elliot on the 24th May 1785. The strength was stated to be twenty-nine officers, five staff officers, and 386 non-commissioned officers and men.

The general again found fault with the high collars of the officers, but at the close of his remarks reported that the regiment was fit for any service.

The governor wrote to the War Office on the 26th May, urging that a constant supply of recruits should be sent to the garrison, as the numbers daily diminish by death, desertion, accidents, and the infirmities, which render men unserviceable. The duty of corps serving in Gibraltar he reports was hard at all times, and the number of men in the garrison was not sufficient for the duties.

* War Office, Establishment Book, 1784-1786, No. 883.

† War Office, Common Letter Book, Gibraltar, 1855, No. 33.

His repeated applications for another regiment to be sent would appear at last to have been granted, as he writes on 30th June that he hopes the King's gracious promise to send the 68th Regiment to the garrison will not be long postponed.

On the 18th March 1786 a letter was sent to Lieutenant-General Jones, informing him that when an officer of the regiment was desirous of retiring from the service, either by the sale of his command or by exchange to half-pay, he the retiring officer would not be allowed to make any stipulation in regard to the particular officer to succeed him, but should confine his memorial to the immediate object of his retiring, and be bound by his resignation to sell out or exchange in favour of such person as the King should think proper to approve of. The order is expressly stated as not intending to at all interfere with the wishes of the colonel, who the King expects will always take the greatest care in the selection of his officers. At the end of the paper it is stated that it had been found impossible to leave the officers to select their own successors, and that by accepting their nominations much trouble had been caused, and the King's regulations had not been observed.*

A great change was introduced in the appearance of battalion officers on parade by an order dated 17th April, which directed that for the future the officers of Infantry regiments were to lay aside the esponton and in all cases to make use of swords. They were directed to provide themselves with a strong substantial uniform sword, the blade of which was to be straight, and made to cut and thrust, one inch broad at the shoulder and thirty-two inches in length. The hilt, if not of steel, was to be either gilt or silver, according to the colour of the buttons on the uniforms. The sword knot was to be crimson and gold in stripes, as required by the present regulation.†

An application was made by Surgeon Wilson, of H.M.S. Vengeance, for payment for services rendered to the men of the Queen's regiment who served as marines on this ship, as already noted.

On the 26th October the King, through his War Minister, sent a letter to the officer commanding the Queen's at Gibraltar, with reference to a practice that had grown up of allowing an officer who had been newly appointed to the regiment to delay joining

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1785, 1786, No. 258.

† War Office, Common Letter Book, 1786, No. 259.

for a considerable time. The King ordered that in case the officer did not join until six months after the date of his appointment he was to be considered as absent without leave, and be judged accordingly. He was to join the regiment not later than four months after his being appointed, according to the regulations.

From the 9th November inclusive the quota of the regiment was fixed as follows :—

Eight battalion companies, one company of grenadiers and one light company, each company to consist of two sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, and thirty-seven private men, with the usual commissioned and staff officers. The effective strength of the regiment on 22nd January was 426, and on the 24th December, 430.

On the 8th February 1787 a return was asked for of the officers on leave, when it was seen that Colonel Hamilton was still absent, and, his leave having expired on the 7th April last, he was requested to come to an immediate determination as to what steps he would take in the matter. If the colonel of the regiment did not think fit to recommend him for further leave, his retirement from the service was unavoidable. He was ultimately granted fresh leave till 28th April this year, given in consequence of ill health, and was told that should he not be able to return to the service by that date, he was to sell out.

At the beginning of the year, the establishment of the regiment was the same as last year, but on 24th September an augmentation was ordered in all marching regiments. The Queen's augmentation was to be one sergeant, one drummer, and fourteen men to each of the old eight companies. Two companies also were to be added, each company was to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and fifty-six private men. The recruiting company was to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, eight sergeants, eight corporals, four drummers, and thirty private men. An order was sent to the paymaster-general to issue to the agent of the regiment the sum of 500*l.* for the expenses of the augmentation. The non-commissioned officers of the recruiting company were to be appointed at home, and some from the 9th and 10th companies. The officers "en second" were to be taken on to the two new companies to be raised.

The arms for the augmentation were ordered from the ordnance on 24th September. A board of general officers was summoned on the 25th September to inspect the pattern of the clothing,

and to see that the clothing, accoutrements, &c., was immediately forwarded.

On the 8th November Lieutenant-General Jones was informed by the King, that from the 9th November his regiment would be reduced by one company, the 11th, or recruiting company, being disbanded. There was also to be a reduction in each of the remaining companies of one drummer, and such a number of men as not to exceed 400 rank and file, thus reducing the men in each of the ten companies to thirty-seven, which, with the thirty corporals, made up the 400 specified in the new quota.

The following is a list of the establishment :—

1787, Nov. 9, to 1787, Dec. 24.—The Queen's Regiment, commanded by Lt.-Gen. D. Jones, consisting of 10 Companies of 37 Private Men in each. In all 467 Men, Officers included.

				Pay for 365 Days.	Total Charge.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonel and Captain, and in lieu of his servants				-	502 10 0
Lieut.-Col. and Captain, and in lieu of his servants				-	291 5 0 $\frac{1}{3}$
Major and Chaplain, and in lieu of his servants				-	257 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 Captains more, each £171 7s. 1d.				-	1,199 9 7
12 Lieutenants, each £79 19s. 4d.				-	959 12 0
8 Ensigns, each £62 16s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.				-	502 12 10
Chaplain				-	114 4 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Adjutant				-	68 10 10
Quarter Master				-	79 19 4
Surgeon				-	68 10 10
Mate				-	59 19 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
22 Sergeants, each £18 5s. 0d.				-	401 10 0
30 Corporals, each £12 3s. 4d.				-	365 0 0
10 Drummers, each £12 3s. 4d.				-	121 13 4
370 Private Men, each £9 2s. 6d.				-	3,376 5 0
467					
Total of pay				-	3,368 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clothing				-	1,305 3 0
Agency				-	179 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allowances to the	{	Captains, each £38 5s. 0d. =		£382 10s. 0d.	540 15 0
		Paymaster and Surgeon, each			
		£70 =		£140 0s 0d.	
		Surgeant-Major and Q ^r Master			
		Serg ^t , each £9 2s. 6d. =	£18 5s. 0d.		
Total for this Regiment				-	10,393 12 4

The agents, Messrs. Meyrick, were directed to ascertain if any of the lately appointed ensigns (including those taken from half pay) were under the prescribed age of sixteen years, or in any way disqualified for the duties of their commissions, in which case they

were to report the names of the officers to the King and the nature of their disqualifications.

An order was sent on the 15th November to the colonel of the regiment, that the recruits enlisted for the proposed augmentation were to be handed over to the 76th and 77th Regiments, instead of being dismissed. The recruits raised in England were to be marched to Chatham barracks. When the augmentation had been ordered in September, General Jones had asked permission to raise the new companies in Taunton, and to be allowed also to recruit in Yorkshire and Staffordshire. Some little difficulty was experienced at Halifax in Yorkshire, by the recruiting officer countermanding some orders of General Jones for the recruits to be sent to Chatham.

Colonel Dalrymple, commanding the regiment, having become seriously ill, placed his resignation in the hands of General O'Hara. This officer wrote home on the subject, informing the authorities that Colonel Dalrymple had resigned his command on account of his health, in order by the sale of his commission to provide for his family, but he advised that the resignation should be held over for a short time, hoping he might recover. This he seems to have done, as in a letter of 30th November from the Secretary at War to General O'Hara, the colonel was allowed to withdraw his resignation.

The regiment was inspected for the last time by General Sir George Augustus Elliot, before he left the scene of his great exploit. He reported the regiment in perfect order and fit for any service. The strength is given as thirty officers, five staff officers, and 378 private men. General Elliot, created Lord Heathfield on 14th June this year, died at his chateau at Aix la Chappelle on the 9th July 1790.

A good deal of attention seems to have been paid at this time to the head dress of the soldier. Many orders appear with respect to new patterns of the hats. On the 6th July a new pattern hat was sent to the clothing board, the form of the hat and the manner of sewing on the lace was ordered to be strictly according to the pattern sent in.

The continued extension of leave granted to officers of the regiments serving at Gibraltar, called forth a remonstrance from Major-General O'Hara (the successor of Lord Heathfield) to the Secretary at War. In his letter, dated 30th January, he called attention to the hardship entailed on the officers who were with their regiments, who were in consequence called upon much more frequently for duties, and who, by the facility with

which absent officers obtained an extension of their leave, were debarred from the indulgence of leave in the first rotation. It was therefore ordered, that in future colonels of corps stationed at Gibraltar were not to recommend officers for extension of leave after one year's absence except under very exceptional circumstances. The King also directed, on 13th May, that a permanent registration was to be kept of all cases of troops stationed abroad, and that there must always be present for duty one field officer, four captains, twelve subalterns, exclusive of the adjutant.

A considerable correspondence took place early in 1778 between the colonel (Lieutenant-General Jones) and the War Secretary, on the subject of outstanding arrears of pay, &c., between the officers and the War Office, from which it appears that the arrears were due principally on recruiting service, and was caused by the officers not forwarding the necessary vouchers required for the office before paying.

An abstract was made in February of the number of commissioned officers of each rank on the Regular British Half-pay, which is interesting. In this return, the number in the Foot is given as thirteen colonels, twenty-nine lieutenant-colonels, seventy-two majors, 523 captains, twenty-eight captain-lieutenants, 1,193 lieutenants, thirty second lieutenants, 676 ensigns, fifty-eight chaplains, sixty-three adjutants, sixty-seven surgeons, and seventy quartermasters, total 2,232.* In the same book, the net sum allowed for clothing a private of the Infantry is given as 2*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.* for 365 days, and 2*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.* for 366 days.

A communication was received from the War Office on the 22nd July, with reference to an alleged custom in some regiments of placing the children of non-commissioned officers on the muster of pay. The authorities forwarded a regulation forbidding the practice. This seems to have called forth a memorial from the officers commanding the regiments at Gibraltar, which was sent on to the War Office. The authorities, in reply, informed the general and governor that the regulation did not preclude commanding officers from having upon the strength of the regiment, as drummers and fifiers, boys who were actually capable of that duty, and who were shown on muster rolls. On the 13th October a letter was written, that five boys were to be added to the strength of the regiment and to do duty as fifiers.

The regiment was reviewed on the 27th May by General O'Hara. The strength is given as thirty officers, five staff officers, and 409 non-commissioned officers and men. The general reported the

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1788, No. 263.

appearance of the regiment as smart and soldierlike, but from the inferior size of a number of newly joined men not fit for service.

A regrettable circumstance happened to the battalion at the end of the year. Captain Ruston, who had served in the regiment for many years, was found guilty of an act of insubordination against Colonel Dalrymple. On the case being laid before the King by the governor, with a recommendation that in consideration of Captain Ruston's circumstances he should be allowed to sell out, rather than stand the risk of a general court-martial, the King was pleased to allow it. It had been ordered that he should be dismissed the service, but General O'Hara, fearful that the wording of the order might imply a censure upon all the garrison, asked to be allowed to omit that part of it which seemed to refer generally to all the corps employed, as he was fully persuaded that the corps, without distinction, that composed the garrison, had carried on the service during his command with the utmost regularity, and the strictest attention to discipline and subordination. The request of General O'Hara to omit the publication of the order was allowed by the War Office in a letter of 21st January next year.

The establishment and cost of the regiment remained the same as last year, viz., ten companies of thirty-seven men in each; total all ranks, 467.

	£	s.	d.
Total of Pay, 24th December 1787 to 24th			
December 1788	8,391	3	6½
Clothing	1,308	15	6
Agency	180	0	6½
Captains' allowances	382	10	0
Paymaster	70	0	0
Surgeon	70	0	0
Sergeant-Major	9	3	0
Quartermaster Sergeant	9	3	0
Total for Regiment	10,420	15	7

There would appear to have been considerable complaints of the quality of the recruits forwarded in 1789 from England. On the 5th May General O'Hara was requested to send in a list of those he had rejected, and the causes that had obliged him to reject them. In a later letter on the same subject, he is requested, on all future occasions when recruits have been rejected by commanding officers of corps, to see that the men are sent back without giving them their discharges, as some of the rejected men might probably be made into useful soldiers for other stations.

The regiment was inspected by the general on the 26th November. The total strength is given as thirty officers, five staff officers, and 401 non-commissioned officers and men. The colours presented to the regiment in Hyde Park in 1780 were reported as considerably worn, and the accoutrements bad. The non-commissioned officers were said to be well dressed and well appointed.

The regiment was reported to appear to great disadvantage in consequence of the appointments and accoutrements being so unserviceable and bad, and the privates being composed of a very indifferent body of men.

The strength of the regiment was the same as last year. The total pay was 8,368*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* Clothing, 1,351*l.* 2*s.* 5¼*d.* Agency, 181*l.* 11*s.* 3¼*d.* All other payments same as last year. The total cost was 10,441*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for 365 days, from 25th December 1788 to 24th December 1789.

On the 9th April this year H.R.H. Prince Edward afterwards Duke of Kent, father of our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, was appointed to command the 7th Fusiliers. He afterwards, as will be noted, having been sent out to Gibraltar, commanded for a short time the Queen's regiment

CHAPTER XII.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT COMMANDS
THE REGIMENT—REGIMENT RETURNS HOME—
REVIEW OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

1790.

CONTENTS.—His Royal Highness Prince Edward (Duke of Kent) posted to temporary command of the Regiment—Attestation of Recruits—Regiment augmented—To be allowed to recruit in Ireland—Regiment reduced—Regiment inspected by General O'Hara—Embarkation of Recruits for Gibraltar—Field Officers to wear Epaulets—Reliefs—Clothing—Strength—Progress of Affairs in France—Talleyrand visits London—Popular Opinion on Affairs in France—Recall of the French and English Ambassadors—Death of the French King—War voted by the National Assembly of France against the Empire of Austria—Dumouriez advances into the Low Countries—The Duke of Brunswick's Declaration—Prussians at Longwy and Verdun—Massacre of 2nd September—Prussian Advance stopped by Dumouriez—Arrival of Kellerman—Battle of Longwy—Retreat of Duke of Brunswick—Assurances given that King's life should be spared—Dumouriez enters Flanders—Victory of Jennappes—Dumouriez enters Antwerp—French Successes in Italy and Savoy—King informs Parliament that the Army must be augmented—The Alien Bill—French Ambassador regards Bill as a violation of Treaty—English Ministers reply to his Protest—French Ambassador leaves England—Republic declares War against England—Regiment reduced—Serjeant David Bruce appointed Town Major of Gibraltar—Regiment ordered Home—Arrival at Plymouth—Sent on to Portsmouth—Quartered at Helsea Barracks—Reviewed by General George Ainslie—Strength—Regiment encamped at Bagshot—Field Equipage—Duke of Richmond in command of Camp—Sham Fights—King reviews the Troops—Regiment augmented—Arrangements for Recruiting—King orders Augmentation to be taken in hand without delay—Description of Uniform—Three independent Companies raised by Officers of the Queen's—Establishment and Cost of Regiment—Strength of National Forces—Regiment augmented—Recruiting—Clothing and Accoutrements—Regiment ordered to Hythe, Sandgate, and Folkestone—French Prisoners—Regiment at Dover—Two Independent Companies inspected—Ordered to be incorporated into the Regiment—Detachment sent on board the *Brillante* at Folkestone to serve as Marines—Lord Dalhousie ordered to report the Number of Men in Regiment fit to serve as Marines—Return of Men serving in Charlotte, Royal George, Boyne, Majestic, and Russell—Remnant of Regiment sent to Helsea Barracks—Rewards for Recruiting—New Establishment of the Regiment—10*l.* given for a Recruit—Alteration in the Cocked Hat—Detachment under Captain the Honourable James Ramsay leaves for West Indies to take part in Expedition under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey.

ON the 25th February 1790, his Majesty having signified his orders that Prince Edward (afterwards Duke of Kent), father of Her

Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, should do duty as an officer in the garrison of Gibraltar, His Royal Highness was posted to the Queen's Royal Regiment, and was ordered to take command of it, serving with rank of colonel, till further orders.

The garrison order was as follows:—"His Royal Highness Prince Edward is posted to the Queen's Royal Regiment, of which he is to take command until further orders." In August the command of the regiment was resumed by Lieutenant-Colonel Woollicombe.

His Royal Highness was pleased to dispense with the honours due to him as one of the Royal Family, and it was given in orders that he would in future be saluted by all guards as colonel only.

Many mistakes having occurred in the mustering of the forces arising from defects in the attestation of recruits, a standing order was made on 2nd February that on a recruit being attested, the date of his attestation, as well as that of his enlistment, should be entered in the regimental books, and on the attestation papers, and the officers held responsible that the entries were correctly made.

On the 8th of May a letter was sent to the colonel of the regiment, informing him that it had been decided that the regiment should be forthwith augmented by the addition of one sergeant, one drummer, and nineteen private men to each company, and two fifiers to the Grenadier company. The total augmentation and cost for 365 days to be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Ten sergeants, 18 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> each	182	10	0
Ten drummers, 12 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each	121	13	4
Two fifiers, 12 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each	24	6	8
190 private men, 9 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	1,733	15	0
<hr/>			
Total of pay	2,062	5	0
Clothing	593	17	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Agency	24	7	8
Additional allowance to ten captains, 9 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	91	5	0
,, ,, paymaster and surgeon, 50 <i>l.</i> each	100	0	0
<hr/>			
Total Cost of Augmentation for 365 days ...	£2,871	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$

The augmentation was to be made with the utmost despatch. The sum of five guineas was to be allowed to the recruiting officer for each recruit enlisted, out of this sum the recruit was to have three guineas. In case any men deserted before being approved, one and a half guinea was to be allowed to the recruiting officer in the annual accounts of the regiment. The augmented

establishment was to commence from the 10th instant. The Government of Ireland gave permission for the regiment to recruit in that country. Lieutenant Hovenden appears to have availed himself of this permission. The subsistence rate was to be the same as allowed before, viz.:—Sergeants, 1s. per diem; drummers and fifiers, 8d.; and private men, 6d. per diem. This augmentation was revoked on the 16th November the same year, when the regiment was reduced to its former quota of two sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, and thirty-seven private men to each of the ten companies. The only part of the augmentation allowed to remain was the two fifiers to the Grenadier company.

It does not appear that the numbers required by the augmentation was ever supplied, as we find the state of the regiment by the returns sent home on the dates given as follows:—

			Effective.		Wanting to complete.
25th May	...	...	369	...	221
28th June	...	...	366	...	224
11th August	...	...	366	...	224
30th September	...	...	362	...	228

The total strength of the regiment, officers included, was, on 17th January, 447, and on 19th December, 471.

In the War Office correspondence of this year is a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, stating that he had discharged all the men who were unfit for service, in conformity with the orders he had received on the 24th November last.

On reviewing the troops of the garrison this year, General O'Hara reported that the regiment would require a good recruiting of at least 150 men to make it fit for service. He also reported that "the corps of Grenadiers, Pioneers, and Drummers were almost worn out," and many of the appointments and accoutrements being unserviceable, the regiment appeared to a great disadvantage. The greater part of the arms were returned as bad.*

A letter was sent to Colonel Dalrymple on the 6th October, informing him that it was absolutely necessary that all recruits sent to Chatham should undergo a final examination there previous to embarking for Gibraltar. The recruits appear to have been generally shipped at Gravesend.

On the 12th November Lieutenants Hovenden and Maitland—who were the recruiting officers out on that duty—were ordered

* Colonial Office Papers, Gibraltar, 1783, 1790.

to discontinue all further recruiting, and to proceed with what recruits they had to Chatham barracks. The recruiting party in Ireland was ordered to Duncannon Fort, or if in north of Ireland to Dublin, where they would embark for England. Six officers and 400 recruits for the different regiments were sent to Gibraltar about the end of November.

On the 15th September Ensign Raleigh, of the Queen's, with twenty-one recruits, embarked in the ship *Providence* for Gibraltar, and on the 6th December Captain Montague took over in the *Mercury* transport two sergeants and forty-nine privates.

A general order was issued on 30th June 1791 that all "field officers of both Cavalry and Infantry were to be distinguished by wearing one epaulet on each shoulder. Grenadier officers were to have a grenade, and light company officers a bugle on the epaulet."

The number of officers on leave from the garrison was again attracting attention. A return was asked for of the number absent in the Queen's, by which it appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, Major Gray, six captains, four lieutenants, and four ensigns were absent. Major Gray being absent without leave (that is, having exceeded his leave) was ordered to join at once or be superseded. In the return of the regiment dated 1st February there were said to be present and fit for duty, five captains, eleven subalterns, and 391 rank and file. Ninety-three recruits were sent to the regiment between the 7th October last year and 14th February 1791.

On the 2nd November details for the reliefs for the regiments stationed at Gibraltar for the ensuing year were issued. From the list it was seen that the 2nd, 25th, and 59th were to be sent home, and the 46th, 51st, and 61st, stationed at Cork, were to be sent to Gibraltar.* The transports bringing out the relieving regiments were to be used for the troops returning home, who were to be landed either at Plymouth or Portsmouth as might be found most convenient.

A letter dated the 30th July gives the following as to the clothing supplied to recruits when joining:—One red jacket with sleeves, one pair gaiters, one pair trousers, one flannel waistcoat with sleeves, one pair flannel drawers, one round hat, as also one round hat with a false lining, &c. for soldiers belonging to the regiment serving in warm climates.†

Lieutenant-General O'Hara having reported very unfavourably on the clothing of the regiment, a copy of the report was sent to

* War Office Correspondence, 1783–1793.

† War Office, General Officers' Letter Book, 1790–1794.

General Jones. He was asked to call on the clothier to answer the complaint, and to give him such orders as would prevent a recurrence of the complaint.

The quota of the regiment continued the same as last year. Ten companies, thirty-seven men in each. Total of all ranks, 469, inclusive of officers. The cost of pay and allowances remained the same.

During the service of the Queen's at Gibraltar, great events had happened which were to have the most lasting effects upon the destinies of this country, and were to force us into a contest with our old opponent France, which lasted till the terrible combat of Waterloo brought to an end the career of the gigantic military genius who had been borne aloft on the red wings of the French Revolution. This sanguinary revolution had entered upon its second period by the flight of the King and Queen from Paris on 20th June 1791, and their capture and return to Paris.

In the winter of 1791-92 Talleyrand visited London to ascertain the views of the English statesmen on French affairs. He was very coldly received, for though with many the surprising events taking place in France had been received as honest efforts of our neighbours to obtain the liberties we in England enjoyed, the mass of the people regarded what was taking place with aversion. Samuel Romilly was one of those who saw in the Revolution an event pregnant with happy consequences to all mankind. The massacres of September opened his eyes to the fallacy of his hopes, and may be said to have completely changed the feelings of those in England who had up to that time fancied they saw in France the opening of a new epoch in national freedom. In August, when the events began which culminated in the scenes of 2nd September, our ambassador, Lord Gower, had been recalled, and though the English Ministers by this act were said to have precipitated the war that not long after broke out, it was no doubt absolutely right and proper to withdraw an ambassador that had been accredited to a court no longer in existence. Though the French also recalled their ambassador, the English Ministers were by every means in their power—unmoved by the admonition of the great statesman Burke—endeavouring to maintain the strictest neutrality in their relations with France.

Before the end of the year 1792 they saw that their efforts were futile, war must come. Pitt, the great statesman, had long foreseen it. His great rival, Fox, had persistently refused to recognise its probability or its necessity, and had, from the first, been most unremitting in his opposition. The universal feeling of horror at

the death of the French King on the 21st January next year left no doubt what the future had in store for us. The new French Government were too haughty to brook the slightest restraint.

A war had been voted by the National Assembly against the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary and Bohemia on the 20th April. The plan of campaign was designed by General Dumouriez, who had been made Minister of Foreign Affairs. The advance of the French troops into the Low countries was not successful. Events followed quickly. The Duke of Brunswick, on the 25th July, sent a declaration to the National Convention in the name of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, in which, while disavowing any intention of making conquests, he informed the convention that the allies intended to deliver the King and the Royal Family from captivity, to help him in the government of his country so as to enable him to labour in security for the welfare of his subjects. The Duke grandiloquently ended his declaration with the threat that unless the King and his family were at once set at liberty the combined forces under his command would enter Paris and inflict the "most exemplary and ever memorable avenging punishments by giving up the city of Paris to military execution and exposing it to total destruction." Nothing could have been done that would have more certainly precipitated matters in Paris. On the 22nd August the Prussians were at Longwy and advanced on Verdun.

Patriotic Frenchmen in the Assembly decreed that 30,000 men should be raised and equipped to repel the invaders, but the revolutionary men decreed quite another performance. On the 29th August every citizen was ordered by the commune to be in their houses by 6 o'clock in the evening, and at 1 o'clock in the morning patrols of pikemen were busy filling the prisons with suspected Royalists, the destined victims of the infamous massacre of the 2nd September. On that morning news arrived that Verdun had been betrayed by treachery into the hands of the Prussians. At noon the noise of guns and of bells signalled the commencement of the massacre. The Prussians' advance had been stopped by the able Dumouriez, who had held them in check in the forest of Argonne. Kellerman, who was afterwards to attain great distinction under Napoleon, arrived to the succour of Dumouriez on the 20th September, and the united forces gained the first battle of the Revolution, known as the cannonade of Valmy. On the 30th September a secret agreement was drawn up between the Duke of Brunswick and Dumouriez, by which the former agreed to

deliver up Longwy and Verdun if they were allowed to retreat unmolested, assurances being given that endeavours would be made to save the life of the King and to restore the constitutional monarchy. Danton was said to have been a party to this negotiation, which which was, alas, fated never to be carried out. Dumouriez after this entered Flanders, and gained the decisive victory of Jennappes over the Austrians. On the 30th he entered Antwerp. The French were successful also in Italy. Savoy was the first acquisition the French Republic gained by her arms.

The state of affairs in France necessitated an augmentation of the forces in England. The King in his speech to the House of Commons, when they assembled on the 13th December 1792, informed his Parliament that while abstaining from any interference with the internal affairs of France, he wished to take steps for augmenting the naval and military forces.

It was time. The Alien Bill brought forward by the Houses of Parliament to regulate the action of aliens in England, (a Bill rendered necessary by the attempt to sow in England the revolutionary principles that had caused such terrible scenes in France,) was made by France a cause of offence. The ambassador Chauvelin, styling it as a violation of the treaty of commerce, "by which the subjects of two nations had liberty to come and go freely and securely, without licence or passport," remonstrated with Lord Grenville on the action of the British Government claiming the right to break a treaty, to which he presumptuously said England owed a great part of her actual prosperity. The English Minister refusing to entertain the remonstrance of the French Ambassador, the latter, in a further communication, informed Lord Grenville that if hostile preparations were continued in the English ports, they would in France prepare for war, a threat replied to by the English Minister in dignified words, to the effect, that if France considered herself justified in questioning the right of England to augment her forces or to make laws for her own security similar to those already established in France, negotiations could not be prolonged. Shortly after this, on the 24th January next year, Monsieur Chauvelin, was ordered to retire from this country within eight days. On the 11th February next year the French Republic declared war against "England and the United Provinces."

The regiment was reduced by order dated 28th January by seven men per company, the instructions for the reduction being sent to Gibraltar on the 3rd and 10th February. The reduction was to be considered as taking place from the 25th June this year, but was afterwards altered to 25th April. No men were to be

discharged in consequence of the reduction, except such as were unfit for service.

On the 16th February Sir George Young received a letter from Major-General Boyd, informing him that he had appointed Sergeant David Bruce of the Queen's regiment to be Town Major of Gibraltar vice Robinson deceased. Lieutenant Ross, of the 25th Regiment, had been acting temporarily in the post, and was said to have given great satisfaction.

The transports carrying the relieving regiments, the 46th, 51st, and 61st were sighted entering the Bay of Gibraltar on the 19th March. By the activity of Lieutenant Harris, the superintendent, the troops were landed, and the others embarked, so that the regiment left Gibraltar on the 25th March with the 25th and 59th Regiments. The transports came to anchor at Spithead on the 20th April. The *Unanimity* and the *Lord Musgrave* ships carried the Queen's regiment over from Gibraltar, Lieutenant-Colonel St. John being in command on board the *Unanimity*, and Major Gray in charge of that part of the regiment on the ship *Lord Musgrave*. On the 15th April the transports arrived at Plymouth Sound, after rather a stormy passage. Though not a man was sick, the vessels were put in quarantine. The Lieutenant-Governor, General Campbell, wrote, urging that it should be at once removed, being quite unnecessary; an Order in Council was therefore made remitting it. The 25th were ordered to land at Plymouth, the 59th and the Queen's sailing with the first fine wind to Portsmouth.

The ships arrived at Portsmouth on the 24th April, the Queen's being immediately landed and marched into Hulsea barracks. On the 25th May the regiment was reviewed by Major-General George Ainslie. The strength given was 367 non-commissioned officers and men.

The officer commanding was ordered on the 4th June to march the regiment to Bagshot Heath, to encamp there. They were to arrive on the 23rd July. All absent officers and men in the country were ordered to join at once. As it was intended to keep the regiment in camp only a short time, it was not thought necessary that the officers should be put to the expense of providing themselves with camp equipage, but the King ordered that a round tent was to be supplied to each captain and subaltern "which for so short a period and in the month of July is deemed sufficient." A tent and marquee was provided for each field officer, and a marquee for a mess tent. A mattress, three blankets, a camp table and stool was supplied to each officer. Four waggons to each regiment were to be given for all baggage, including

the tents. One hundred days' forage money was allowed to officers in the following proportions:—Rations per diem, at 6*d.* each; field officers, three rations; captains, two; subalterns, one. The sick and the baggage were left at Portsmouth. The regiment, on arrival at Bagshot, was encamped at a place called Shellham Bushes. The Duke of Richmond was in command in camp. The other regiments with the Queen's at Bagshot were the 2nd battalion of Artillery, the 10th and 11th Light Dragoons, and the 3rd, 14th, and 29th Regiments. The little force was divided into two, in order to act against each other in a series of sham fights, which took place and was witnessed by the King and the members of the Royal family. A review was held on the 6th August. The regiment remained until the camp broke up on the 8th August, when they returned to their quarters at Portsmouth. There was some little difficulty about the Marines taking up the duties of the Queen's in garrison at Portsmouth. Colonel Triggs refused to allow the Queen's to march until the duties were taken over, which was at last satisfactorily arranged. While the regiments were in camp at Bagshot, they were ordered "to practise the new system of discipline, by Brigades in Line."*

On the 9th December the augmentation referred to in the King's speech already noted was ordered to be made. The Queen's was ordered to be augmented by ten men to each company, and the utmost despatch was to be observed in completing the regiment to its intended establishment. All recruiting officers were expressly ordered to be with their recruiting parties. Out of the sum of five guineas allowed for each recruit enlisted, three guineas was to be paid to the recruit himself, one and a half guinea was to be allowed to the recruiting officer in case a recruit deserted before being approved. The 100 stand of arms for the augmentation was ordered from the ordnance stores on the 10th December. The augmentation was to take place from the 25th December.

On the 29th the King ordered letters to be sent to commanding officers of regiments, informing them he had heard that slow progress had been made in recruiting, "the King therefore expects each colonel, from his zeal and regard for the service, to do everything in his power at this important juncture to raise as speedily as possible the number required to complete his regiment, and to use his utmost influence with his officers to enforce their active and unremitting attention to this duty."

* MSS. of the British Army, Royal United Service Institution.

An excellent set of drawings of the uniform of the British soldier was made in this year by Mr. E. Dayes. In these drawings, the coat worn by the Queen's regiment is shown much more scanty across the chest and in the skirts. The collar of the coat, following the fashion of the day, was now turned up, the lace, loop, and button, which was used formerly to fasten the collar down, was retained on the new stand-up collar as an ornament, and remained thus in all the changes until within the last fifty years. The white waistcoat was worn still shorter, the gaiters black and also shorter. The breeches were white.

The officers wore silver lace loops, and silver buttons, with the regimental button thereon, on the lappels at equal distances, one on each side of the collar, four on the cuff, four on the pocket flaps. A silver gorget was hung from the neck and fastened by blue rosettes. The men having been ordered some years before to wear a shoulder belt to carry the bayonet, the officers hung their swords from a similar belt, which had a breastplate in the centre, with the regimental number on, and a crown over it, with a small scroll underneath. The plate was placed diagonally across the belt, so as to keep the number and crown perpendicular when the belt was in its place. The privates had also a breastplate on their belts, which was oval and of brass, with the number two on it, and a crown. The officers' swords had gilt mounting, the sword knots crimson and gold. The officers and men wore the old fashioned three-cornered cocked hat, the officers' being bound with silver lace, with the usual black cockade and a small black and white feather. The men's hats were bound with white tape, and they wore a smaller black and white feather than the officers.

In the picture illustrating the death of Lieutenant Neville, on board the Queen Charlotte in Lord Howe's glorious victory of the 1st June 1794, the officers are there shown to have their breastplate like the privates, a neat oval plate, having the figure 2 within a raised garter, and the motto *Pristinæ Virtutis Memor*, surmounted by a crown, the whole being in silver. The officers still wore the crimson silk sash round the waist. The hat had lost its silver lace and white piping, but still carried its feather cockade.

Lieutenants Bryan Philpot, Cockell, and Hovenden, of the Queen's regiment having offered to raise three independent companies of Foot, the King was pleased, on the 13th January 1793, to approve of it.

The establishment of the regiment as shown in the War Office books dating from 25th December 1792 to the date of augmentation

was ten companies, forty privates in each, and the total cost for 365 days, 10,821*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*, including all allowances. The strength of the National Forces on the 1st February was as follows:—

	England.	Ireland.	Total.
Cavalry	4,875	—	—
Infantry	37,399	10,206	52,480

By the end of the year these numbers had increased, inclusive of Ireland, to—

Cavalry	12,144
Infantry	74,181
Militia	34,431
Total	120,756

An augmentation of the regiment was ordered by the King on the 19th January, one sergeant, one drummer, and seventeen private men were to be added to each company. The new establishment was ordered to commence from the 24th January. The recruiting officers were urged to continue their most active and unremitting exertions in raising as many men as could be obtained for the further augmentation of the corps. A board of general officers was summoned on the 22nd January to arrange about the supply of clothing and accoutrements for the augmentation. The proportion of arms added was eight fuseses, nine pikes, ten drums, and 170 stand of arms complete. The total additional daily cost of the augmentation was 5*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Lieutenant Philpot was informed on 13th February, in answer to a letter received from him, that the recruits of the independent company he was raising could not be inspected at any place, but he was to march to Chatham as soon as his company was completely assembled. Lieutenant Cockell was, later in the month, given the same instructions. Lieutenant Hovenden does not appear by subsequent papers to have been successful in raising his company.

At the end of February the regiment was ordered to Hythe, Sandgate, Folkestone, and places adjacent, to do duty over French prisoners of war.

France had declared war on the 11th February as already noted, and these were the first convoy of prisoners that had been landed.

According to War Office Papers, the head-quarters of the regiment was at Dover. Lord Dalhousie, who appears to have been in command, reported the arrival of the first division of the regiment

on the 27th February. Upon his arrival at Dover he went to inspect the condition of the quarters assigned to the regiment in Cliff Fort, which it was reported had not been occupied since 1779. He found the place quite unfit for his men, and sent up a report, requesting instructions as to where he was to quarter them. It was not long, however, before the greater part of the men and officers were serving on board the Fleet as Marines.

On the 23rd March the officer commanding the regiment at Dover was ordered to inspect the two independent companies raised by Lieutenant Philpot and Cockell. On their arrival at Dover—they having been ordered to proceed from Chatham to the head-quarters—he was instructed to transmit to Lord Amherst, the new War Minister, an accurate report of the fitness of the men for active and immediate duty, and as it was the intention of the authorities to incorporate the two companies into the regiment, he was, under no consideration, to pass any men not fit in every respect.

The orders for the two independent companies of Captains Philpot and Cockell to be incorporated into the regiment are dated April 3rd and 8th. ~~The officers named were to be~~ “*en second*” in the regiment until further orders. The strength of the companies is stated as four sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and ninety-five private men each. The sergeants, corporals, and drummers, were ordered to be borne as supernumeraries until vacancies occurred, the arms for them, consisting of eight pikes, ten stands of arms complete, and four drums, being furnished from the ordnance stores.

The first detachment sent on board the Fleet on the arrival of the regiment at the coast seems to have been sent to the Brilliant frigate commanded by Captain W. Robinson, the strength of the detachment being two subalterns, two sergeants, and sixty privates.* They embarked at Folkestone on the 27th February. On the 1st April they were at the Nore, from whence the ship proceeded to Tynemouth, where she was to remain ten days.

Lord Dalhousie having been requested to send in a return of the remainder of the 2nd Foot fit for duty as Marines on board the Fleet, forwarded on the 26th the number as 236 rank and file.

The return of the number of the men on board the different ships is given in a return in September as follows† :—

Ship Charlotte.—Captain Rait, Lieutenants Edwards and Nevile, Ensign Tudor, five sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and 108 privates. Total 124.

* Captains' Letters, R. 134.

† Dom. State Papers, War Office, 1770-1795, No. 25.

Royal George.—Captain Jones, Lieutenants Ramsay, Pilkington, and Brodie, five sergeants, five corporals, three drummers, 105 privates. Total 122.

Boyne.—Captain Wollocombe, Lieutenant Gray, Ensign Hunt, three sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, and fifty-six privates. Total 67.

Captain Wollocombe, with Lieutenant Grey and Ensign Charles Stewart, three sergeants, one drummer, and sixty privates, joined the Boyne on the 27th March. Captain Wollocombe left the ship on 13th September, and Captain John Isaacs took the command of the detachment, joining the ship with his orderly on the 16th September. On the 12th and 13th August one sergeant, one drummer, and twelve privates came on board. Captain Isaacs and Ensign Stewart left the Boyne on 23rd November, landing at Portsmouth, and were replaced by Captain the Honourable James Ramsay and Ensign Edward Hunt, who joined the ship on 24th November. A detachment of one sergeant and ten men joined the ship from the Defence in October, and left in January next year. A detachment of the 6th, 15th, 25th, 29th, and 30th Foot also served in the Boyne.* Lieutenant Gray and Captain the Honourable James Ramsay left the Boyne, the former on 16th and the latter on 17th January next year.

Ship Majestic.—Captain Torch? Lieutenants Kingsbury, Ensign Harrison, two sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, and seventy privates. Total 79.

This detachment joined the ship on the 4th July and sailed for Portsmouth on Sunday 7th.

Ship Russell.—Captain Gordon, Ensigns Jenkins(?) and Smollett, two sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, and seventy privates. Total 79.

This detachment joined the ship on the 3rd August, one corporal from Queen Charlotte and four privates from Royal George joined in September. Ensign Jenkin was discharged from the Russell on the 25th December, and Lieutenant William Augustus Halliday joined on the 29th December. Some of the men were reported as having been sent to Haslar Hospital during the year.†

After the depletion of the regiment by the detachment sent to the Fleet, Major-General Smith sent in a return of the quarters of certain regiments. In this return he mentions the quarters "of the remains of the Queen's or 2nd Foot, Deal town." A later letter, dated 16th July, gives the strength of the remnant of the regiment as five

* Admiralty Muster Book, December 1792, December 1793, Boyne, No. 11,249; also Muster Book, Boyne, 1794, September, December, No. 3972.

† Admiralty Muster Book, Russell, April 1793, January 1794, No. 11,412.

corporals, three subalterns, one quartermaster, sixteen sergeants, sixteen corporals, seventeen drummers, and 175 privates. This remnant of the regiment left the Downs for Portsmouth on the 17th October, and were again quartered at Hilsea barracks. An order had been sent on 2nd October for the "staff and party of the 2nd Foot at Deal" to march to Hilsea barracks in case a passage by sea could not be obtained to take them to Portsmouth.

In the Marching Orders there is an order, dated 7th August, to General Smith commanding at Dover, to the effect that the "staff officers of the second regiment were to march from their present quarters" to Hilsea barracks. There is also an entry on the head of the order, "2nd Foot, ten companies on board the Fleet—Staff Deal."*

A letter was sent on 2nd November to the officer commanding the regiment, as well as to the other commanding officers of regiments of Infantry, ordering that their regiments should be completed with all possible despatch, and that they should be further augmented to such higher establishment as the numbers recruited would be sufficient to fill up. To encourage the officers to extraordinary exertions by a speedy prospect of preferment, the King ordered that whenever 450 approved recruits had been obtained one lieutenant-colonel and one major, and the respective successions, should be added to the regiment upon the following conditions:—

Major for his promotion to lieutenant-colonel to pay two-thirds of regulation price, viz., 600*l.*; captain to "eldest" major, 700*l.*; captain to "youngest" major, 500*l.*

The two companies were to be sold for 1,400*l.* each, valuing the ensigny at 300*l.* The sums thus raised, together with 5*l.* allowed by Government, were to go to the payment of 15*l.* for each recruit. The new establishment of the regiment was fixed at ten companies each company was to consist of four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and eighty-one private men per company. Out of the 15*l.* the bounty to be given to each recruit was to be 10*l.*, the remainder, 5*l.* per man, being allowed for contingent expenses and loss consequent on recruiting. The commanding officer was ordered to at once send out recruiting parties, and to make every exertion to carry out with as little loss of time as possible the orders he had received.

Complaints having been made that the cocked hats worn by the Infantry were so small and shallow in the crown as to render them unfit for use in actual service, the King, on a consideration

* Marching Book, No. 71, p. 127.

of the report, was pleased to order that the depth of the crown in future should be fourteen inches, and the remainder of the hat not less than seven inches. The size of the brim and the form of the cocking was to be the same as before.*

In December a detachment of the regiment, consisting of Captain the Honourable James Ramsay, Lieutenant James Johnson, Ensign William Henry Snow, an adjutant, a quartermaster, a surgeon, four sergeants, two drummers, and seventy-two privates who were serving as Marines on the *Barfleur*, left with the ship, being ordered for service in the West Indian Islands. The forces for the expedition were ordered to rendezvous in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes. The expedition was under the joint command of Admiral Sir John Jervis and General Sir Charles Grey, K.B.; Major-General Dundas commanded the division in which the detachment of the Queen's was placed. They remained with the Army in the West Indies until 1795, and took part in some desperate fighting, gaining great credit for the regiment. They returned to Portsmouth in the *Barfleur* on the 20th April 1795. Ensign Snow, according to the muster books of the *Barfleur*, did not go, after all, with the detachment. For some reason or other he was left behind at Portsmouth. Lieutenants Edwards and Delmé also served on board the *Barfleur*, but did not go with the detachment to the West Indies.

The compiler of the MSS. of the British Army has evidently made a mistake in reporting that "part of the regiment embarked as Marines on board Her Majesty's ship *Boyne*, and disembarked at Martinique with the troops under Sir C. Grey." It will be seen that it was the detachment that served on the *Barfleur* that went to Martinique.

* War Office, General Officer's Letter Books, 1790-1794.

CHAPTER XIII.

SERVICES OF THE DETACHMENT IN THE WEST INDIES.
ACCOUNT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

1794.

CONTENTS.—Fleet arrives at Barbadoes—Sails for Martinique—First Division, under General Dundas, lands at La Trinité Martinique—Second Division, under Sir Charles Gordon, lands at Caisse de Navire, Martinique—Third Division, under Lieutenant-General Prescott, lands near Trois Rivières, Martinique—Commander-in-Chief with Third Division—Queen's Detachment with First Division—Advance and Capture of Morne le Brun and Trinité Fort—General Bellegrade evacuates Fort Bellegrade—Capture of Fort Matilde—Colan and Fort Lemaitre occupied—Operations of the Third Division—Mount Mathurin dominating Pigeon Island occupied—Pigeon Island surrenders—Operations of the Second Division under Sir C. Gordon—Capture of the Four Batteries at Caisse de Navire—Port Royal free to the Fleet—Advance against the Town of St. Pierre—Colonel Campbell advances with 65th and the Queen's Detachment to Montigne—Gallant Advance of the Queen's Detachment on the Heights above Montigne—Capture of Montigne—Fight at Morne Rouge—Capture of St. Pierre—Operations against Fort Royal—Gallant Attack of General Bellegrade upon the English—Capture of La Serrière—General Bellegrade and his Men Prisoners—Joint Attack by Fleet and Troops upon Port Royal and Fort Bourbon—Capitulation of the Town and Fort of Port Royal—Prince Edward enters Town at Head of the Troops—Heavy Losses of the Enemy—Expedition against the Island of St. Lucia—Capture of Morne Fortunna—Prince Edward goes with the Expedition to St. Lucia—Conquest of the Island—Expedition returns to Martinique—Expedition to Guadaloupe—Troops land at Gosier Bay—Capture of Fort Fleur d'Espée—Capture of Batteries covering Morne Magdalen—French Commander capitulates—Prince Edward occupies Fort St. Charles—English take possession of the Island—Capture of Dominique—Feeling in England—Critical situation of the English in West Indies—Sir Charles Grey relieved by Sir John Vaughan—Report of new Commander-in-Chief on state of Affairs—Treatment of the Prisoners taken at Guadaloupe—The Services of Troops as Marines in the Fleet—Number of Men still left in the Queen's for Marine Service—French Prisoners in England—Plan proposed for raising Money for Recruits by Promotion and by Sale of

P 2

Commissions—600 Men to be raised in the Regiment for Foreign Service—Regiment to be increased to Twelve Companies and the Companies augmented—500 Men for Queen's and 45th arrive at Portsmouth—Inspection by Sir Hugh Dalrymple—Further Augmentation—Arms supplied.

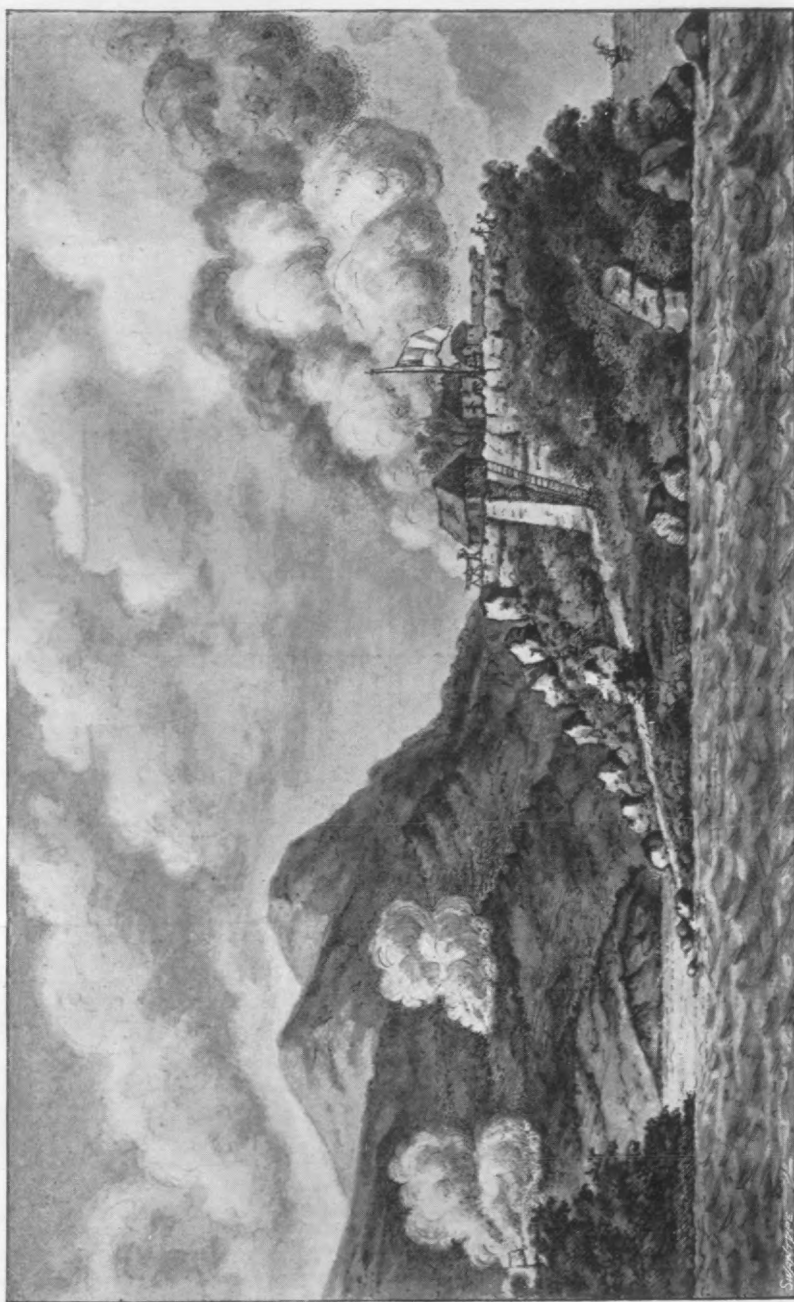
THE operations in the West Indies under Lieut.-General Sir Charles Grey, K.B., and Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B., commenced by an attack on the Island of Martinique, which the Government had determined to wrest from the hands of the French. It had before been taken by British arms in 1762, but had been restored to the French by the treaty made next year.

The Fleet with the troops for the expedition sailed for Barbadoes, where they had been directed to from the rendezvous. They left Barbadoes for Martinique on the 3rd February 1794, the first division, under Major-General Dundas and Commodore Thompson, effected a successful landing on the island, on the 5th and 6th of February, at a place called La Trinité. The second division, under Major-General Sir Charles Gordon, assisted by Colonel Myers and Captain Rogers of the Navy, landed at Caisse de Navire, to leeward of La Trinité. The third division, under the command of Lieutenant-General Prescott, with whom was the commander-in-chief, landed on the 8th February near Trois Rivières, St. Luce, and Cul de Sac Marin, all three landings being successfully accomplished without loss. It had been considered advisable to land on three different points of the island in order to divide the forces of the enemy.

The first division, with whom was the Queen's detachment, on landing, advanced immediately against Morne le Brun, Dundas at the same time directing Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock with the second battalion of the Grenadiers, and Major Evatt with three companies of Light Infantry, against Trinité Fort, which covered the town of Trinité. Morne le Brun soon fell into our hands, though the troops had to advance against a heavy fire of musketry, Trinité Fort being evacuated as soon as our troops appeared before it. General Bellegrade, the popular leader of the Mulattoes, who held the Fort of Bellegrade, was so dismayed by the resolute advance of the English that he evacuated the fort in the night, after setting fire to the town, leaving behind him all his artillery. Captain Salisbury advanced quickly into the burning town, and, with the aid of the seamen, succeeded in extinguishing the flames and saving large stores of provisions.

By the 7th the division had reached Gros Morne, and at noon on the 9th, a detachment of three companies of Grenadiers

Martinique.



Attack on Pigeon Island.

under Lieutenant Colonel Craddock had got possession of Fort Matilde, a strong place covering a good landing within two miles of the left of the position secured by the division. A determined attempt was made on the night of the 10th by Bellegrade to regain possession of his fort, but a resolute charge of the Grenadiers of the 9th Regiment, led in person by Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, drove back the enemy with heavy loss.

Colan near Matilde Fort and the strong post of Lemaitre were occupied on the 11th. The enemy made great efforts to regain possession of Lemaitre; three times they advanced to the assault with great spirit, but the troops having been reinforced by Lieutenant-Colonel Coote were enabled to hold the posts they had won with so much dash. In the meantime the commander-in-chief had, by a series of rapid advances, got possession of Mount Mathurin, an eminence completely dominating Pigeon Island, distant from the latter place about 400 yards. Mount Mathurin was now furnished with batteries, which opened on the houses on Pigeon Island on the morning of the 10th. It had been determined at all hazards to capture the island, as there was an excellent harbour at Port Royal for the ships of the expedition. The guns from Mathurin heights soon brought the garrison at Pigeon Island on their knees, and before the end of the day they struck their colours and surrendered at discretion.

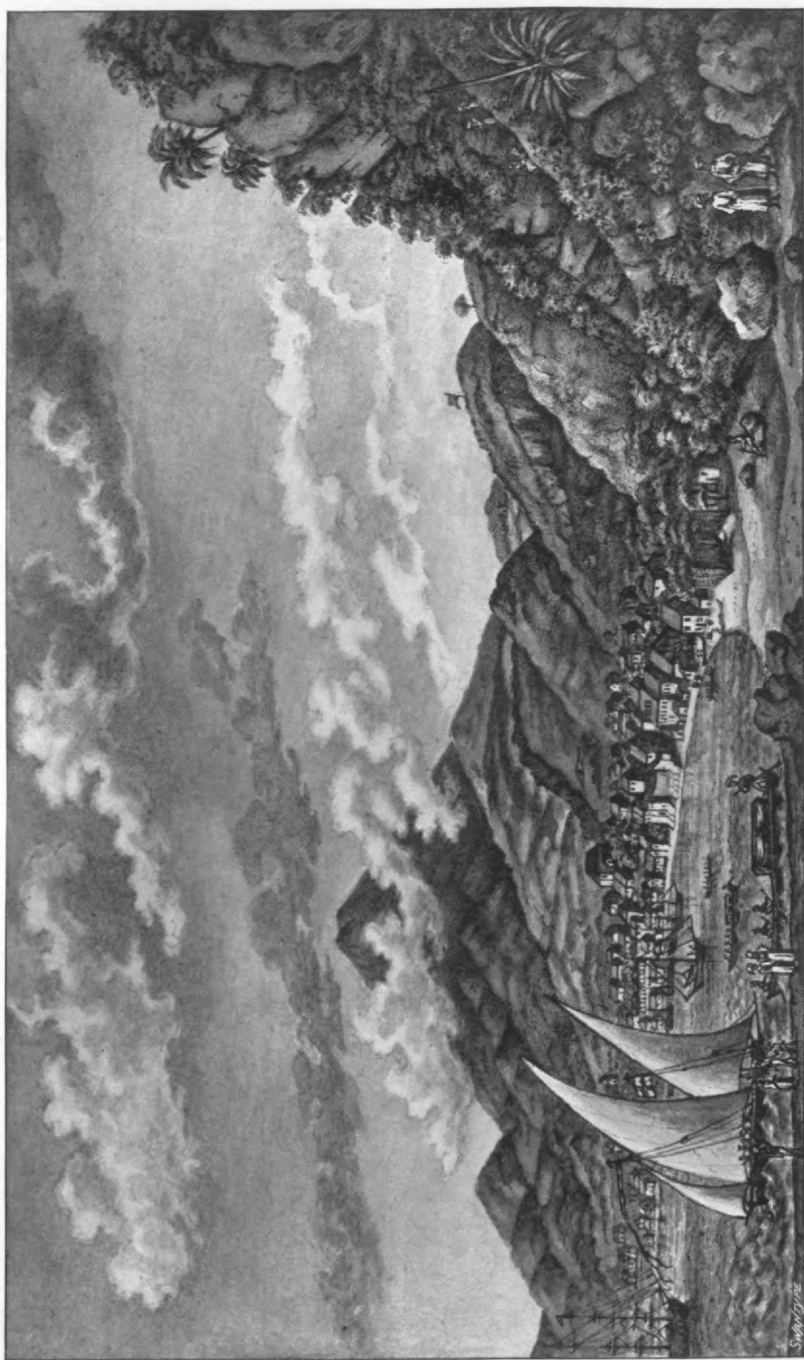
The second division, under Sir Charles Gordon, who had landed at Caisse de Navire, had not been idle. The general, finding the heights about him strongly held by the enemy, made a movement towards the mountains, and turning them unperceived, he was able at daybreak on the 9th to occupy a most commanding position above the heights occupied by the enemy. From his position he made a rush down upon the several parts occupied by the enemy and, though much harassed by the guns from Fort Catherine, he succeeded in driving them out of their principal battery of Cayman. He had now gained a point which enabled him to open an easy communication with the transports, and on the 12th, thinking he perceived a disposition to evacuate Fort St. Catherine, he advanced against it. Giving the enemy no time, he went through the fort, and across four ravines, seizing all the batteries that dominated them, the enemy flying on every side. By this well directed and well carried out movement, the whole of the five batteries lying about Caisse de Navire were captured, and the bay and harbour of Port Royal being laid completely open to our shipping by the capture of Pigeon Island the safety of the troops was secured.

The commander-in-chief now directed a movement against the town of St. Pierre. Having, on the morning of the 14th, joined the forces of Lieutenant-General Prescott and Major-General Dundas, he directed the latter to march with the second battalion Grenadiers, the 33rd and 40th, the Light Companies, and the 65th Regiments to Gros Morne. Colonel Campbell was sent forward by Dundas with the 65th Regiment and the two Light Companies (one of which was the Queen's detachment) through the woods by "Bois le Duc" to Montigne. Half a mile from the latter place Colonel Campbell's force was attacked by a body of the enemy numbering some 500 or 600, who had most advantageously posted themselves on an eminence, covering the town. Colonel Campbell was now sent forward. The part of the advanced guard composed of the Queen's detachment, gallantly led by Captain Ramsay, dashed forward, and by extraordinary exertions gained the summit of the pass, and firing down upon the enemy, who were engaged with the 65th, so disconcerted them that they began to give way. The Queen's were now joined by the second battalion of the Grenadiers and the combined force took possession of Montigne. Captain Ramsay and his detachment were left in charge of the place so gallantly carried. At half-past nine on the morning of the 16th the enemy again attacked Colonel Campbell's force, and the gallant commander, leading his men in a bayonet charge, was killed.

General Dundas having observed that a movement was being made by the enemy across his front towards Morne Rouge, retraced his steps, and was soon engaged with a large party, about 600, who were under cover of the large redoubt. After twenty minutes hard fighting night came on, and Dundas lay on his arms in front of the position. At daybreak he found his foe had abandoned the position. In the redoubt he found two field pieces and some stores.

The two columns now advanced on St. Pierre, and at the same time, in accordance with the plan of attack that had been originally concerted between the commander-in-chief and General Dundas, a force, under the command of Colonel Symes, was embarked, Major Maitland being sent on in advance with orders to land north of the town. Another force, consisting of four companies of the first battalion Grenadiers, and four companies of the third battalion Light Infantry, under the command of Myers, marched from Campo la Caste to co-operate with General Dundas. The main body advanced at daybreak on the 17th, the right to Le Jeune and the left to Colonial Redoubt. They had not gone far before they found that

Martinique.



Town and Bay of St. Pierre.

Colonel Symes was already in the town, the operations being completely successful.

The commander-in-chief gave high praise to General Dundas "in penetrating through so difficult a country from La Trinité to Buneau, and for the capture of St. Pierre," operations which he remarked "do him highest honour and merit His Majesty's notice in an eminent degree."

The stronghold of the island, Fort Bourbon, and also the fort and town of Port Royal, were still in the hands of the enemy. The French Commander-in-Chief, General Rochambeau, had retreated to Fort Bourbon, his position being guarded by some formidable heights, called La Serrière. Before Port Royal could be invested it was necessary to carry these heights, in which the Mulatto leader, Bellegrade, was strongly posted.

After carefully reconnoitring the position, Sir Charles Grey decided to make a night attack. The advance was to be made at 1 a.m. on the morning of the 19th. Fortunately this hazardous enterprise was rendered unnecessary by the hardihood and boldness of the Mulatto leader. Finding, as he thought, that there was an opportunity from his position of cutting the Army off from the port and from their supplies, Bellegrade suddenly at noon on the 18th descended from the heights of La Serrière, and made a fierce attack on the left of the English position. Lieutenant-General Prescott quickly realised the danger, and sent off a strong reinforcement to strengthen his left. The reinforcement arrived in good time, checking the rush of the enemy, and driving them back. Sir Charles Grey, taking advantage of the weakened camp of the enemy, advanced to the position of La Serrière with so much resolution, that in a very short space of time the place was in his possession and with little loss, the whole of Bellegrade's cannon falling into our hands. The Mulatto leader retreated with the greatest precipitation, but was so cut up and disorganised by the loss of his camp and guns, that ten days later he gave himself up with his second in command, Peloeue, and 300 of his men, who were all sent on board the Fleet as prisoners.

Preparations were now made to attack the fort and town of Port Royal and Fort Bourbon. The latter place was at once invested, but it was not until the 7th of March that the general was able to open fire upon Port Royal from the batteries erected on the captured heights. On the 20th March he opened fire from batteries of his second parallel, and on the same day preparations were made for a grand assault. The ships designed to take part in the action took up their places early in the morning. They

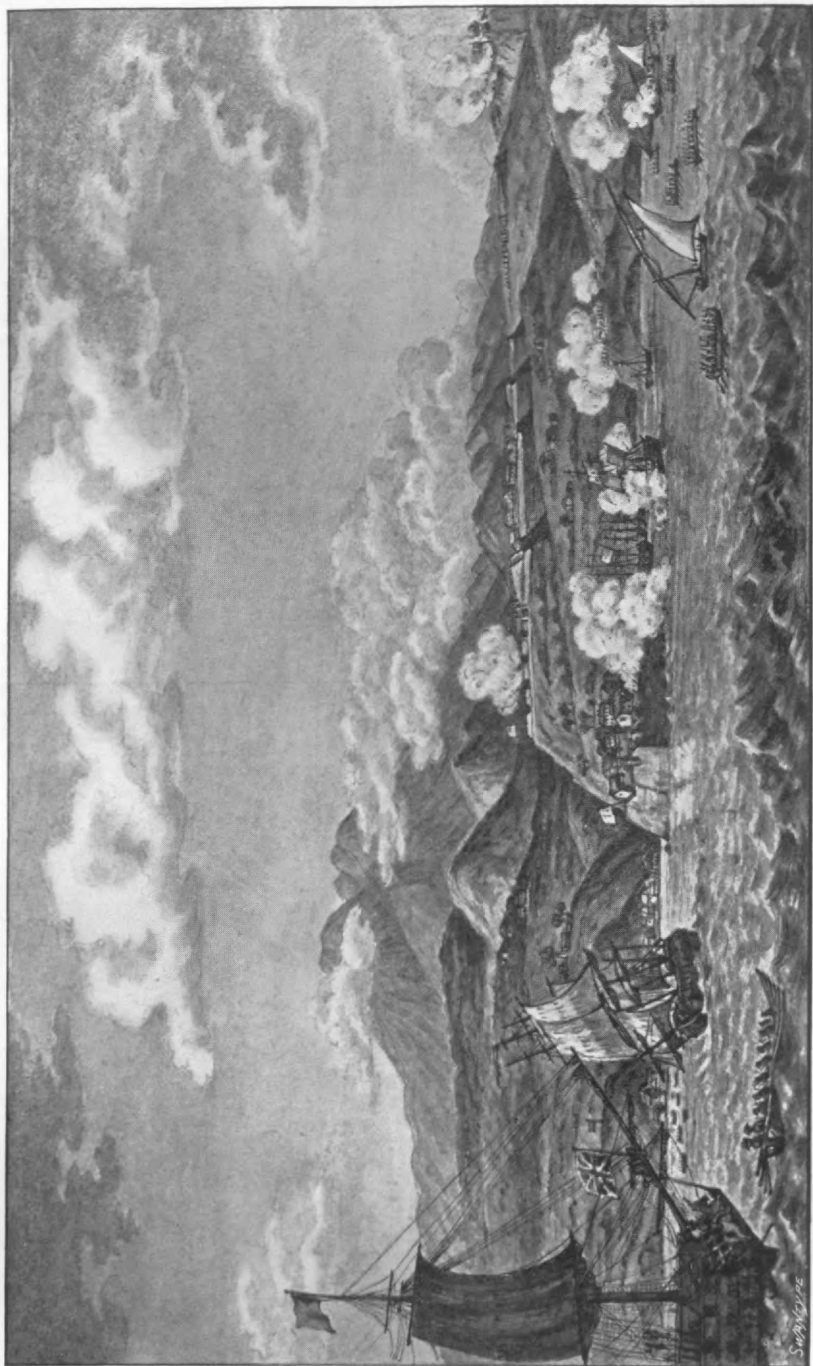
were the *Asia*, sixty-four guns, Captain Browne commanding, the *Zelia*, sloop, fourteen guns, Captain Faulkner commanding, and a body of seamen in flat boats under the command of Captain Rogers. The naval operations were under the immediate command of Commodore Thompson. The land forces, consisting of the first and third battalion Grenadiers, and the first and third battalion of Light Infantry, were under the command of Colonel Symes.

All being ready, the seamen were landed, and led in the most gallant manner by Captain Faulkner, whose conduct was beyond all praise, escaladed Port Royal, and overcoming all resistance captured the place. The troops under Colonel Symes advancing about the same time on the town, drove the defenders before them like sheep, entering the town triumphantly and hoisting the British colours. General Rochambeau, on the loss of the fort and town of Port Royal, sent his aide-de-camp, offering to surrender Fort Bourbon on terms to be arranged. By the 22nd March, the articles of the capitulation having been agreed on, were signed and on the 23rd H.R.H. Prince Edward, who had joined the Army on the 4th March, entered the town at the head of the troops that had been engaged in its capture, the French marching out of the great gate as prisoners of war. The names of the two forts were changed, in honour of the capture, to Fort Edward and Fort George, after the King and Prince Edward. General Sir Charles Grey in his despatches warmly eulogised the conduct of the forces, particularly alluding to the great assistance given him in every case by Sir John Jervis and his officers and men.

The two forts suffered greatly during the siege. The loss in Fort Bourbon was very heavy. Out of a force of 1,200 men, only 900 marched out at the capitulation. General Sir Charles Grey wrote warmly of the gallantry of the French troops, who fought very well under a terrific fire "Scarcely an inch of ground was untouched by our shot and shell." A large store of guns and ammunition was found in the forts and town. Five stands of colours were taken in Port Royal and two in Fort Bourbon. The colours were sent home with the commander-in-chief's despatches, to be presented to the King. The capitulation of the place was signed by D'Aucourt, Gaschet fils, and Duperit, and approved by DeRochambeau, "Commander-in-Chief of the West Indian Forces."

As soon as Sir Charles Grey and Admiral Jervis had made arrangements for the safety of the valuable capture they had made, the transports with some artillery, the brigade of Grenadiers, and the 6th, 9th, and 43rd Regiments, left for St. Lucia, arriving there on the 1st of April. Preparations were at once made for an attack

Martinique.



S.W. View of Fort Bourbon and Louis.

on the island. The troops, following the tactics so successful at Martinique, landed, the same day the Fleet arrived in three divisions. Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, with one battalion of Light Infantry, landed at 7 p.m. from the Boyne, and at once marched to attack the four-gun battery of Ciceron, covering Morne Fortune, which place was the first objective of the attack. The battery was soon in our hands, and Coote sending forward four companies to storm a redoubt and two batteries close to the enemy's principal works on the Morne, they also fell into our hands. A large stock of cannon, ammunition, and general stores were found in the place. The entire conquest of the island was effected without the loss of a single man.

Prince Edward accompanied the expedition and commanded the brigade of Grenadiers.

On the 5th April the expedition returned to Martinique, Colonel Sir Charles Gordon being left to guard the new capture. On the morning of the 8th April the Fleet sailed for Guadaloupe. The Boyne, carrying Sir Charles Grey and Admiral Sir John Jervis, anchored off that place on the 10th April.

On the morning of the 11th a landing was made (without waiting for the arrival of the other ships), at Gosier Bay, with part of the first and second battalions of Grenadiers, one company of the 43rd Regiment, and 500 seamen and marines. The naval contingent was under the command of Captain George Grey, of the Boyne, the whole operation of the landing being under the command of Colonel Symes. Lord Garlies, in the Winchelsea, covered the landing, laying his ship so well on the batteries that the men in them could not stand to their guns. In this service Lord Garlies got slightly wounded.

The enemy being observed in strong force about Fort Fleur d'Épée, Sir Charles Grey at once moved against it. The first division, commanded by Prince Edward, consisted of the first and second battalion Grenadiers and 100 men of the Naval Brigade. The second division, commanded by Major-General Dundas, consisted of two battalions Light Infantry and 100 seamen. The third division, commanded by Colonel Symes, consisted of the third battalion of Grenadiers and the third battalion Light Infantry.

The attack was well arranged and resolutely carried out. On the agreed signal being given from the Boyne by a gun firing at 5 a.m., the several divisions, who had timed their marches so as to arrive at the points indicated for them to attack at the same time, rushed forward, and in an incredible short space of time the place was in our hands. Our loss was very slight, only thirteen rank

and file killed, and thirty-nine wounded. The enemy lost sixty-seven killed and fifty-five wounded, besides fourteen white prisoners, eighteen Mulattoes, and seventy-eight blacks.

On the 16th April operations were resumed, the troops marching that day to the high ground over Trois Rivières. After resting the night at this place, the troops being too tired to attack the strong post of Palmiste, the march was resumed, and two batteries were captured. Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, with the 1st Light Infantry, again distinguishing himself. At 12 midnight on the 19th the Army again moved forward and captured the important stronghold of Palmiste, joining hands on the 21st with General Dundas, who had moved up from Vieux Habitat on the 17th. He had succeeded in capturing the batteries covering Morne Magdalen, afterwards occupying the place and advancing through Morne Howell.

The French General, now seeing he had no chance of saving the island, capitulated, surrendering Guadaloupe and all its dependencies, including the islands of "Maudalante," "Disseada," the "Saints," and others, on the same terms as allowed in the capitulation of Martinique and St. Lucia. At 8 p.m. on the morning of the 22nd the French garrison marched out of Fort St. Charles, Prince Edward occupying the fort immediately afterwards with the Grenadiers and a Light Company, hoisting the British colours, and changing the name to Fort Matilda. According to the papers delivered up by the French General Collat, commanding in Guadaloupe, the number of men who were able to carry arms was 5,877; the number of men actually under arms was 4,044. Major-General Dundas was left in charge of the island with a proper garrison.

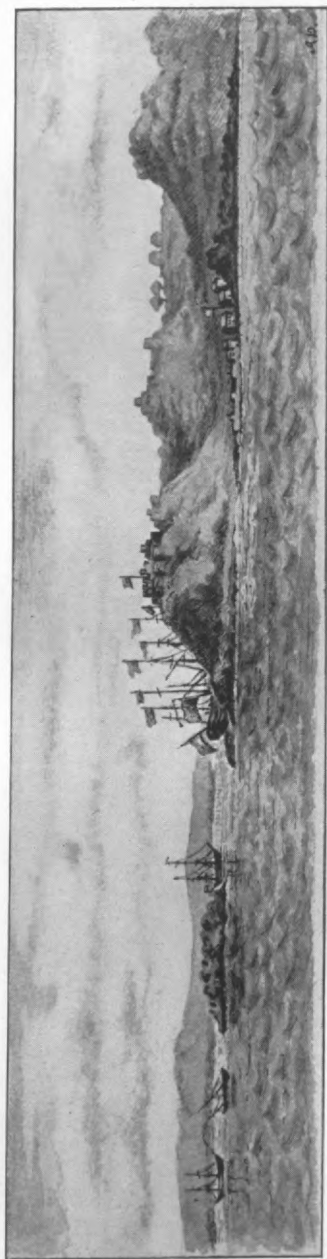
The commander-in-chief, in his despatches home on the capture of Guadaloupe, stated that he "could not find words to convey an adequate idea, or to express the high sense he entertained of the extraordinary merit evinced by the officers and soldiers in this service."*

The operations against the island of Dominique by Brigadier-General Whyte and Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelock, had also been successful, resulting in a complete pacification and subjection of the island, with a most insignificant loss.

In the despatches of General Whyte, sent home by Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelock on the 16th July from Port au Prince, he praised highly the conduct of the troops. In the proclamation which he issued to the inhabitants he assured them that "the object

* Cannon's History of the 39th Regiment, p. 39.

Guadaloupe, 1794.



Entrance of the Harbour of Point a Pitre.



Fleur d'Epee.

of His Majesty and of His Government was to restore peace amongst every class of inhabitants," and that those who had placed themselves under British authority had borne a faithful testimony to the justness of the rule. The Government he represented, he assured them, was determined to suppress with a strong hand all attempts to subvert the King's authority in the island.

The successes of Sir Charles Grey and his gallant troops had not been received in England with the favour they deserved. Envious detractors wrote articles condemning the campaign, and asserting that the conquerors had stained their hands with plunder and extortion. The distress this caused to Sir Charles Grey, and the reverses to our arms, including the recapture of Guadaloupe by the French (detailed in Chapter XV.), caused by the want of reinforcements which he had repeatedly urged upon the Government, took all the heart out of the gallant soldier. In November he writes, "No reinforcements yet arrived, one from France much expected to arrive, our situation is critical."

Governor Rickets, at Barbadoes, had sent every available man from there to the assistance of Sir Charles Grey, and himself wrote urging the despatch of some troops "as he is now wholly defenceless." In November he was relieved of his command, Sir John Vaughan, his successor, arriving at Martinique on the 18th November.* In another set of papers the new governor is said to have arrived on the 16th November.† On the 24th Sir John sent home his report on the state of affairs. In this report he gives the total of the troops in the islands, after the disaster at Guadaloupe, as only 1,500 men and 150 men in the artillery, and as an instance of the dearth of officers, he states that when he was at Port Royal there was only one subaltern there fit for duty. Sir Charles Grey, in one of his numerous letters home begging for reinforcements, writes, "so pinched I am that neither officers nor men have more than one night a week in bed, sometimes not that." He was only able to keep the enemy in check by constant patrols of cavalry in the streets of St. Pierre and Port Royal.

In Sir John Vaughan's report he complained that the reinforcements expected, viz., 17th Regiment, 800; 31st Regiment, 700; 34th Regiment, 700, from England; and the 46th, 61st, and 68th Regiments, each 600 strong, from Gibraltar, were not nearly sufficient for the work, and to re-take Guadaloupe. He gives as his

* Colonial Office, Barbadoes, 1791-1794, No. 15.

† Colonial Office, Windward and Leeward Islands, 1794, No. 3.

opinion that "Martinique is the island of first importance to secure. The present garrison there of 400 is miserably weak; it ought to have 1,000 men more, and 500 men should be sent to St. Lucia. This, he writes, would only leave 2,500 for the capture of Guadeloupe, which was occupied by a force of 400 to 500 whites, 4,000 to 5,000 blacks, all well armed with muskets and bayonets."

Lieutenant-General Prescott had kept a footing on Guadeloupe, having retreated into Fort Matilda, but soon after Vaughan's arrival he was forced to capitulate.

The prisoners taken by the French, according to the stipulations of the capitulation at Guadeloupe, were to have been allowed to go on board the English ships, but the agreement was not complied with, and they were kept prisoners for over a year, during which time many succumbed to the severity of their confinement and died.

The authorities at home had their hands full in these stirring times. Colonel Trigge (who had been promoted major-general in March), the lieutenant-governor at Portsmouth, in the early part of the year was much occupied, not only in providing for the duties and safety of the garrison, but for the embarkation of the numerous parties of the different regiments appointed to serve as Marines in the different ships. On the 31st January he writes that parties of the 2nd, 29th, 30th, and 69th Regiments have been embarked as Marines, and he is constantly called upon to replace such as have deserted or are become unfit for service. In reply to an inquiry as to what number of men could be sent from the 2nd and 29th Regiments for marine duty in addition to the detachments then serving, he informed the Secretary at War that the Queen's could furnish two sergeants, one drummer, and seventy-three private men more. On the 20th March he writes that forty men of the Queen's came into barracks to be quartered, but he has been under the necessity of sending them all to Portsmouth town. In April he again writes that the Queen's are ready to furnish more men for marine duty. At the end of April, the 87th Regiment having embarked from Hilsea barracks, he was able to bring the remnant of the Queen's Regiment into barracks.

In June a detachment consisting of a captain, subaltern, three sergeants, one drummer, and fifty men of the Queen's took charge of a convoy of French prisoners and escorted them from Southampton to Salisbury, delivering them over to the Derbyshire Militia at that place.

In May a scheme was prepared for creating a fund for raising a battalion of the Queen's of 600 rank and file. In this scheme the

following sums were to be obtained by promotion and sale, which sums were to go to pay the levy money of 15*l.* per man. The following sums were calculated upon by sale of the commissions:—

	£
Major to lieutenant-colonel	900
Captain to major	1,100
Lieutenant to captain	950
Ensign to lieutenant	300
Sales, majority in old regiment	2,500
Company	1,400
Two lieutenants	900
Four ensigncies	1,200
Total	<u>9,250</u>

The amount required to pay for levy money for 600 men at 15*l.* each being 9,000*l.*, there was thus a surplus of 250*l.* for contingencies.

In August Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, who had been entrusted with the formation of a new battalion for the Queen's, was informed of the scale it was intended to adopt in promoting officers on their providing a certain number of recruits. Major and captain were to get a step of rank on raising 100 men. Lieutenants a step in raising fifty men, lieutenant to captain-lieutenant on raising thirty men, and ensigns a step on raising twenty men.

Major-General Stewart was on 9th September informed through his agent that arms and clothing were to be provided for 600 men of the Queen's, with the utmost despatch. On the 16th he was given instructions to prepare a detachment of 600 rank and file for foreign service. It would appear from this letter that to enable this draft to be sent and to keep a nucleus at home, the regiment was to be increased to twelve companies of four sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and ninety-five privates in each. The augmentation being eight sergeants, four drummers, and 350 rank and file. The 600 "detachment" was to consist of ten companies, each company to have three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and fifty-seven private men.

In the War Office Books there is an account of an augmentation ordered to be made in January of one sergeant, one corporal, and twenty-four men per company, and again on the 24th September an augmentation of one corporal and fourteen private men to each company, bringing the strength of each company to ninety-five men, or a total increase of 369 men. Two additional companies were ordered to be added in the same warrant.* In the abstract for the cost of

* War Office, Establishment Book, 1794, No. 887.

the regiment, dated 9th January 1795, from 25th December 1793 to 24th December 1794, the amount is given as 16,742*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.* According to the old establishment, the quota of the regiment before the augmentation was ten companies, each company consisting of four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and eighty-one private men, with two fifiers for the Grenadier company. The quota after the augmentation was five sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and ninety-five privates, with two fifiers for the Grenadier company. The two recruiting companies were to consist of ten sergeants, ten corporals, and eight drummers and fifiers. The officers in the new battalion were to be furnished from the independent companies.

Immediate instructions were given to the officers selected to provide themselves with camp tents and equipage. Hilsea barracks were to be prepared for the reception of the men, and an order was sent to the Board of Ordnance for the issue of two fusils, sixteen pikes, twelve drums, and 400 stand of arms. On the 23rd September advice was sent of the despatch of a detachment of 500 men, which had been drafted from other regiments to form the new battalion ordered to be raised for the Queen's and 45th Regiment. The men were timed to arrive at Portsmouth on the 4th and 5th October, and were to be accompanied by non-commissioned officers belonging to regiments in the West Indies. The whole were to be quartered in Hilsea barracks till embarked. One guinea and a half was to be allowed for each man drafted into the Queen's and the 45th, which sum was to be laid out in completing the main stock of necessaries. The detachment was inspected at Chatham by Sir Henry Dalrymple.

A letter from the War Office, dated the 10th October, to the officer commanding the Queen's regiment at Hilsea, ordered him, in view of immediate service, to do everything in his power to forward the discipline and training of the men. He was ordered to report at once any deficiencies that might come under his notice as regards either officers or men, in their arms, ammunition, clothing, or equipment. Lord Dalhousie, who was in command, had applied to the War Office for the allowance of battalion and forage money for the officers, which was by War Office letter of 11th November allowed. A curious order with reference to this augmentation of the Queen's appears in the War Office papers. The heirs of General Jones are held liable for the cost of the clothing, as the augmentation was ordered during the lifetime of the late commander.

The increased regimental quota was again referred to on the 24th November, when, by order of the King, it was to be increased by

ten sergeants, twenty corporals, and 380 men. The establishment of the ten companies being fixed at four sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and ninety-five men in each. This is no doubt a correction of the figures shown on page 237.

The agents, Messrs. Christian and Shaw, were on the same day ordered to send in a report as to how soon they would undertake to clothe the augmentation. The new arms ordered consisted of one sergeant's fusil, nine pikes, and 400 stand of arms complete. This is also no doubt a correction of a former order noted on page 238.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE.

1794.

CONTENTS.—Strength of French and English Navy—The Toulon Surrender—The English besieged in Toulon—They evacuate the Town after destroying the Stores—Preparations at Brest—Bitter feeling of the French—Departure of the English Fleet under Lord Howe from St. Helens—Intelligence of the departure of the French Fleet from Brest—Lord Howe captures the Lisbon Convoy—The French and English Fleets come in sight of each other—Description of English Fleet, Armament and Number of Marines on each Ship—Lord Howe signals to prepare for Battle—The Bellerophon engages the Revolutionnaire—Marlborough, Thunderer, Leviathan and Audacious engaged—Revolutionnaire draws away—Renewal of the Fight on the 29th—Signal to engage—Queen Charlotte drives through French Line—The Fleets manœuvre—Losses on the 29th—French claim a Victory—The French Fleet on the 30th seen on the Starboard tack—Fog prevents Action on 31st—The Fleets manœuvre for Position—The Position of the Two Fleets on the Morning of the 1st June—Commencement of the Action—French open fire on the English Van—The Queen Charlotte engages the French Admiral's Ship the Montagne—Montagne sheers off much damaged, followed by other disabled Ships of the Enemy's Fleet—Barfleur, Thunderer, and others, go to assistance of the Queen—The French Admiral succeeds in securing some of his disabled Ships—Ships captured by the British—Losses on board the French and English Fleets—Details of the Fighting of Ships with the "Queen's" on board—Queen Charlotte engaging is fired on by the Vengeur and Achille—Engages the Montagne—The French Ship draws away terribly shattered—The Queen Charlotte attacked by the Juste and Republicaine—The latter disabled by the Gibraltar—Signal sent up for a general Chase—Lieutenant Neville killed on board Queen Charlotte—Russell engaged with the Temeraire, goes to the assistance of the Leviathan engaged with the America—Russell captures the America—Afterwards the Impetueux—The Defence first through the French Line—Engages the Mucius and Tourville—Defence disabled and towed out of Action—Royal George and the Glory engage the Sans Pareil and Republicaine—Report of Jean Bon St. Andre, the French second in command of the Fight—Lord Howe's Report—The victorious Fleet returns Home—Rewards to the Fleet—King visits Fleet and presents Sword to Lord Howe—Rewards to other Officers—The Detachments of the Queen's remain on the Fleet under Lord Hood—Fleet endeavour to meet the Brest Fleet.

BEFORE proceeding further with the history of the formation of the two battalions, the service of the regiment in the Fleet and its part in the memorable naval victory of the 1st of June must be related.

The Navy of France, according to James,* at the commencement of the war with England consisted of 246 vessels; eighty-six line of battle ships, seventy-eight frigates, forty-seven corvettes, seven gun vessels, and twenty-eight armed store ships.

The English Navy, including every ship—ships of the line, yachts, frigates, bomb, fire, cutters, armed transports, and ships building—was 411, out of this 153 are given as ships of the line.

As the actual strength of a navy is, however, its line of battle ships, which strike the blows (the frigates and cruisers interfere with the commerce, and may, in these days of quick steam passages and high speeds, reduce the fighting powers of the line of battle ships,) it is these which represent the actual fighting power. It will therefore only be proper in making the comparison between the two Navies, to estimate the relative strength of the two nations in this respect.

According to the authority already named, the actual naval strength of the two nations in 1793 was—

					No. of Ships.	No. of Guns.
English	...	...	...	...	115	8,718
French	...	...	...	...	76	6,002†

but as the French carried guns generally of a heavier calibre than the English, a calculation of the broadside weight of metal, gives a reduction of the proportion of gun power, in the proportion of 88,957 English to 73,957 French, the weight being given in English pounds.

The first great naval event of the war was the surrender of the French port and shipping of Toulon to the English Fleet. Lord Hood arrived in the Port of Toulon about the middle of August, with twenty-one sail of the line besides frigates and sloops. The French had in Toulon seventeen sail of the line, exclusive of frigates and corvettes.

The admiral in command at the port was a devoted Royalist, and his views were helped by a strong spirit of disaffection, which had manifested itself not only in Toulon, but throughout the whole of the southern provinces, against the new Republic. The French Admiral and his supporters, thinking they saw in the presence of the English Fleet a means of striking a blow at the Republic, offered to deliver up the port and shipping into the hands of the English and Lord Hood, the English Admiral, to encourage the Royalists issued a proclamation promising if they would rely upon him and

* The Naval History of Great Britain, William James, Vol. I., p. 49.

† Ibid., p. 57.

declare their adherence to the Monarchy, he would willingly co-operate with them in putting down the odious faction that governed the country. The bulk of the Fleet with Rear-Admiral St. Julien, second in command, and some of the Toulonites, remained on the side of the Republicans. Lieutenant Cooke, of the English ship *Victory*, having volunteered at imminent risk to land at the port and endeavour to open personal communications with the Monarchical Committee, who had been prevented by the disunion of the parties from proceeding, as they had intended, on board the English Fleet, succeeded in his dangerous enterprise; and a second journey being taken, he brought back with him a French naval officer, who assured the Admiral that "Louis XVII. had been proclaimed by the sections and that the latter had sworn to acknowledge him." On this, Lord Hood determined to land his troops and take possession of the fort, but it was not long after the English had taken possession that they had to sustain a regular siege by the Republican forces. General Carteau, who was at Marseilles, marched up and took up a position on the west, and Tapoype with the Italian Army a position on the east of the town. The great man Napoleon, who later on was to become arbiter of the fate of Europe, directed the artillery attacks on the English position with signal ability.

By the beginning of November the French forces before Toulon amounted to nearly 17,000 men, and by the middle of December they had gained such a commanding position over the town, that the English Admiral thought it prudent to evacuate it, after destroying all the ships and magazines; the dangerous but important task of carrying out the destruction being entrusted to Captain Sir William Sidney Smith.

Before the year 1793 ended, the English had effected the capture and destruction of 140 French armed vessels, including fifty-two belonging to the Republican Navy. Our history, however, is not with the general actions of the Fleets, but with that part of the naval warfare that concerns the regiment. The destruction of the French ships and stores at Toulon, though it had considerably weakened the power of the new Republic, had roused up a spirit of daring and resistance. At the great French port of Brest, whence so many Fleets had issued forth to try their strength against the British Navy, gigantic efforts were made to wipe out the disgrace. It was said that "Never before did there exist in Brest a Fleet so formidable and well-disciplined" as that which was then lying there, and the papers stated that "all burn with desire to fight the enemies of their country to the very banks of the Thames, and under the walls of London."

The British Channel Fleet, under the command of Lord Howe, left St. Helens on the 2nd May with a large convoy of merchant ships, and on arriving off the Lizard Howe sent off his convoys with the requisite guard of war ships, and immediately steered for Ushant, arriving there on the morning of the 5th May, and from that date till the 18th he cruised about the bay. On the 19th he learned that the French Fleet had left Brest. He left on the 16th, and it is recorded as a singular fact that next day, on which there was a dense fog, the two Fleets passed so close to each other that the French heard the British fog signals, ringing of bells, and beating of drums, the next morning the Fleets were out of sight of each other.*

As soon as Lord Howe heard that the French Fleet was at sea he set out in pursuit, and on the 21st he had the luck to recapture a large part of the Lisbon convoy, which had been taken by the French Fleet on the 19th. Part of the convoy effected their escape, but the admiral captured ten ships, and, taking out their crews, burnt the ships. From the prisoners Lord Howe learned the position of the Frenchmen, and immediately put the Fleet on the way to intercept them. Two or three captured merchant ships which came to the Fleet on the 23rd gave further information as to their position having only left them two days before. After a long search, at 9 a.m. on the 28th the Fleets came in sight of each other, the French, with topgallant sails set, bearing down towards the British Fleet.

The French Fleet consisted of twenty-six sail of the line, and five frigates, and was commanded by Admiral Villaret. The English Fleet was composed, after the departure of the detachment sent with the convoys, of twenty-six sail of the line, seven frigates, one hospital ship, two fire ships, one big sloop, and two cutters. The following are the names of the ships, with the list of the officers and men of the Queen's present on the Queen Charlotte, Royal George, Defence, Majestic, and Russell, the other ships carrying Marines and detachments of other regiments:—

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Queen Charlotte | 100-gun ship.—Admiral Lord Howe, Captains Sir Roger Curtis and Sir Andrew Snape Douglass. Officers and men of Queen's:—Captain John Isaacs, Lieutenant John Neville, and Ensign James Tudor, five sergeants, seven corporals, two drummers, and 120 privates (ten more men were borne on the muster, but were absent). |
| Royal George ... | 100-gun ship.—Vice-Admiral Sir Alex. Hood, K.B., Captain Wm. Dornett. Officers and men of Queen's: |

* James' Naval History, Vol. I., p. 142.

			—Captain Lowe Parry Jones, Lieutenant Andrew Pilkington, Lieutenant John Smith, five sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and nineteen privates (three more men on the muster, but were not present).	
Royal Sovereign		100-gun ship.	—Vice-Admiral Thomas Graves, Captain Henry Nichols. No Queen's on board, all Marines.	
Barfleur ...	...	98-gun ship.	—Rear Admiral George Bowyer, Captain Cuthbert Collingwood. 69th Regiment only.	
Impregnable ...	...	98-gun ship.	—Rear-Admiral Benj. Caldwell, Captain George Blagden Westcott. All Marines.	
Queen ...	...	98-gun ship.	—Rear-Admiral Alan Gardiner, Captain John Hutt. All Marines.	
Glory ...	...	98-gun ship.	—Captain John Elphinstone. 29th Regiment.	
Gibraltar ...	...	80-gun ship.	— Captain Thomas Mackenzie. 25th Regiment.	
Cæsar ...	...	80-gun ship.	— Captain Arth. Jas. Pye Molloy. All Marines.	
Eellerophon ...	...	74-gun ship.	—Rear-Admiral Thos. Pasley. Captain Wm. Hope. All Marines.	
Montagu ...	...	74-gun ship.	—Captain James Montagu. All Marines.	
Tremendous ...	...	74	„	James Pigott „
Valiant ...	...	74	„	Thomas Pringle „
Ramillies ...	...	74	„	Henry Harvey. 29th Regiment.
Audacious ...	...	74	„	William Parker. All Marines.
Brunswick ...	...	74	„	John Harvey. 29th Regiment.
Alfred ...	...	74	„	John Bazley. None stated.
Defence ...	...	74	„	James Gambier. Part Marines.
			Officers and men of Queen's:—Captain Robt. Donald, Ensigns Chas. Boycott and Thos. Edward Hunt, three sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, and seventy-three privates (five more on the muster, but not present).	
Leviathan ...	...	74-gun ship.	— Captain Lord Hugh Seymour. All Marines.	
Majestic...	...	74-gun ship.	—Captain Chas. Cotton. Officers and men of Queens:— Captain Chas. Ludwig Forch, Lieutenant Jas. Kingsbury, Ensign Henry Harrison, two sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, and seventy-one privates (one more on muster, but not present).	
Invincible ...	...	74-gun ship.	—Captain Wm. Thomas Packerham. All Marines.	
Orion ...	...	74-gun ship.	—Captain John Thomas Duckworth. All Marines.	
Russell ...	...	74-gun ship.	—Captain John Willet Payne. Officers and men of Queen's:—Captain Arth. Gordon, Lieutenants John Lewis Eveleigh and Fredk. Peter Deline (or Deline), two sergeants, five corporals, one	

		drummer, and seventy-two privates (three more on muster, but not present).
Marlborough	... 74-gun ship.—Captain the Hon. G. Cranfield Berkeley.	25th Regiment.
Thunderer	... 74-gun ship.—Captain Albemarle Bertie.	29th Regiment.
Culloden	... 74-gun ship.—Captain Isaac Schonberg.	All Marines.

Frigates, &c.

Phæton	... 38-gun frigate.—Captain Wm. Bentick.	
Latona	... 38 „ „ „	Edward Thornborough.
Niger	... 32 „ „ „	Hon. Arthur Kaye Legge.
Southampton	... 32 „ „ „	Hon. Robert Forbes.
Venus	... 32 „ „ „	William Brown.
Aquilon	... 32 „ „ „	Hon. Robt. Stopford.
Pegasus	... 28 „ „ „	Robt. Barton.
Charon	... Hospital ship.—Captain George Countess.	
Comet	... Fire ship.—Captain William Bradley.	
Incendiary	... „ „ „	John Cook.
Kingfisher	... Sloop.—Captain Thos. Le Marchant Gosselyn.	
Rattler	... Cutter.—Lieutenant John Winne (Wynne.)	
Ranger	... „ „ „	Charles Colgrave.

As soon as the two Fleets came in sight, Lord Howe gave the signal to prepare for battle. At 11.10 a.m. he made signal that there would be time for the ships' companies to dine. At about half-past two the Russell, which was a mile to windward of the Fleet, fired a few shots at the sternmost ships of the enemy, who fired in return. At 6 p.m. the Bellerophon had an encounter with the Revolutionnaire, and after a very gallant struggle with the Frenchman (a much more heavily armed ship), lasting about an hour and a half, having had her main cap disabled by a shot, was obliged to take in her mainsail, her mainmast being rendered unsafe, the ship made signal of inability and bore up. In the meantime the Russell, Marlborough, and Thunderer had been ordered to engage the rear ships of the enemy, and later the Leviathan continued the attack on the Revolutionnaire. The Audacious now got on the lee quarter of the Revolutionnaire, and soon became closely engaged, while the Russell, some distance to leeward, kept up her fire on the big French three-decker. Towards 10 p.m. the Revolutionnaire was so crippled that she drew away, the men on the Audacious declaring that at that moment she struck her colours. The loss on the French ship was terrible, according to their own account being nearly 400 men, the Audacious, although terribly cut up, only having three men killed and nineteen wounded. The Audacious and the Revolutionnaire were too crippled to take further part in the fighting, and both escaped to port, the former to Plymouth, the latter to Rochefort. It was a curious

circumstance that the French ship was rescued and taken into port by the French ship *Audacieux*, after having been fought and nearly captured by an English ship of the same name.

Next morning the 29th, the fight was renewed, and about 10 a.m., after some preliminary manœuvres, the *Invincible*, *Royal George*, *Valiant*, *Russell*, *Queen*, and *Cæsar* exchanged broadsides with the van of the French Fleet, seriously injuring the leading French ship, *Montagnard*. The signal to engage and cut through the enemy's line was made by the admiral about 1.15 p.m. A quarter of an hour later the *Queen Charlotte* drove through the French line, the *Bellerophon* and *Leviathan* quickly following their gallant chief. The two French ships *Indomptable* and *Tyrannicide*, who had been terribly disabled by the *Royal George* and *Invincible*, were not far from the *Queen Charlotte* after she had cut through the French line, but leaving them to be brought to by the ships following, the Admiral, after signalling the ships to chase, pursued the *Terrible*, who was, however, successful in escaping her attack. The *Orion*, who had now engaged the *Indomptable*, was assisted by the *Barfleur*, but the plucky Frenchman, though terribly pressed, refused to haul down his flag.

By a clever manœuvre the French Admiral extricated his one disabled ship, and about 4 p.m. bore down upon the *Queen* and the *Royal George*, which, being perceived by Lord Howe, he wore round, and with other ships of his Fleet prepared to engage the Frenchmen. This brought the two vans of the Fleet within random shot, but no general engagement came on, and about 5 p.m. all firing ceased. The casualties during the day on the ships with detachments from the Regiment was only slight. The *Royal George* lost her eighth lieutenant, George Heighman, and one midshipman, fifteen men killed and twenty-three wounded. The *Defence*, *Majestic*, and *Queen Charlotte* had each one man killed, the latter her sixth lieutenant, Rawlinson. The *Defence* had three and the *Majestic* thirteen men wounded. The total loss in the British Fleet being sixty-seven killed and 128 wounded. The only casualty in the *Queen's* detachment being one private killed on board the *Royal George*.

The French papers claimed a victory, asserting the British ships "set sail and ran away," the Convention assuring the French people that the battle, though not decisive, had been "eminently glorious."

On the 30th the weather, which had thickened, cleared a little and the French Fleet was seen in the north-west on the starboard tack.

The English Admiral, after forming his Fleet in two columns, bore up towards the enemy, and at 10.30 a.m. he made signals to the ships to know if they were in a condition to renew the action. The whole replied they were, with the exception of the *Cæsar*.

he fog again settled, and nothing could be done, but in the morning at 9 a.m. the weather was again clear, and the French Fleet were seen to the northward. Thirty-two ships were counted and to the surprise of all nearly the whole appeared in a perfect state.

The British Fleet stood over to the westward, and at daybreak on the morning of the terrible, but glorious, 1st of June they were in latitude $47^{\circ} 48'$ north and longitude $18^{\circ} 30'$ west. The French Fleet being seen about six miles off on the starboard or lee bow of the British, and steering in a line of battle on the larboard tack.

A general account of the fight will now be given, and afterwards a particular account of the fight on the ships on which the Queen's detachment served.

The line of battle of the British ships, which were formed in line abreast before the commencement of the action, was as follows:—*Cæsar* (van ship), *Bellerophon*, *Leviathan*, *Russell*, *Royal Sovereign*, *Marlborough*, *Defence*, *Impregnable*, *Tremendous*, *Bartleur*, *Invincible*, *Culloden*, *Gibraltar*, *Queen Charlotte*, *Brunswick*, *Valiant*, *Orion*, *Queen*, *Ramillies*, *Alfred*, *Montagu*, *Royal George*, *Majestic*, *Glory*, *Thunderer*. The frigates and smaller vessels in the rear of the line.

The French Fleet were in close head and stern line, bearing about east and west, in the following order:—*Trajan* (van or west end of the line), *Ecole*, *America*, *Temeraire*, *Terrible*, *Impetueux*, *Mucius*, *Tourville*, *Gaspair*, *Convention*, *Trente-un-Mai*, *Tyrannicide*, *Juste*, *Montagne*, *Jacobin*, *Achille*, *Vengeur*, *Patriote*, *Northumberland*, *Entrepennant*, *Jennappes*, *Neptune*, *Pelletier*, *Republicaine*, *Sans Pareil*, and *Scipion*. Both Fleets carried single reefed topsails. The relative strength of the two Fleets being English twenty-six, French twenty-five line of battle ships.

The Fleets were in a position to engage between 7 and 8 a.m., the weather gage having on the previous day's sailing been obtained by the English. Between 9.15 and 9.30 a.m. the French van opened its fire on the English van. In less than an hour after, close action commenced in the centre. Lord Howe in the *Queen Charlotte* having engaged the French Admiral on the *Montagne* after a smart engagement the French Admiral's ship crowded off terribly shattered. Those of the French ships that were able to carry sail, the action having now become general, followed him

leaving seven of their ships in a perfectly helpless condition to be taken possession of by the English Fleet. The French Admiral, after getting away from his terrible adversary and being joined by several ships, wore round on the starboard tack, with the intention of taking the Queen, who was lying in a crippled condition on the starboard bow of the Montagne.

The perilous position of the Queen was now observed by Lord Howe, who with difficulty wore round, and, with the *Barfleur*, *Thunderer*, and a few other ships, succeeded in saving the Queen. The French Admiral now turned his attention to securing some of his disabled ships which were being towed towards him, and which ought to have been secured, being wholly dismasted, by the British ships who had taken little part in the action.

He was successful, and the *Republicaine*, *Mucius*, *Scipion*, and *Jennappes* were saved from capture by the British, the *Terrible* having also escaped by fighting her way through the British Fleet.

The fight was practically over by half-past eleven, but it was not until a quarter past one that the general firing ceased. The disabled French ships not carried off by Villaret were not taken possession of till about half past two, the *Vengeur* not till a little after 6 p.m.

The ships captured by the British and carried into port were the *Sans Pareil* and *Juste*, each eighty guns; *America*, *Impetueux*, *Northumberland*, and *Achillie*, each seventy-four guns. The *Venguer* was also taken possession of, but in so shattered a state that she sank soon after she was captured, her captain and 200 of her crew mostly wounded, going down in her. The total loss of the English in the fight was 290 killed and 858 wounded, Captain Montagu of the *Montagu* was killed; Captain John Harvey of the *Brunswick* mortally wounded; Admiral Bowyer, Admiral Pasley, and Captain Hutt wounded. The French are reported to have sustained a total loss of 3,000 in killed and wounded, a full half of which was in the six captured ships.

We will now relate the part taken by the ships on which the Queen's regiment took a part.

At about 9.30 a.m. the *Queen Charlotte* having hauled down the signal to engage came into action with the *Montagne*, having steered a slanting course on the French line. As she neared, the *Vengeur* opened fire upon her, but she held back her fire till the decisive moment, when she hoped to close on her selected adversary, the French Admiral's ship. The *Queen Charlotte*, desiring to be first through the enemy's line, set top gallant sails and fell her foresail, this carrying her past the *Vengeur*

and abreast the next ship *Achille*, who also opened her broadside upon the admiral's ship. Upon this ship the *Queen Charlotte*, returned the fire, reserving, however, her principal broadside for the *Montagne*. As the *Queen Charlotte* passed under the stern of the French ship, she crashed into her a terrific broadside. The French ship *Jacobin*, which had come up under the *Montagne's* lee, got also a broadside from the other quarter as the *Queen Charlotte* came round on the starboard side of her big opponent, the *Montagne*. Lord Howe, by the intervention of the *Jacobin*, was rather bothered in getting round as he intended to the lee side of the *Montagne*, he, however, continued to battle away at her with his starboard guns, and a little after 10 a.m., the French Admiral's ship, having lost over 300 men and with her stern frame and starboard quarter dreadfully shattered, drew out of the fight, in order to get free from the *Queen Charlotte's* terrible fire. During this time, the *Montagne*, for some unexplained reason, did not fire a single shot at her adversary.

The admiral's ship now lay between the *Juste* and the *Jacobin*, and having lost her foretop mast was a little crippled in her movements, the *Juste*, therefore, wearing round, passed under her stern, and gave her a raking broadside, one of the shots passing through the wing-transom. At this moment the *Republicaine* advanced to bear on the *Queen Charlotte*, and just as the vessels were about to exchange broadsides, the French vessel's main and mizen masts went by the board by shots from the *Gibraltar*. In the confusion caused by this loss, she passed the *Queen Charlotte* without firing a shot. The *Montagne* and the *Jacobin* now bore ahead, and Lord Howe sent up signals for a general chase. As before stated, the French Admiral then made an attempt to capture the *Queen*, which had been disabled in the thick of the fight, which manœuvre the *Queen Charlotte*, with other ships of the Fleet, were able to prevent.

During the close action of the *Queen Charlotte* Lieutenant Neville, of the *Queen's*, was killed, and one sergeant, one corporal, and nine privates were wounded. One of the wounded, Thomas Special, died at sea two days later. The total loss on the *Queen Charlotte* was the seventh lieutenant and eleven seamen killed, Captain Douglas, one midshipman, twenty-two seamen wounded, besides the loss in the *Queen's* detachment. The whole of the casualties, with a very slight exception, was incurred when the *Queen Charlotte* bore down on the French line and engaged the *Montagne*.

A picture was painted of the *Queen Charlotte* driving through the line of French ships, illustrating the death of Lieutenant Neville.

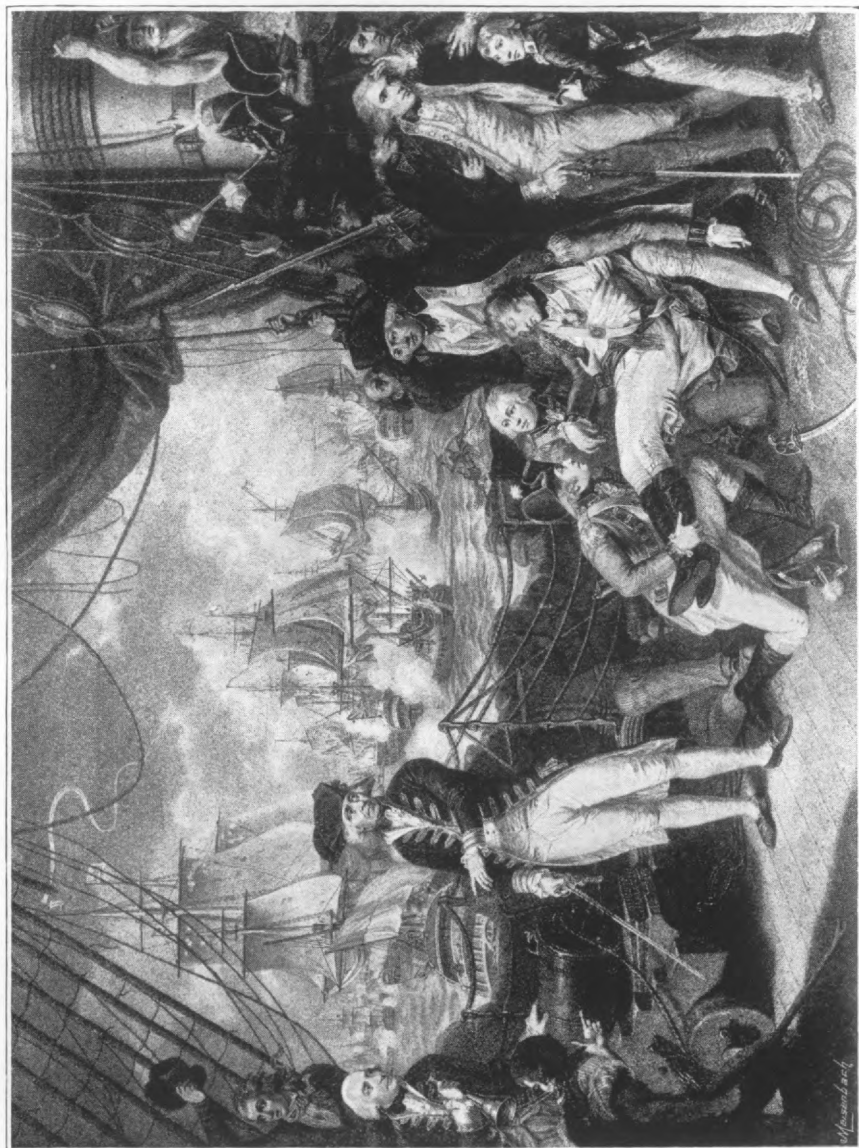
The picture is by Mr. Brown, of Cavendish Square. The officers supporting the dying officer are Captain Isaacs and Ensign Tudor. An excellent engraving was made of the picture, a copy of which is in the possession of the regiment, presented by Major Mackie. The picture was, by the permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, dedicated to them by the painter and engraver.*

The Russell engaged with the *Temeraire* about 9 a.m. About 11 a.m. the *Temeraire*, seeing that the other French ships in her van were making sail to leeward, went through the line closely followed by the Russell. The latter, having lost her foretopmast was not able, when the Frenchman hauled a little to starboard, to follow, and found herself to leeward of the *America*, *Ecole*, and *Trajan*. These three vessels poured each a broadside into the Russell, then hauling to the wind and getting clear. The Russell was not slow in returning their fire, and then passed on to the assistance of the *Leviathan*, engaged with the *America*. This latter vessel had, however, been quite disabled by her opponent, so the two ships went to take up a position in the new line forming astern of the admiral's ship. On the signal being made at 2.30 p.m. to stand by prizes, the Russell again fell on the *America*, who hauled down her colours, and became the prize of the Russell. The *Royal Sovereign*, when the signal went up to secure prizes, not knowing that the *America* had been taken possession of by the Russell, fired several shots against the Frenchman, and on taking possession of her, Admiral Graves sent the Russell people back to their ship. The Russell afterwards took possession of the French ship *Impetueux*, Captain Payne having had thus the honour of first boarding two of the French vessels. The damage to the Russell, beyond the loss of her foretopmast, was immaterial. Her loss in men being eight seamen and marines killed, and twenty-six wounded. The officers and men of the Queen's on board escaped any casualties.

The Defence at the commencement of the action was rather in advance of her own line, and had thus the honour of being the first to cut through the French line, passing between the *Mucius* and the *Tourville*, and was soon in the thick of the fight. It was not long before, in consequence of the fire she had to sustain, that both her main and mizen masts came down. The *Mucius*, however, had had enough of the Defence guns. The *Tourville* also made haste to escape from her. Several French ships now bore down upon her, amongst others the *Republicaine*, and the fore-

* Admiralty Minute Books, Record Office, 8th September 1794. Also 85a, No. 243, Promiscuous Book.

The Glorious First of June, 1794.



Death of Lieut. Neville, 2nd Queen's Royals. Killed during the Action, while serving with the detachment of the Regiment, on board the Admiral's Flagship, "Queen Charlotte." (On the left of the picture is Lord Howe; on the right, Lieut. Neville, supported by the officers of the Regiment on board.)

Painted by M. Brown,
Historical Painter to T.R.H. Duke and Duchess of York.

Engraved by Daniel Orme,
Historical Painter to His Majesty and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

mast of the Defence being now shot away, she was compelled to signal for assistance. The Phæton at about 1 p.m. arrived, and took her in tow, bringing her out of action, with the loss of her master, boatswain, eleven seamen killed, one master's mate, eight marines, and twenty-five seamen wounded. Of the Queen's, Ensign Boycott was wounded, four privates (Collier, North, Roberts, and Hamilton) killed, and one wounded.

The Royal George and the Glory about 9.38 bore down on the Sans Pareil and the Republicaine, passing through the French line between those ships, engaging both. The Glory, being a slower sailer, was longer in getting into action. After she had passed through the enemy's lines, and ranged ahead, she found herself opposed to the Sans Pareil, who had just lost her fore and mizen masts by the fire of the Royal George. The latter had lost her foremast and main and mizen topmasts, her wheel also being shot useless and tiller ropes shot away, she was thus rather in a helpless condition. The loss on the Royal George was one midshipman and three seamen killed, the second lieutenant, master, two midshipmen, and forty-five seamen and marines wounded. The Queen's detachment only lost one man killed (John Hunt), they also, as already noted, lost one man killed (William Pearson) in the action of 29th.

The Majestic does not seem to have taken a very prominent or active part in the action but during the day she fell in with the disabled ship Sans Pareil, who had been so nobly fought by her officers and crew, sustaining a loss as stated of 260 killed and 120 badly wounded.

The Conventional Deputy, Jean Bon St. André, who was second in command of the French Fleet, sent an official report of the action to the National Convention, on which the light of accurate history passes rather a harsh opinion. He blames several of the captains of the French Fleet for not obeying signals, and asserts that but for their gross neglect, instead of the French losing any of their dismasted ships, they "would have captured all those of the British." He also asserted that he left the enemy in a worse condition than himself. A strong assertion, for the question naturally suggests itself—Why in that case did he not himself lead the way in the Montagne by capturing the disabled British ships? An answer may be found to that, in the relation of his conduct when the Montagne was sustaining the determined attack of the Queen Charlotte. The terrible loss of officers and men on the Montagne (100 killed and 200 wounded), did not number in its

* James' Naval History, Vol. I., p. 178. Note Victoires et Conquêtes, Tome III., p. 20.

sad total, the conventional Deputy, who was so horrified at the slaughter, that he prudently went down below.*

In the distribution of medals to the flag officers, the following ships were those so honoured. The ships in which the Queen's served being put in italics: *Queen Charlotte*, Bellerophon, Leviathan, *Russell*, Royal Sovereign: Marlborough, *Defence*, Barfleur, Invincible, Valiant, Orion, Queen, Ramillies, *Royal George*, Glory, and Audacious.

The day after the fight Lord Howe sent off his despatches by Sir Roger Curtis, his letter is dated 2nd June, off Ushant. In it, after shortly describing the action and sending list of the captured ships, he writes, of the "determined bravery of the several ranks of officers and the ships' companies," which he justly remarks has been already "sufficiently denoted by the effect of their spirited exertions."*

The disabled state of the Fleet, and of the prizes, necessitated such attention, that it was not till the evening of the 3rd, that the triumphant Fleet set sail for home. Steering north-east, Lord Howe, with the major part of the vessels and the whole of his prizes, anchored at Spithead at 11 a.m. on the 13th June, nine of the ships arrived at Cawsand Bay, Plymouth, on the 12th June. The enthusiasm in England at the great but sanguinary victory was unbounded.

The rewards for this first decisive meeting between the British and Republican Fleets were not stinted. Lord Howe (who the King desired to invest with the Riband of the Garter, but was restrained by his Minister from political prejudice) was honoured by a visit of the King and Royal Family on board his ship. The King held a naval levee on board the *Queen Charlotte* on the 26th June, presenting Lord Howe with a diamond hilted sword, valued at 3,000 guineas. The Royal Family dined on board the ship. The two admirals next in command, Graves and Bridport were made peers, Rear-Admirals Bowyer, Gardner, Pasley, and Curtis were created baronets, Sir George Bowyer and Sir Thomas Pasley receiving 1,000*l.* a year pension each for their wounds. Lieutenant Grey, of the Queen's, was appointed senior lieutenant of the guard attending on the King, and was immediately after ordered to embark with a detachment to serve as marines on board the *Venerable*, and an unanimous vote of thanks was passed by both Houses of Parliament to Lord Howe and the officers, seamen marines, and soldiers serving under him.

* Add. MSS. 23,207, British Museum.

The detachments of the Queen's remained on the Fleet until November, taking part in the operations under Lord Hood during the remainder of the year, cruising about Ushant and the Channel, the admiral hoping the Brest Fleet would again try conclusions with the English fleet. Hood sailed from England on 7th September with thirty-four ships of the line. On the 9th he was off Ushant, when he detached the *Leviathan*, *Russell*, and two frigates to look into Brest Road. The wind changing he recalled them, and the Fleet then bore down channel. Bad weather coming on, and the ships having sustained some damage, he returned on the 21st to Torbay. He again sailed in November, but was not fated to get at his adversary, as the French Fleet did not quit Brest until nearly the end of the year.

CHAPTER XV.

1794.

FORMATION OF 2ND BATTALION—1ST BATTALION SENT TO WEST INDIES—ACCOUNTS OF ACTIONS THERE—2ND BATTALION SENT TO WEST INDIES.

CONTENTS.—Formation of 2nd Battalion—Detachment landed from Fleet—King's Letter about 2nd Battalion—Recruiting Difficulties—Old and New Quota of Regiment—Letter of Adjutant-General about 2nd Battalion—Cannon's Account of Formation of 2nd Battalion wrong—Embarkation of the 1st Battalion for West Indies—Strength on Embarkation—Lord Dalhousie complains of his best Sergeants being taken from him—Intended despatch of a Detachment of the Queen's with Duke of York's Column—Two Companies left in the Fleet in Ships Russell and Venerable—English Ministry disturbed at the progress of events on the Continent—Vigorous Campaign of the French—They enter Amsterdam—English in West Indies—Victor Hugues' Operations—Proclamation of the National Convention of France freeing West Indian Slaves—Landing of the French at Guadaloupe—Victor Hugues Gains his first Victory—Carries Pointe à Petre by storm—Drives the English from Grande Terre—Sir Charles Grey's account of the state of Affairs—Sir John Jervis and the Fleet return to Guadaloupe—They arrive too late—Capture of Guadaloupe and Capitulation of the English—Cruelty of the Conqueror—List of Camp Necessaries sent with Regiment to West Indies—Strength of the National Forces—Draft of Men to complete 2nd Battalion—General Cayler's Instructions—King's Letter and Warrant to form a 2nd Battalion—Establishment of the two Battalions—Establishment and cost of the two Battalions—Captain the Honourable James Ramsay and the Detachment from the West Indies arrive Home—Order for Clothing for West Indies—Queen's Battalion at Home to go to Guernsey—Strength of Battalion—Specification of Clothing—New Establishment of Regiment—Hair Powder discontinued—Detachment of Regiment landed from the Fleet sent to Guernsey—Detail of Officers—Monthly Returns of Regiment at Guernsey—Parade of Troops at Guernsey—Fleet with the Queen's and other Regiments delayed by contrary Winds—Breaking out of Fever—Great Mortality in the Fleet—Fleet sets sail—Arrives at Barbadoes—Queen's disembark at Martinique—The New Commander-in-Chief advises formation of Regiments of Blacks—Affairs in Grenada—Death of Brigadier Lindsay—Defeat of the Grenada Detachment—Lieutenant-Colonel Seaton defeats the Enemy—Affairs in St. Lucia—General Stewart driven into Vieux Fort—Captain Hill with a Detachment of the 46th defeated—Lieutenant Colonel Seaton recaptures the Position—General Stewart evacuates the Island of St. Lucia—Success at Dominique—The Regiment very short of Officers—Sir John Vaughan urges Reinforcements be at once sent out—Minister replies that 4,000 Men are being sent—Death of Sir John Vaughan—Appointment of Sir Ralph Abercrombie—The Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey ordered to get the 2nd Battalion and 92nd Regiment ready for Foreign Service—Field Day and Review of all the Troops at Guernsey—Favourable Report of the Regiment

Detail of Strength of Regiment—The 2nd Battalion embarks at Guernsey—Embarkation Returns—Regiment arrives at Portsmouth—Reported upon very favourably by General Cuyler—The King orders the 2nd Battalion to West Indies, and to be incorporated with the other Battalion and made into One—Establishment of the new single Battalion—General Quota for Regiments going on Foreign Service.

WE now return to the relation of the formation of the two battalions. The detachments of the Queen's, all but those on board the *Russell* and *Defence*, landed from the Fleet about the end of November, and were put into garrison at Portsmouth. The companies on the two ships named continued their sea service until April next year, when they were relieved from duty in the Fleet in order that they might be made the nucleus of a second battalion which had been ordered by the King to be formed. Lord Dalhousie had applied on the 6th July for the replacement of the arms lost and damaged in the naval service, and also for those damaged in the engagements in the West Indies with the detachment under the command of Captain the Honourable James Ramsay.

Some difficulty had been experienced with the recruits drafted from the other regiments, from their not being paid the guinea and a half which they had heard had been given to the drafts from Chatham. It was found also that the officers who joined from the independent companies were deficient of means to provide themselves with necessaries for foreign service. Lord Dalhousie therefore wrote to the War Office, on the 11th November, asking for an advance of pay for these officers, and also requesting that an allowance might be made, as the expenses fell very heavy upon them. They were afterwards allowed an advance of 12*l.* each officer. Colonel St. John (whose name recalls an old officer of the Queen's) was employed to superintend the drafts and recruits, which were sent forward to the Queen's and to the 40th Regiment. It would appear that he had not been able to provide them with the proper necessaries, many of the men arriving on board the transports with a "woeful defalcation."

There seems to have been a considerable amount of confusion with reference to the quota of the regiment and the formation of the 2nd Battalion. With regard to the quota, the strength per company had, as has been shown, been brought up in January from fifty-seven per company (by an augmentation of twenty-four men per company) to eighty-one, and in September by an augmentation of fourteen men per company to ninety-five. In the order of 9th September for the despatch of the regiment to West Indies, the strength of the regiment is there given at the old quota, ten companies, three sergeants, three corporals, and fifty-seven men per

company, and in this strength the regiment sailed for the West Indies.

With regard to the 2nd Battalion, it would appear that on the 29th November the Adjutant-General wrote about its being formed. Cannon, in his history of the regiment, writes that when the companies from the Fleet were landed they were, with some independent companies, formed into a second battalion, and that the two companies which remained doing duty on the Fleet formed the nucleus of the 1st Battalion which was afterwards completed. This is evidently an error. The regiment which went out to the West Indies under the command of Lord Dalhousie, and which was sent out under the old quota, is almost invariably referred to in the documents as "the Regiment of 2nd Queen's," though it is in one place only called a "detachment."

With reference to the identification of the battalions (beyond the fact that the battalion that took with it the major part of the regiment should certainly be considered the first or old battalion), the two companies and the men which were left with them, and which were over the number required in the 1st Battalion, are in the Monthly Returns of 1795 always referred to as the 2nd Battalion. Also in the War Office Memorandum of Removals of Regiments, it is noted on November 4th that the 2nd Battalion embarked with the forces under the command of Sir R. Abercrombie, and on their arrival there about February 1796, were drafted into the 1st Battalion (which had gone out under Lord Dalhousie a year before). Beyond all this, the actual warrant for the formation of a second battalion was not issued until the 11th March 1795. The King's letter authorising its formation being dated two days before.*

The 1st Battalion (called in the Embarkation Returns "a detachment") embarked on board the transports on the 24th December. The strength given in the returns was one major, seven captains, four lieutenants, five ensigns, one adjutant, one mate, thirty sergeants, twenty-two drummers, and 600 privates. The papers are all signed Dalhousie.† In the Colonial Office Papers it is stated that the following regiments were, on the 14th December, ordered to go on board the transports, which were to be conveyed to the West Indies by the Fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Parker. The regiments named are the 2nd, 25th, 29th, 32nd, 45th, and 48th Regiments. The Fleet is here given as having sailed on the 15th February. The strength of the Queen's is stated as 661.

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1794, 1795, No. 285, and War Office, Miscellaneous Book, 1793, 1794, Vol. 542.

† Embarkation Returns, 1783-1798.

In another paper the strength is given at 680 men all told. In this paper it is called wrongly "the 2nd Foot (2nd Battalion)."*

Before the Fleet sailed Lord Dalhousie wrote, in January, expressing his strong dislike to some action that had been taken in discharging some of the old sergeants of the regiment without his leave. One man, Sergeant Long, had been in the regiment twenty-seven years. He writes, "I cannot be answerable for the charge if my best non-commissioned officers are liable to be taken from me when I am in most want of them." Colonel St. John, who had been in charge of the drafts preparing for the Queen's, was in accord with Lord Dalhousie in this as in other matters relating to the old corps. The regiment was all on board by the 24th, the 46th embarking on the 26th. The regiment had evidently been recruited very nearly to its full quota of ninety-five men per company, as appears from a report in the papers of the number of men left behind where it is stated that the strength of the remnant of the regiment on shore was one captain and the quartermaster, five sergeants, fourteen corporals, and 318 privates.

A letter had been sent on the 22nd December from the War Office ordering 250 "drafted and independent" men to be taken from Chatham to Portsmouth by transports, towards the augmentation of the 2nd and 45th Regiments.

Lord Amherst had also sent word that he did not object to the formation of the 2nd Battalion that had been proposed for the 2nd, 25th, and 29th Regiments.

In the transports detailed to carry the troops a part of the Queen's were put on board the ship *Queen*. The other vessels conveying the 2nd and 25th Regiments were the *Espiegle* and *Orestes*.

It would appear to have been the intention of the King to have sent a detachment of the Queen's to join the Duke of York on the Continent.

The number of the Queen's stated to be available for this service was 110. The recruits coming from Jersey and Chatham to join the Queen's dépôt at Portsmouth were also to be utilised for the Duke's required reinforcements. They were to be made ready to embark on the transports at Portsmouth and Plymouth as soon as possible. In the Admiralty Minute Books is the following entry, dated 4th September: "The *Ariel* transport at Portsmouth

* War Office, Secretary of State Letter Book, West Indies, 1793-1795, No. 688.

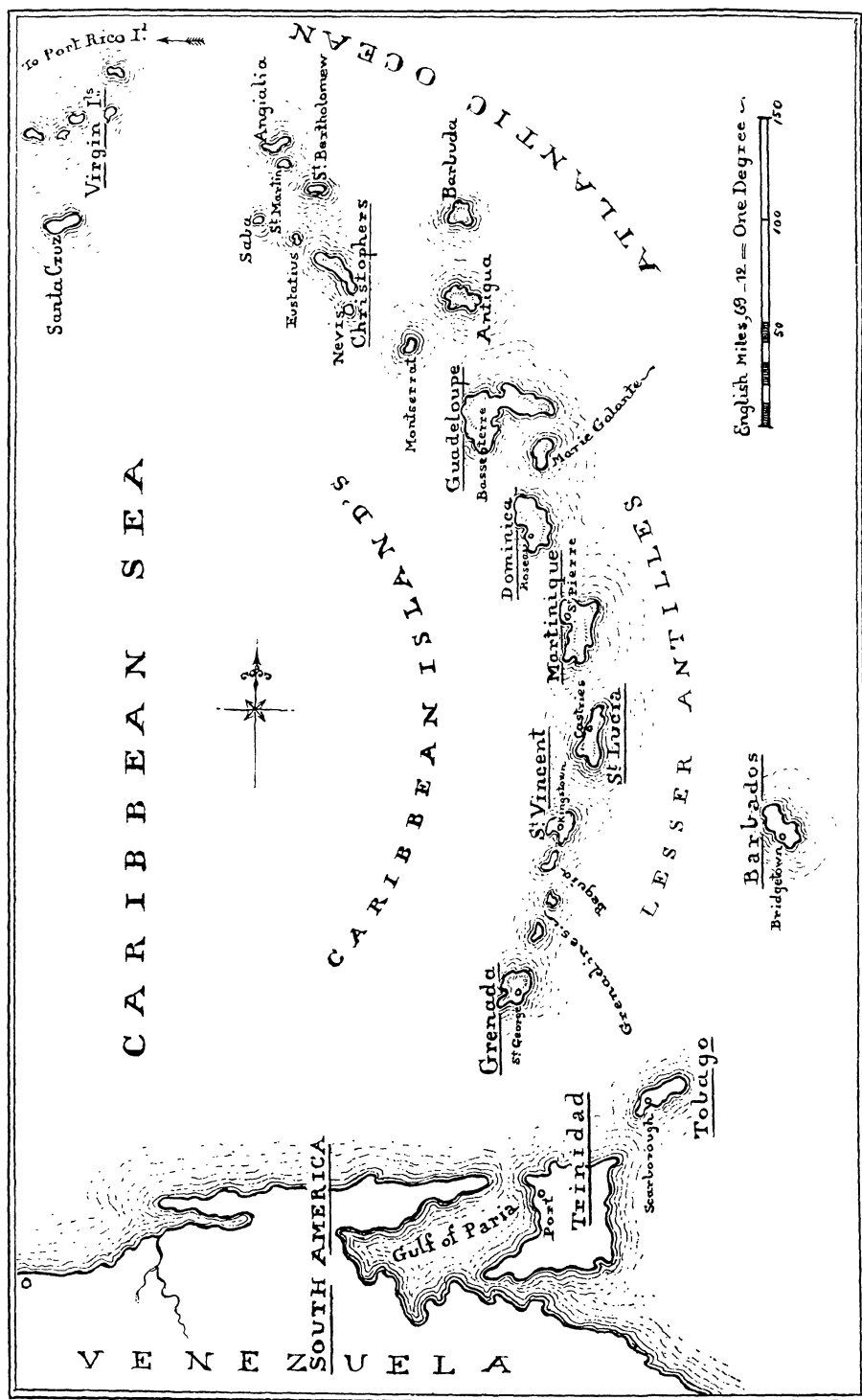
being appointed to receive on board a detachment of the 2nd Regiment, consisting of 110 Rank and File, now at that place and convey it to Bergen op Zoom; their Lordships having directed the commanding officer of the King's ships at Portsmouth to send her to the Downs with the first convoy that proceeds thither."

Captain Bligh, the senior officer at Portsmouth, was on 6th September (having advised the Lords of the Admiralty that the armed ship *Amphitrite*, with a convoy from the Downs, had arrived at Portsmouth) given orders that the *Ariel* was to be sent under that convoy as far as might be necessary for her safety on her way to Bergen op Zoom. From this it would appear that the detachment of the Queen's had actually embarked.* The Duke was to form three new battalions out of the men sent, and each battalion was to be 600 strong; the other battalions were to be the 25th and 29th Regiments. It was, however, determined later that the battalions were to be formed in England. It is probable that this rearrangement was the cause of the 1st Battalion, which was sent out to West Indies 600 strong, being named 2nd Battalion. The two companies which were left to do Marine duty in the Fleet, were those commanded by Captain Sir Edward Baynes on the *Russell* and Lieutenant William Grey on the *Venerable*. Captain Sir Edward Baynes joined the *Russell* on 22nd August, but left it on promotion on 12th May 1795. Lieutenant William Grey joined the *Venerable* on 26th July and Lieutenant William Augustus Holliday on 12th December 1794; Grey was discharged from it on promotion on 31st May 1795, and rejoined as captain on 1st July same year. Lieutenant Holliday left the ship on 20th February 1796, and Ensign Roy joined on 10th January same year. Captain Grey (promoted 28th April 1795) and Ensign Roy, with all the detachment, left the ship on the 23rd May 1796. The strength of the detachment of the *Venerable* on joining was, besides the lieutenant, two sergeants, one drummer, and seventy-three privates.

On the 27th August the Duke of York sent a despatch to the Minister Dundas, giving an account of an unexpected halt made by the enemy at Turnhouse (in the campaign in Holland against the French Republic), and of the attack on the advanced parts of the the English and Dutch Armies, the enemy being guided by a treacherous sergeant of an English Dragoon regiment. In the Minister's reply to the despatch mention is made of the preparations that had been made to forward troops to Holland, which troops had been collected at Southampton for another pressing

* Admiralty Minute Book, 112.

WEST INDIES.



(Taken from) Colton's Map of the West Indies, 79455 (39), British Museum,
and J. Arrowsmith's West Indies, 79455 (43). B.M.

service. In the disposition of the forces it is stated that transports were being prepared in the river to take the Queen's, the 25th and 29th Regiments (after they were completed by recruits from Jersey and Chatham to at least 600 rank and file), to join the Duke of York's Army in Holland. A later letter on the 10th September, however, informs the Duke that "their destination when formed and fit for service must now depend upon circumstances, and a consideration of the various services for which it may be necessary to provide." This had reference, no doubt, to the expedition then designed for the West Indies.*

The Earl of Moira had been appointed to command the relief which had been proposed to be sent out to help the Duke of York. The English Ministers had been greatly alarmed at the turn events were taking on the Continent. The defeat of the allies at Fleurus had decided the fate of the Netherlands. The Duke of York had had to retreat from Tournay to Renaix, and the Dutch General Walmoden being obliged also to abandon Bruges, Ostend was thus cut off, and maritime Flanders left almost at the feet of the conquering French Republic. The vigorous operations of the French Generals, Pichegru and Jourdan, left no time for the English Ministers to reinforce the allies. On the 18th January 1795 Pichegru entered Amsterdam, and De Winter, then a general in the French service, took possession of the Fleet he was afterwards destined to command.

Before the end of the year, the English in the West Indian Islands, who had been lulled into a false security by the facility with which they had achieved their conquest there, were doomed to have a rude awakening. While we were publishing proclamations enforcing military contributions on our new subjects, the French, disgusted at the losses in the West Indies, had sent out an expedition which, though weak in numbers, was provided with a powerful lever against the English, and a resolute and clever man to work it. The expedition, which consisted only of two frigates, two forty-gun ships, a corvette, and two transports, with about 1,500 troops, was, as already noted, under the command of the Republican Commissioner Victor Hugues, and he carried with him a decree from the National Convention, conferring liberty on all the slaves in the colonies. The little Fleet set out from Rochfort, and by a miracle escaped all the English cruisers, arriving at Pointe à Petre in Guadaloupe on 3rd June.

* War Office, Entry Book, Duke of York's Army, 1704-1803.

Hugues at once landed a body of troops at Gozier, and prepared for an immediate attack. In this he was successful. The hastily armed French Royalists, though gallantly led by Captain McDowell, an officer of the 43rd Regiment, soon retreated before the impetuous rush of the soldiers of Hugues. The English had had the misfortune to lose, just before Hugues landed, General Dundas from yellow fever, his second in command, Colonel Clas, also dying at same time. The French Commander now took Pointe à Pitre by storm, and after an arduous struggle succeeded in driving out Colonel Drummond and his feeble garrison from the whole of Grande Terre, the English Commander taking up a new position at Basse Terre.

Sir Charles Grey wrote home a long letter on the 9th July from Martinique, giving full particulars of the unfortunate events at Guadaloupe. In his letter he prays to be relieved of his command, as he is no longer able to support it. "In short," he writes, "there must be a complete fresh staff appointed, for all are dead from sickness or killed, and the corps of Artillery and Engineers annihilated."* The total of the troops on the islands, according to the returns sent with Sir Charles Grey's letter, was 244 officers, 313 sergeants, 169 drummers, and 5,328 rank and file. Out of this, 1,498 were sick. The numbers returned were said to be about twenty-five per cent. above the actual numbers, as the returns taking so long to come in, the casualties were calculated to be at least more per-cent. from the time the returns were made out to when they arrived home. The commander-in-chief estimated that 10,800 Horse and Foot and 740 Artillery were necessary to keep the field.

The main body of the British troops, in ignorance of what was taking place at Guadaloupe were meantime preparing to go to England. Upon news of the arrival of the French armament, Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey went at once to Guadaloupe. General Hugues had, however, by the time they arrived, so strengthened his hold of the place, and had armed, clothed, and had so drilled his motley army of mulattoes and blacks, that he was able ultimately to defeat the combined attack of all the English forces, and, by a series of clever manœuvres, aided no doubt by the consummate ability with which he managed to enlist the sympathies and gain the help of the native population, was enabled to drive the English out of the place.

* Colonial Office, Windward and Leeward Islands, 1794, No. 3.

It was on the 3rd June that he landed, and on the 6th October Brigadier Dundas, who commanded all the British troops that were left, capitulated with the honours of war. The English had taken up a final position at a place called Beville, where they were at last forced to lay down their arms. All the garrisons in the other islands had been drained to support the troops at Guadaloupe. When the capitulation took place, the troops captured were, the flank companies of the 8th, 12th, 17th, 31st, 33rd, 34th, 38th, 40th, 44th, and 55th Regiments. The whole of the 39th and 43rd Regiments, three companies of the 56th and 65th Regiments, a detachment of Royal Artillery, and about 200 French Royalists.

It is sad to relate that the conqueror stained his victory with cruelty to those of the inhabitants who fought against him. When it is stated that he was uninstructed in the art of war, his success over the tried English Generals is a striking example of his skill and enterprise, of which his countrymen were justly proud.

An interesting return, dated 31st December, gives a list of camp necessities taken with the regiment to the West Indies:— Twelve camp colours, ten powder bags, twenty drum cases, 188 hatchets, 188 kettles with bags, 1,064 wooden canteens with straps, 1,064 haversacks, 40 water decks baggage, 40 pack saddles, 40 palliases and holster cases, 120 sheets, 1,144 blankets, 40 coverlets, and one hospital marquee.

The strength of the National Forces at the beginning and end of the year were as follows:—

ENGLAND.						Feb.	Dec.
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	10,338	20,739
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	71,239	107,739
Militia	...	...	...	...	...	34,718	38,042
						<u>116,295</u>	<u>166,520</u>
IRELAND.							
Militia	...	...	...	...	...	11,247	Not stated
						<u>11,247</u>	

showing an augmentation in the forces in England of 50,225 men.

Major-General Alexander Stewart dying in December, Major-General James Coates, from the 3rd Foot Guards, was on 20th December appointed to the command of the regiment.

In January 1795 the general officer commanding at Portsmouth (Major-General Cayler) wrote to the War Office with reference to the drafts of men that were being trained to complete the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's. Captain Leatherhead's independent company was intended to have been divided between the Queen's and the 45th, but most of the men were, instead of this, transferred to the Artillery. General Cayler had been informed early in the year, in reply to his inquiry, that the "business of the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's could not be immediately concluded." Not wishing, therefore, to lose time in training and forming the men, he had been hard at work, and hoping that the augmentation to the establishment of the Queen's would soon be sanctioned, "as soon as he knew the number of men required he would order the clothing and accoutrements." Major Sir Edward Baynes, in the papers referred to, is given as the officer in command of the drafts of the Queen's.

On the 9th March the following letter from the King, giving directions for the formation of a 2nd Battalion, was sent to Major-General Coates, commanding the Queen's (the Royal Warrant is dated two days later). "The King having thought fit to direct that the 2nd Queen's Regiment of Foot under his command should be formed into two battalions of ten companies each, acquaints him therewith, and sends the annexed state of the establishment, as it is to stand from the 24th ult. The lieutenant-colonelcy of the 2nd Battalion is conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Petrie from the 93rd, and the majority on Brevet-Major Sir E. Baynes, the eldest captain of the regiment. It is also intended that four companies and six lieutenancies in the new battalion shall be offered to the officers of the regiment, and that the other companies and lieutenancies in that battalion shall be bestowed on the independent officers now serving therewith, or such officers as the King may be pleased to appoint. He will, in course, be allowed the nomination of the staff officers, the surgeon excepted, who is to be recommended by the Army Medical Board. Desires he will transmit to the Duke of York, with as little delay as possible, a list of the officers whom he thinks fit to recommend for the several appointments in the 2nd Battalion and for the commissions which will become vacant in the 1st by the removal of the officers to the 2nd, including on the list the several independent officers who were serving with the corps. The King conceiving it very material that the position of the officers, in the event of a reduction of the 2nd Battalion, should be clearly understood, is graciously pleased to declare his intention that on a reduction of the 2nd Battalion, the youngest officers of each rank throughout the regiment shall be placed on

half-pay without respect to the particular battalion in which he may happen to serve, the same rule of reduction having been uniformly observed in all former occasions of the like nature. It appears most convenient that the part of the regiment which lately went on foreign service should be considered as the 1st Battalion, and that the 2nd should be formed at home, appropriating the detachments now on Marine duty to the respective battalions in such manner as may bring the establishment of each to its proper level, and as may best suit his interior regimental arrangements."

The projected establishment was as follows:—

1ST BATTALION.	2ND BATTALION.
1 Colonel with a Company.	No Colonel.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel with a Company.	1 Lieutenant-Colonel with a Company.
1 Major with a Company.	1 Major with a Company.
7 Captains.	8 Captains.
1 Captain-Lieutenant.	No Captain-Lieutenant.
11 Lieutenants.	12 Lieutenants.
8 Ensigns.	8 Ensigns.
1 Chaplain.	1 Chaplain.
1 Adjutant.	1 Adjutant.
1 Quartermaster.	1 Quartermaster.
1 Surgeon.	1 Surgeon.
1 Surgeon's Mate.	1 Surgeon's Mate.
32 Sergeants.	32 Sergeants.
40 Corporals.	40 Corporals.
22 Drummers and Fifers.	22 Drummers and Fifers.
760 Privates.	760 Privates.*
<u>889</u>	<u>889</u>

None of the appointments caused by the formation of the 2nd Battalion were to be by purchase, and the lieutenants and ensigns promoted on this occasion were to have precedence in their new ranks over the independent officers attached to the battalions. The order for the recruiting of the two battalions is dated 28th February 1795.

In the War Office Miscellany Papers, on the warrant for "passing an assignment of the allowance for the clothing of the augmentation of the 2nd Foot," it is there stated that the regiment was augmented by eight sergeants, twenty corporals, four drummers, and 330 private men from 24th September 1794, inclusive. Further on, it is stated that the regiment was to be formed into two battalions of ten companies each, each battalion to consist of forty-two sergeants, forty corporals, twenty drummers, two fifers, and 810 private men, besides commissioned and staff officers. This shows an addition of five men per company besides an addition of ten sergeants, or a total increase of 60 men.†

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1794, 1795, No. 285, p. 36.

† War Office, Miscellany Book, 1795, 1796, No. 543.

In the Establishment Books the pay of the two battalions for a year is given as follows :—

No. of Men, including Officers.	Pay of Regiment.	Clothing.	Agency.	Allowances to 10 Captains.	Allowances to Pay-master and Surgeon.	Allowances to Sergeant-Major and Qr.-Master.	Total for Battalion for 365 Days.
<i>1st Battalion.</i>							
949	£ s. d. 13,015 17 11½	£ s. d. 2,666 17 1	£ s. d. 236 2 2½	£ s. d. 565 0 0	£ s. d. 210 0 0	£ s. d. 18 5 0	£ s. d. 16,742 2 3
<i>2nd Battalion.</i>							
949	12,776 0 0½	2,666 17 1	233 19 7½	565 0 0	240 0 0	18 5 0	16,500 1 9
1,898	25,791 18 0	5,333 14 2	470 1 10	1,130 0 0	480 0 0	36 10 0	33,242 4 0
When Regiment was formed into one, the pay was as follows :—							
1,158	16,159 15 1½	3,112 17 7½	267 19 4½	565 0 0	120 0 0*	18 2 0	20,243 17 2
The two recruiting companies—Total pay							1,497 18 4½
							£21,741 15 6½

* Paymaster only.

The first return for the two battalions is from December 1794 to December 1795, and the latter for one battalion united is from December 1796 to December 1797. The return for 1795–1796 for one battalion united is 22,110*l.* 1*s.* 10¾*d.*

The 90th, 2nd Battalion, 91st, and 97th Regiments were ordered in March and April to be filled up by drafts to 800 rank and file each, and to be set apart for marine duty to relieve the 2nd, 25th, and 29th Regiments. The Queen's, when relieved, were to be stationed at Guernsey, the 29th at Jersey, and the 25th at Plymouth.

On 1st April an order was sent to supply twelve drums for the 2nd Battalion.

On the 20th April, Major the Honourable James Ramsay, Lieutenant James Johnson, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the detachment sent to the West Indies, were discharged from the Barfleur, and joined the head-quarters of the regiment at Portsmouth.

Major-General Cayler, commanding at Portsmouth, received orders on 22nd April to send to the West Indies—after fitting up the troops then embarking—a large supply of flannel waist-coats and drawers, part to Sir John Vaughan at Martinique, part to Sir A. Williamson at St. Domingo, and part to Lord Balcarres at Jamaica. He was also ordered to again apply to the Admiralty for transports to carry over the 2nd and 29th Regiments to Guernsey and Jersey, and to send with his application a full list of the troops and stores to be carried. This list was furnished on 27th, and gives twenty officers and 634 effective non-commissioned officers and men.



Breastplate used circa 1795.



Breastplate used after 1801, & during the Peninsula War.

In a specification of clothing and necessities, dated War Office, May 1795, the following is given as the outfit of a private of the Queen's Regiment:—

A Round Hat, such as is furnished to the Recruits of Regiments on Foreign Service.

A plain Red Cloth Jacket, so made as to button close to the body and to have a stand up collar.

One under Flannel Waistcoat, and Drawers of same.

A pair of Woollen Trousers to button over the shoes like a gaiter.

2 Shirts, 2 Pairs of Flannel Socks.

1 Back Leather Stock, and 1 Knapsack or Pack.

The new commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion would seem not to have shaken down to his work, as a letter was sent to him from the War Office on 30th May, calling his attention to the want of the monthly returns, which had not been sent in since the order for forming the battalion had been given.

The King, on 4th July, sent to Major-General Cayler a letter, informing him that he had decided that all Infantry regiments should be brought to one uniform military establishment, and that from the 25th July the establishment of the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's would consist of ten companies—forty-two sergeants, forty corporals, twenty drummers, two fifers, and 810 private men.

In a later letter of 16th July, the King informs General Cayler that the 2nd Battalion of 2nd Foot should consist of 850 rank and file in each, and the augmentation should be considered as having taken place from the 25th December 1794, inclusive.

On the 21st July a note was sent to the commanding officer of the Queen's, that it had been determined to discontinue the use of hair powder for non-commissioned officers and men, and that a circular would be issued for carrying it into effect without delay.

In April General Cayler wrote to Admiral Parker, informing him that the detachments of the Queen's, the 25th, and 29th Regiments were to be released from duty with the Fleet, by the 90th, 91st, and 97th Regiments. Each of these regiments were to be completed up to 800 rank and file. According to a letter dated 13th April, the 90th Regiment was expected to arrive at Portsmouth from Fareham on that day, and the relief of the companies of the Queen's in the Fleet was to be completed next day. This appears to have been done, as General Cayler writes on the 18th, that what with the detachments of the 2nd and 29th Regiments that have been landed from on board the Fleet, and with the 83rd Regiment and the Irish Artillery coming into the town, the place was full to overflowing, and the landlords are not disposed to make it comfortable for the troops billeted on them.

On the 24th April it was decided to "transport that part of the Queen's regiment landed (from the Fleet) and the recruits belonging to that battalion to Guernsey." Application was made to the admiral for vessels for the transport. The admiral, in reply, wrote that he was sending a frigate and two armed vessels to Guernsey, to bring over the remainder of the 97th Regiment, and the ships could, on arrival at Portsmouth, take on board the "four" companies of the Queen's and return to Guernsey. General Cayler inspected the companies of the Queen's between the 24th and 28th of April. On the latter date, he informed the authorities that he had discharged sixty-two men as unfit for duty, and another fifty-two men fit for garrison duty were to be incorporated into the Invalids. By the 3rd May the four companies were embarked on the Carysfort frigate and the two armed brigs. Later in the month, Lord Howe having agreed to allow a detachment of the Queen's on board the Russell to be removed to such ships as might be appointed to carry them to Guernsey, eighty men were, in accordance with the instructions, transferred to the Carysfort frigate and the two brigs, and the whole proceeded to Guernsey. The detachment of the Queen's on board the Venerable being then the only portion of the Queen's left serving in the Fleet. In the monthly returns dated 1st February, it is there stated that the officers of the regiment then serving in the Fleet under Lord Howe were:—Majors and captains: Sir E. Baynes, L. P. Jones, C. L. Forch, Honourable James Ramsay, and R. Donald. Lieutenants: W. Gray, B. Edwards, J. L. Eveleigh, A. Pilkington, J. Kyngsbury, J. Johnson, and J. Michel. Those with Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Dalhousie in the transports were Major R. Raitt. Captains: H. R. Knight; independent, J. Stone, independent, Tufnell (?); independent, G. Nesbitt. Lieutenants: L. Walsh; independent, H. Houlditch; independent, Parkes; Ensign L. P. Walsh; independents, Walton, Herring, and I. Johnson; independent, Surgeon's Mate, Wilson; also in later return, dated 14th February, Ensigns D. Johnston and Henderson are given as being with Lord Howe's Fleet, and in a note, Major Andrew Lane, independent, is given as attached to the Queen's.

The monthly returns from March to September give the station of the "2nd Battalion" as Guernsey. The first return in which this station is given is dated 1st March. In this return it is stated that there were three captains, four lieutenants, one quartermaster, and ninety-seven privates of the 1st Battalion doing duty with the 2nd Battalion at Guernsey. In May there

were four captains, three lieutenants, one ensign, one quartermaster, and ninety-seven privates. In a return dated 7th May the full strength of the 2nd Battalion at Guernsey, including those landed from the Fleet, is given as follows:—

Ships' Names.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Sergts.	Corpls.	Drumrs.	Privates.
Carysfort -	2	2	—	7	9	5	169
Liberty (brig) -	1	—	1	2	5	2	68
Valiant (lugger) -	1	—	—	3	2	—	76
	4	2	1	12	16	7	313

This differs considerably from the other returns noted, but as it is given as “disembarkation returns” it may be relied on as the most likely to be correct.*

Another return, dated in April, gives the strength of the Queen's proceeding from Portsmouth to Guernsey as twenty officers and 700 non-commissioned officers and men. This, no doubt, refers to the whole strength of troops being sent in the transports.†

In the War Office Letter Book are two returns, one dated 22nd May and another 27th May. In the former return the numbers given are five captains, two lieutenants, ten sergeants, ten corporals, and 252 privates. In the latter return the number given are, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, nine captains, five lieutenants, two ensigns, one surgeon, thirty-two sergeants, twenty-two drummers, and 767 privates. The first return is signed by Major Sir Edward Baynes, and the latter by Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, so it would appear that between the 22nd and 27th of May, the bulk of the draft for the new battalion arrived from Portsmouth.

A general order was issued on the 3rd June by the lieutenant-governor for a parade of all the troops in the island of Guernsey, on the occasion of the King's birthday. In this parade the Queen's detachment was placed in the first brigade, and on the right of the 94th Regiment. The brigade was under the command of Colonel French.

On the 24th June the whole of the troops in the island were paraded for a series of manœuvres. By this time the 2nd Battalion had been recruited to over 700 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Peters having been appointed to the command. In these manœuvres Colonel Peters was given the command of the first

* Colonial Office Transmissions, Guernsey, 1795, No. 251.

† Colonial Office Transmissions, Transports, 1794, No. 109.

brigade, which was composed entirely of the 2nd Battalion, the Queen's, divided into two battalions, the first commanded by Major Jones and the second by Major Aldcroft.

The Fleet, with the Queen's and the other regiments on board, bound for the West Indies, was delayed for over six weeks in consequence of contrary winds. During this delay a fever broke out in Plymouth, with disastrous results to the troops both on shore and in the Fleet. In a letter in the War Office correspondence, referring to the situation of the regiments embarked for foreign service, it was ordered that all such men as were not in a situation to proceed upon the voyage were to be landed from the transports, and every possible care taken of them. Instructions were also given that any of the ships which were supposed to contain infection were to be changed. Four or five transports intended to have been sent were, in accordance with this order, left behind.* Some idea of the malignant nature of the outbreak may be formed by a statement that in Plymouth, in one day, seventy men were buried, and that a regiment quartered at Stoke lost 400 out of 600 men, the remaining 200 being left unfit for duty.†

It may be interesting to note that the allowances to buy necessities made to officers on embarkation was 12*l.* each.

Admiral Parker and the convoy sailed from Plymouth about the middle of February. On leaving the Sound they were joined by the Fleet under Lord Howe, who had been charged to ensure the safety of the expedition, while close to the shores of our determined enemy, the French. Admiral Parker, with the troops, arrived at Barbadoes on the 30th March, anchoring in Carlisle Bay.‡ He had not been informed of his destination until the transports were off Cape Finisterre. On the arrival of the Fleet at Barbadoes, they found orders awaiting from Sir John Vaughan to send the 25th and 29th, numbering 1,100, at once to Grenada.

On the 2nd April 400 men of the 46th Regiment were sent from Martinique to St. Vincent, and on the 6th, the 34th Regiment, and a party of artillery, left Martinique for St. Lucia, the Queen's and the 45th being left to guard Martinique.§

* War Office, Miscellaneous Correspondence, 1794-1801, Vol. I.

† Major Everard's History of the 29th Regiment, pp. 186, 189.

‡ Colonial Office, Barbadoes, 1795-1799, No. 16.

§ Colonial Office Transmissions, Windward and Leeward Island Returns, 1795-1797, No. 353.

These two regiments, the Queen's and the 45th, Sir John Vaughan was not quite satisfied with, the latter being composed entirely of raw recruits, and the Queen's having so few of their own officers with them, the other officers being from independent corps. Sir John also strongly urged upon the authorities the necessity for the formation of corps of Blacks.

It may be interesting here to give an estimate of the state of the King's troops in the Caribbee Islands, dated 1st March. Garrisons and all, including provincials.

Provincials, 4,207, deduct sick, 1,000	...	...	...	3,207
English, 2nd, 25th, 29th, 34th, and 45th Regiments,				
2,701, deduct sick, 600	...	...	...	2,101
Royal Artillery, 316, deduct sick, 16	...	...	...	300
Total				<u>5,608</u>

Certain deductions, including killed and wounded at St. Lucia and Grenada, brought down this total to about 4,845 men.

The detachments sent to Grenada were soon engaged in active operations. On 16th April a letter was sent home by Sir John Vaughan informing the Government of the state of affairs. It appears that the enemy had succeeded in raising an insurrection, and had been so far successful as to take the lieutenant-governor, Horne, and many other gentlemen prisoners. The unfortunate death of Brigadier Lindsay, a few days after his arrival, who had been sent to command the forces, considerably crippled the operations. A few days after the reinforcements arrived, a skirmish took place, in which Captain Stopford of the 9th, Captain Hewan of the 25th, and Ensign Baillie of the 29th were killed, besides twenty men killed and sixty wounded. This reverse was caused by a detachment attempting to storm the side of a steep mountain defended with abatis. On the 10th April, the 46th Regiment having in the meantime arrived, Governor Seaton succeeded in dislodging the enemy from their positions, inflicting terrible loss.

On the 20th April Victor Hugues landed a body of troops on the Island of St. Lucia, under two leaders named Massades and Lombard. Brigadier Stewart, after taking possession of Vieux Fort, proceeded to attack them. On his march he came upon an ambuscade of the enemy, but in spite of being thus taken by surprise, the flank companies of the 9th Regiment, and the Black Corps under Captain Malcolm, drove the enemy back, Captains Malcolm and Nesbitt, of the 9th, being wounded, after behaving

in the most gallant manner. The troops then continued their march on Souffrière, the former battle ground. On the 22nd April the enemy made an attack on General Stewart, with a force much more superior in numbers than he had imagined could be collected to oppose him. After an obstinate fight, lasting seven hours, Stewart was forced back on to Vieux Fort. On the 7th May, the enemy having been reinforced from Guadaloupe, appeared on the Calligua heights in strength. Captain Carpenter of H.M.S. Alarm was at once sent to Calligua Bay. Apprehending an attack on the town of Kingston, Captain Hill of the 46th Regiment was sent with a party, including a field gun, to take possession of Dorsetshire Hill commanding the town. Here they were attacked by the enemy and driven back, losing the gun, which they spiked. They rallied on Lion Hill. Next day our troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Seaton, moved against the enemy, and after a resolute and determined fight, drove them from the hills and recaptured the gun, Captain Waugh of the 68th Regiment being killed and a number of officers and men wounded.

Soon after this, news was received at the head-quarters, Martinique, of the loss of the island. It appears that the English had been able to retain the possession of Morne Fortune, which was of great natural strength, Stewart hoping to be able to keep it till reinforcements arrived. The enemy, however, had so well laid their plans for the capture of Pegeon Island, that General Stewart was obliged to think seriously of retreating, in order to save the remnant of his troops. With the energetic and able assistance of Captain Barrett, of H.M.S. Experiment, this was happily effected with the loss of only a few sick men, who were unavoidably left behind. The ill-fortune at St. Lucia was a little counterbalanced by the success of our arms at the Island of Dominique, "every Frenchman on the island being either killed or taken prisoner."

The 1st Battalion is in the monthly return shown to be fearfully short of officers. The usual return for the ten companies was one lieutenant-colonel, one major, three captains, four lieutenants, and five ensigns. Even this small number was further reduced by the death, on the 10th of April, of Major Raitt. Sir John Vaughan wrote home to the War Office, sending the names and ranks of the officers of the Queen's who arrived with the battalion. Mr. Windham, in replying to him, writes that he will make known to His Royal Highness, the inefficient number of officers "serving with that part of the regiment which is in the West Indies, and the long absence of many of the officers of the other regiments under the general's

command, and shall concert measures with His Royal Highness for enforcing an attendance of officers adequate to the many and arduous duties in which the troops in the West Indies have been and continue to be engaged.”* On the 4th July Mr. Lewis wrote to the agents of the regiment, Messrs. Ross and Ogilvie, requesting them to represent to the officers of the regiment the bad effects resulting from their absence, and to desire them to join without delay.

Sir John Vaughan wrote home immediately after the disaster at St. Lucia, urging most earnestly that fresh troops should be sent. The Horse Guards replied on 29th June that every effort was being made to help him, 4,000 men were being got ready, and half of that number were already collected at Portsmouth. On the 11th July they wrote again, informing him that it would, they feared, be six weeks or two months before they could get off the whole force, but that the 48th, 54th, 59th, and 79th Regiments had been despatched, and were carrying despatches for him. Sir John, however, did not however live to receive them, as he died early in July. Major-General Leigh, the governor, was entrusted with the command, pending the appointment of a new commander-in-chief.

On 26th August a letter was sent from Horse Guards, informing General Leigh that Sir Ralph Abercrombie had been appointed commander-in-chief, and would accompany the forces now being sent out for the relief of the garrison.

Governor Milnes, who had been appointed governor of Martinique, arrived there on the 4th July in the ship *Sampson*. He reported on his arrival that a severe gale on the 28–29th May had dispersed the Fleet that was being sent out with him, containing troops and stores. The Fleet consisted, before it left St. Helen's, of ninety-eight sail, only forty-six of which arrived at Barbadoes. He considered it as certain that two transports were taken by the French, containing part of the 17th and 18th Dragoons. “Another part of the 17th Dragoons is missing and supposed to be lost.”

In the August returns for the West Indies, Lord Dalhousie and Captain Knight appear on duty at Narin, along with Lieutenants Parke, John Herring, and Ensigns R. Nilson, (?) Pearson, (?) Miller, and Surgeon Fitzgerald. (?)†

* War Office, Secretary of State, Letter Book, West Indies, 1793–1795, No. 688.

† Colonial Office Transmissions, Windward and Leeward Islands Returns, 1795–1797, No. 353.

On the 14th July orders were sent to Lieutenant-Governor Small, at Guernsey, that the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Foot and the 92nd Regiment were to hold themselves in readiness to embark on board the transports that were bringing over to Guernsey Sir Robert Stuart's Fencible Regiment and the Dumbarton Fencibles. He was instructed to hasten the despatch of the troops by every means in his power, as the service for which they were intended, was of "a very pressing nature." He was again written to on the 24th July, that he was to use the utmost expedition to embark the troops as soon as the transports arrived, but in this second order, he was instructed to send them to Southampton. The transports not arriving, and there being two empty transports at the island, the lieutenant-governor ordered these transports to be loaded with all the heavy baggage and accoutrements of the battalion, so that not a moment might be lost as soon as the other transports arrived.

On the 25th the lieutenant-governor had the whole of the troops out for a field day. In the general orders after the review he offered his thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, Major Aldcroft, and the officers and men of the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Foot, for their performance under arms, and reported of them, "that the perfect regularity of the dress and appointments, as well as their soldierlike appearance, were worthy of the advanced rank this respectable corps holds in His Majesty's Armies." With respect to the commanding officer, he remarked that "his zealous attention to his duties was consistent with the high personal character he had justly acquired in upwards of twenty years' service, a great part whereof had been spent in the most active and arduous duty in the field."* The field return of the 25th July gave the strength of the battalion as one lieutenant-colonel, six captains, five lieutenants, four ensigns, one surgeon, thirty-eight sergeants, twenty-one drummers and fifers, and 617 rank and file. On command one captain, two sergeants, one drummer, and seventy rank and file. In England six rank and file. Recruiting one sergeant and one rank and file. Total officers eighteen; sergeants forty-two; drummers and fifers, twenty-two; rank and file, 766. In this return it is stated that four corporals, one lieutenant, one ensign, one quartermaster of the 1st Battalions were doing duty with the 2nd Battalion, Captain William Gray and Lieutenant Holliday, 1st Battalion, in command (in the Fleet).

On the 9th August the transports arrived at Guernsey, and after being inspected the regiment commenced to embark on the

* Colonial Office Transmissions, Guernsey, 1795, No. 251.

11th. The names of the transports were the Lucy, Berkford, Eagle, Rachael, and Sea Nymph.

The governor-general, in his orders dated 11th August, expresses his regret at parting with "so valuable, so formidable, and so useful a corps" as the Queen's battalion, and begged the officers and men to accept his warmest thanks for the pleasure he had had in commanding them.

The embarkation return was as follows :—One lieutenant-colonel, five captains, four lieutenants, five ensigns, one surgeon, thirty-nine sergeants, twenty-one drummers and fifers, and 637 rank and file (fifty being sick), three captains, one lieutenant, one ensign, one quartermaster of 1st battalion not included in this return.

The transports carrying the Queen's proceeded by order to Portsmouth, but on arrival there on the 15th August the agent of the transports was informed that there were no orders for them, so they proceeded to Southampton. Major-General Cuyler inspected them while at Portsmouth, and wrote to the Deputy Secretary at War that "whoever is to get the men of the Queen's will be very fortunate, that battalion is composed of old soldiers.*"

A letter was sent from the War Office on the 30th July, urging the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to give directions for the detachment of the Queen's on board the Venerable to be relieved and allowed to join the battalion.

It had been intended to send the Queen's battalion into Hampshire, in order to transfer many of the men to the 31st, 43rd, 48th, 92nd, and 94th Regiments, which regiments had been ordered for foreign service. This order, however, for transferring drafts from the Queen's was countermanded by the King, who, in a letter dated 3rd September, ordered that instead of this the 2nd battalion should be sent to the West Indies and be incorporated with the other battalion, so as to form one complete regiment under the following augmented establishment. The regiment to have two lieutenant-colonels, two majors (one of each serving without companies), ten companies of five sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and ninety-five private men each, with an additional lieutenant per company and two additional companies (each consisting of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, five sergeants, five corporals, four drummers, and fifty-five private men), which are to be constantly employed in recruiting service. Two captains were to be "en second" in addition.

In a state of the regiment given on 12th December this establishment is slightly altered, the King ordering that the fifty-five men

* War Office Miscellany, 1795.

in each of the recruiting companies should not be borne on the establishment of the companies, but that the men recruited should be considered as belonging to the body of the regiment. This alteration reduced the full quota from 1,268 to 1,160 men.

The following is the new establishment as proposed for the single regiment and the recruiting skeleton companies:—

Establishment of 10 Companies.

	Rate per diem.		
	£	s.	d.
1 colonel and captain, 18s., without men, 6s. ...	1	4	0
1 lieutenant-colonel and captain ...	0	13	0
1 lieutenant-colonel without a company ...	0	13	0
1 major and captain ...	0	11	6
1 major without a company ...	0	11	6
7 captains, each 7s. 6d. ...	2	12	6
2 captains "en second," 7s. 6d. each ...	0	15	0
1 captain-lieutenant ...	0	3	6
21 lieutenants, each 3s. 6d. ...	3	13	6
8 ensigns, each 3s. ...	1	4	0
1 chaplain ...	0	5	0
1 adjutant ...	0	3	0
1 quartermaster ...	0	3	6
1 surgeon ...	0	3	0
2 surgeons' mates, 3s. each ...	0	6	0
52 sergeants, each 1s. ...	2	12	0
50 corporals, each 8d. ...	1	13	4
20 drummers, each 8d. ...	0	13	4
2 fifers, each 8d. ...	0	1	4
950 private men, each 6d. ...	23	15	0
Agent, 6s. ...	0	6	0
Totals 1,124	£42	3	0

Two Recruiting Companies.

2 captains, each 7s. 6d. ...	0	15	0
4 lieutenants, each 3s. 6d. ...	0	14	0
2 ensigns, each 3s. ...	0	6	0
10 sergeants, each 1s. ...	0	10	0
10 corporals, each 8d. ...	0	6	8
8 drummers, each 8d. ...	0	5	4
Totals 36	2	17	0
Total in all, 1,160	£45	0	0*

The King had also on 14th August commanded that his whole Infantry force should not exceed 100 regiments, any regiments raised above that number were to be disbanded after the war, and the men drafted to other regiments. The establishment fixed for

* War Office, Common Letter Book, 1795, No. 288, p. 348.

each regiment going on foreign service was one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, nine captains, one captain-lieutenant, twenty-five lieutenants, ten ensigns, sixty sergeants, twenty-six drummers and fifers, and 100 rank and file, also two recruiting skeleton companies same as given in the Queen's.*

* War Office, Entry Book, Secretary of State, 1794-1806.

CHAPTER XVI.

1795.

CONTENTS.—Strength of the Troops in the West Indies at the Death of Sir John Vaughan—Great Sickness and Mortality—State of the Queen's—Great Losses by Sickness—Return of Troops to be sent out with the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Ralph Abercrombie—Ships appointed to carry the Queen's—Fleet caught by a terrible Storm—One of the Transports, containing the two Flank Companies, lost—Survivors of the Wreck collected at Plymouth—Great Losses on the Fleet—Orders of the Government to replace them—Sir Ralph ordered to proceed with the Remnant of the Fleet—Some Particulars of the Losses—Lieutenant-Colonel Harris with Part of the Regiment arrives at West Indies—Activity of Victor Hugues—Lands a Party at Vauclin—Attempt to surprise a Party of the Queen's at Narin—Party reinforced—Lord Dalhousie attacks the French—Advances in three small Columns—Gallant Fight—Lord Dalhousie wounded—Capture of Vauclin—Pursuit of the Enemy—Capture of the Colours—Killed and Wounded—Portable Telegraph—Payment of the Troops in "Joes"—Care of Sir Ralph Abercrombie for the Conduct of the Campaign—Particulars of Preparation of Troops for the Expedition—Complaint of the Ships carrying Trade Goods to the Discomfort and Delay of the Expedition—Strength of the Army in England and Ireland—Particulars of Jamaica and the Maroons—Negroes sign the Articles of Pacification—Trelawney Town Maroons break out—Declare their intention to wage War against the White People—Earl of Balcarres, the Governor, keeps back Troops to meet Emergency—Maroons summoned to surrender—Colonel Sandford falls into an Ambush, losing heavily, and is himself killed—Colonel Fitch, his Successor, with his Party, meets a similar Fate—General Walpole cuts off the Water Supply to the Maroon Camp—Inhuman Atrocities of the Maroons—Their terror of Dogs—They sue for Peace—Deported to Nova Scotia—Arrive at Halifax—Sword of Honour presented to the Earl of Balcarres—Jamaica Assembly pass a Vote of Thanks for the Gallant Services of the Regulars and Militia.

At the death of Sir John Vaughan the total of the troops available for duty was 210 officers and 4,618 men. This was exclusive of 1,544 men sick in hospital and quarters. The Queen's regiment was returned at same date as numbering eleven officers and 394 rank and file fit for duty, and eighty-nine sick.

General Leigh reported the state of the Army in August, September, and October as very bad. General Nichols had written from Grenada urgently requesting help from Leigh. He reported an alarming increase in sickness in the 25th Regiment, and "no

abatement of the dreadful fever that rages in the 29th Regiment." General Leigh reported to Mr. Dundas on the 2nd October that he had sent the 40th, 54th, and 59th Regiments to the relief of St. Vincent. In this report he laments the distressed state of the Army from sickness and death. In one regiment, out of a total of 411 rank and file, 312 were in the sick return.

The mortality in the Queen's regiment in this year was very high. The following is the return for all the months except January, February, and March, which appear to have been lost :—

—	Sick in Hospital.	Sick in Quarters.	Dead since last Return.	Fit for Duty.	Total.
April - -	14	--	---	582	596
May - -	14	152	50	377	540
June - -	62	39	47	397	498
July - -	43	43	14	398	484
August - -	40	48	15	382	470
September -	44	61	19	344	449
October -	48	66	19	316	430
November -	205	—	44	181	386
December -	113	74	20	169	366
			228		

In these returns there is noted that a detachment was away "on command"; in July the number in the detachment was 215, in August 213, and in September 208. In October the detachment rejoined the depôt at Martinique. This detachment at Narin was under the command of Lord Dalhousie, and with him were Captain Knight, Lieutenants Parker and Herring, Ensigns Pierson and Miller, and Surgeon Fitzgerald. In September Captain Hill and Ensigns Walsh and Burkett were sent to the detachment.

A return was made in November of the troops that were being prepared to send out under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, which was as follows :—

26 troops, Light Dragoons, English and Irish Artillery.					
1st Brig. Inf., 14th, 27th, 28th, & 57th Foot. Total, 2997 rank & file.					
2nd	„	„	3rd, 19th, 31st, & 33rd	„	„ 3947
3rd	„	„	8th, 37th, 44th, & 55th	„	„ 2340
4th	„	„	38th, 48th, 53rd, & 63rd	„	„ 2493
5th	„	„	The Queen's, 10th, 25th, 29th, & 88th	„	„ 2354
6th	„	„	1st Grenadiers, } & 42nd	„	„ 1878
			2nd „		

The total of rank and file, including hospital corps, was estimated at 16,206 men.

Instructions were given to the general on the 26th November at Portsmouth, where the Fleet carrying the troops assembled, as to the conduct of the expedition; and he was directed to set sail with the first fair wind that might arise after the 28th instant. In the embarkation returns of the Fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Christian, the ships appointed to carry the Queen's regiment were the King George, 776 tons, 400 troops; Portland, 357 tons, 178 troops; Belfast, 357 tons, 180 troops; total, 758. The actual number shipped were 50 short of this total number, being twenty-four officers, thirty-four sergeants, nineteen drummers, and 549 rank and file fit for duty. In addition to this there were the sick five sergeants, two drummers and seventy-five rank and file, which, with forty women, making a gross total of 748. It appears from a certificate in the pay lists, that the Grenadier company of the battalion was put on board the Dutton East Indiaman, and three other companies commanded by Captains Gordon, Hales, and Eveleigh, were in the Prince transport.

The Fleet, soon after leaving port, was caught by a terrible gale in the Channel, which strewed the coast with wreckage. The Prince transport was wrecked on Selsea Bill and the Dutton was driven on shore and wrecked at Plymouth and the men that were saved were collected at Plymouth under the command of Major Eyre.* It was estimated that at least 11,000 men were, by this terrible storm, compelled to return. The Government, as soon as they realised the disaster to the Fleet which had so completely crippled the proposed expedition, issued instructions for fresh troops to assemble to replace those that were lost. They also sent word to Sir Ralph Abercrombie that he was to proceed with the remnant of the troops, and if he found it advisable he was to make an attack on St. Domingo before proceeding against Guadeloupe and St. Lucia. The troops to replace those lost were to consist of the 12th and 90th Regiments (the latter afterwards changed to the 38th). Some foreign troops were also sent. By the 1st April (1796) the Government hoped they would be able to dispatch 4,000 English troops besides the foreign mercenaries, which in a later letter were estimated to number 6,000 men. A letter to Major-General Leigh from the Horse Guards at the beginning of 1796, gives a full account of the fearful loss caused by the hurricane. It states that thirty transports were obliged to return to England, and "near one hundred sail are missing, most of which will probably have proceeded separately to Barbadoes."

* Pay Lists, 1797, P.R.O.

The returns of the Windward and Leeward Islands for next year report the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Harris with six companies, 371 men. The number according to these returns, that were, in consequence of the storm, lost to the regiment and to the expedition was 395. After the officers had collected the men from the wrecked ships they were marched to Chichester, where they remained until on the 2nd February, when they marched to Portsmouth and were quartered at Hilsea barracks.*

On the 7th December about 150 Mulattos and Negroes of the enemy from St. Lucia landed near Vauclin. They had with them four small field pieces. The Republican Commissioner, Victor Hugues, had been very active, and having gained a footing in St. Lucia, he was enabled to keep the garrisons at Martinique in a constant state of alarm by his intrigues. The distance of Martinique from St. Lucia being only twenty-one miles, he was able, by spies communicating with the disaffected, to get information of the exact state of affairs. He had also been informed of the dispatch of Sir Ralph Abercrombie from England, and had, according to the evidence of prisoners afterwards captured, resolved to attack Martinique with a considerable force as a means of impeding Sir Ralph's apprehended attack on Guadaloupe. His plan was, had the first division made good their landing, to communicate by signals with three schooners, with sixty men in each, who were to join from him St. Lucia, Victor Hugues himself sending a frigate from Guadaloupe with a reinforcement which was to land at Basse Point and get possession of Morne Colebasse. Governor Milne, apprehensive of an attack from St. Lucia, had asked General Leigh to send eighty men of the Queen's to Narin, and had also (in addition to the armed vessels employed there) ordered up eleven armed canoes for the protection of the creeks, and to prevent any communication with St. Lucia. The armed canoes, however, do not seem to have performed their duty well.

On the 7th December a few Mulattos landed at Rivière Pilote, a village directly opposite to St. Lucia, and having been joined by thirty Negroes belonging to Martinique, a plot was laid to surprise the post at Narin and attack the houses of the proprietors there inimicable to them. The landing took place very early in the morning, near where the detachment of the Queen's regiment under Lord Dalhousie was stationed. An express messenger arrived

* Colonial Office, 'Transmissions, 1796-1797, No. 23, February 17th, and War Office, Monthly Returns, 1776-1811, Bundle 1, and Marching Orders, 1796.

at Narin between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, with an account that a schooner flying English colours had at 8 p.m. that morning anchored in the bay of Vauclin, close to the town, and immediately disembarked a detachment of Republican troops, who at once took post in a hill deeply covered with brushwood. Lord Dalhousie being at the moment the messenger arrived, out riding, the officer in command, Captain Knight, immediately ordered out thirty men of the Queen's, the Mulattoe company of Narin, and a troop of Volunteer Light Cavalry formed of the gentlemen of Narin, the whole consisting of about eighty men, and marched to Vauclin. As soon as Lord Dalhousie received the news he at once returned to Narin, and ordered out fifty more men of the Queen's to reinforce Captain Knight, and himself followed to Vauclin as fast as he could, arriving there about twelve noon almost as soon as Captain Knight. There Lord Dalhousie was informed that the enemy had taken post in the town and had fortified themselves in the church, the Militia retreating before them. The troops in Vauclin besides the Militia consisted of sixty men of the Mulattoe company and a small troop of Volunteer Horse. The design of the enemy was evidently to hold Vauclin and the neighbouring heights, and then, after collecting the disaffected inhabitants, and with further aid from St. Lucia, to organise a force to enable them to march on St. Pierre. Lord Dalhousie resolved to at once attack them and drive them out of the town, thus isolating them from further succour and trusting to be able to surround them on the arrival of fresh troops which he had ordered up. Accordingly, he rather incautiously divided his very small force into three columns, No. 1 consisting of the twenty-five men of the Volunteer Light Cavalry dismounted, No. 2 sixty of the Mulattoe Militia under the major, and No. 3 thirty men of the Queen's and thirty Mulattos. No. 1 column was ordered to make a feint on that part of the town near the sea, while the two other columns, under the command of Lord Dalhousie, were to attack the town on two opposite points towards the hill. The attack was made with the greatest bravery and resolution at the point of the bayonet, but they found the enemy had posted themselves so strongly, that after No. 2 and 3 columns had entered the town, they were forced to retire before the heavy fire which was poured upon them from the windows of the houses and from behind the walls. The 3rd column, led in person by Lord Dalhousie, lost heavily, he himself being shot in the leg, losing also of the Queen's two sergeants and four privates killed, Captain Knight was also slightly wounded, and one sergeant and five privates of the Queen's, wounded. The Militia lost

ten privates killed, and one officer, one drummer, and fifteen privates wounded. Governor Milnes, in sending an account of the affair, writes, "Lord Dalhousie behaved most gallantly," it was reported that his wound was not dangerous, but the doctors recommended him to return home. All accounts agree in stating that he had made himself much liked by both inhabitants and soldiers.

On the fall of Lord Dalhousie, Lieutenant-Colonel Souter, with whom was Monsieur Dugue, with the Black Corps and Militia, who had in the meantime come up, took up the command, and surrounded the village with the intention of capturing the enemy. In the morning Colonel Souter and his troops entered the town, but found the enemy had gone, leaving a large store of ammunition and arms. They immediately went in pursuit and soon came up with them, and after a smart action captured their colours, killing and wounding a large portion and taking many prisoners. A few escaped, throwing down their arms. The total number of killed and wounded of the King's forces in the whole affair is given as 100 killed and wounded, with the addition of about thirty of the Queen's regiment. Governor Milnes, in writing an account of the affair to the Duke of Portland, which was taken home by Lord Dalhousie, says, "I am sure your Grace will not require me to make any apologies for introducing Lord Dalhousie, this colony owes him so much for his gallant conduct at Vauclin."

Lieutenant-Colonel Cockrane (or Cockrane Johnstone), commanding in Dominica, writing on 23rd January next year to Mr. Dundas, refers to the conduct of the Queen's under Lord Dalhousie, which he believes "will check the enemy, and they will not be likely to undertake a similar attempt."*

A portable telegraph appears to have been sent out by the Government to assist Sir R. Abercrombie in his operations in the West Indies, the cost of which was 180*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.*

A curious instance of the way in which our troops were paid, when on foreign service, is related in the Colonial Papers. It appears that the soldiers were paid in dollars and "Joes," but the dollar was seldom issued, payment being invariably made in "Joes." This coin was manufactured in Birmingham at a cost of 1*l.* 1*s.* each, and on arriving in the West Indies, the Government there granted Bills upon the Treasury, at thirty days, at the rate of 1*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* for each "Joe."†

* Colonial Office, Windward and Leeward Islands, 1793-1797, No. 2.

† Ibid.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie had taken great pains with his preparation for the expedition. A board had been appointed by him to consider regulations for the better preservation of the health of the troops on service in the West Indies. These regulations included discipline on board the transports, cleanliness and clothing, ventilation, diet, healthy situations for the troops, discipline and exercise, season for military operations, duties of fatigue, bites of insects, &c., &c.

A letter and report of the medical equipment for the forces ordered for embarkation was issued on the 10th November. In this report, it is stated that the number of British regiments assembled at Southampton amounted to twenty battalions, "including three second battallions, viz., 2nd, 25th, and 29th."*

In the War Office Memorandum of removals of regiments variously dated, it is stated that the 2nd battalion of the Queen's embarked under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, for the Leeward and Windward Islands, and on its arrival there was drafted into the 1st battalion, the establishment of these battalions is stated in the memorandum to be from 800 to 1,000 men each, except the 2nd battalion, which was from 400 to 600. Though the medical staff of each regiment ought to have consisted of a surgeon and a mate, many were without a mate. All incapable men such as the aged, boys, men ruptured or having sore legs, were ordered to be removed from the regiments, the inspection of which continued to the last hour of the embarkation from Southampton.

A certain number of soldiers were appointed by Sir Ralph for the hospital service, and a corps of artificers was to be appointed, as proposed by the Barrackmaster-General of Domingo. When Sir Ralph came home for a short rest next year, he busied himself in making careful arrangements for the transport of the fresh troops. It would appear that some difficulty had been experienced in the embarkation, from officers of other regiments being embarked with the troops. Sir Ralph writes, "However disagreeable it may be, the officers embarked with the troops going to the West Indies must be subject to receive on board such officers belonging to other corps who may be assigned to take their passage with them."

From a letter of Admiral Christian, written on November 14th, it appears that Sir Ralph Abercrombie had been complaining of the delay caused to the expedition by the ships receiving on board so much private trade, to the exclusion of the men's baggage and the amunition. As the ships were entirely for the use of the expedition, Admiral Christian comments strongly on the negligence

* The First Battalion is here called Second.

and dishonesty of the proceedings of the traders, and hopes that instructions will be at once sent to put an end to the abuse.

The total strength of the National Forces on 1st February this year is given as follows :—

			England.	Ireland.	Totals.
Cavalry	...	...	20,482	3,164	23,646
Infantry	...	...	106,609	6,765	112,774
Militia	...	...	38,430	13,645	52,075
			<u>164,921</u>	<u>23,574</u>	<u>188,495</u>

A curious print dedicated to 'Sir E. Young, Bart., in 1801, entitled "Pacification of the Maroons,"* has a grenadier on duty with the old badge of the Queen's in his cap. The most diligent search has failed to make out the cause of this Queen's grenadier being in Jamaica, but there is little doubt that as the regiment was from 1795 to 1797 in the West Indies, small parties had been detailed to attend on the governors at the different places in the West Indies.

The island of Jamaica, where these rather remarkable Negroes were on revolt, was conquered from the Spaniards during the Commonwealth, in the year 1655, by a joint expedition under Admiral Peirce and General Venables. The 1,500 black slaves, on the change of masters, retreated to the mountains and became, as it was predicted they would be, a veritable thorn in the sides of the English.

In 1656 Colonel D'Oyley finally completed the subjugation of the island from the Spaniards, and the main body of the Maroons, under the command of a Negro named Juan de Bolas, surrendered, but a portion remaining in the woods and being frequently recruited with the fugitive slaves, they became a formidable body, and often came down and robbed and murdered the planters on their estates. In 1663 the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Littleton, offered a free pardon and twenty acres of land to each Maroon if they would surrender, but they preferred to defy the law, and their former leader, Juan de Bolas, now colonel of a Black Regiment, was sent out against them. He fell into an ambushade with his men, and was cut to pieces. From this time they began to be a most formidable body, and in

* The word Maroon as applied to these Negroes is said to have been given them in consequence of the woods on the hills abounding in wild pigs, which the Negroes hunted. The Spanish name for a young pig is *maerano*, from this the Negroes came to be called Maroons.

the year 1730, they became so powerful under the leadership of a Negro who called himself General Cudjoe, that the strongest measures had to be taken against them. In 1734 Captain Stoddart made a gallant attack on their chief town, situated on one of the highest mountains in the island. Another party of the Maroons having been defeated, the terror which their depredations caused subsided. Some idea may be formed of the trouble caused by these savages, from the statement that in July forty-three Acts of Assembly were passed, and 24,000*l.* expended for their suppression.

The Government at last, finding ordinary means inefficient to subdue them, hit upon the expedient of erecting barracks fortified with bastions in several parts of the island near their haunts of Maroons. These barracks were garrisoned with properly trained men, who were directed to harass, kill, and destroy the Maroons, their crops, and everything that belonged to them. To such a successful extent was this system of attack carried out, that in the course of a few years they were so reduced by famine and the dreadful losses they sustained, that they were glad when, in 1738, Governor Trelawney again offered them terms to accept them.

On the 1st March 1738 the "Articles of Pacification" were signed, the preamble setting forth :

"In the name of God, Amen. Whereas Captain Cudjoe, Captain Accompong, Captain Johnny, Captain Cuffee, Captain Quacco, and several other Negroes" have been for years in a state of hostility against "our Sovereign Lord the King and the inhabitants," &c., &c.

The clauses of the pacification amounted to fifteen—the first one setting forth "that all hostilities shall cease on both sides for ever." The remaining clauses gave full freedom to all the Maroons, and they were to be granted all the lands between Trelawney Town and the Cockpits to the extent of 1,500 acres, with liberty to grow produce and to dispose of it to the inhabitants. They were bound to help the forces of the island in resisting invasion and in putting down any rebellion in the island. The Maroons were to be allowed to govern themselves and to award punishments. In case death was thought a necessary punishment, they were to submit the case to the Justices of the Peace and abide by his decision. A saving clause was inserted that two white men nominated by the governor or commander-in-chief were to reside with the Maroons and to help to keep up friendly relations between them and the whites.

Captain Cudjoe was to be chief commander of the Maroons, and in case of his death his brother, Captain Accompong, was to succeed

him; after him his brother, Captain Johnny; next in succession Captains Cuffee and Quacco.

These articles of pacification seem to have been a little altered as years went on, for in the year 1795 in the month of July, two Maroons from Trelawney Town having committed a felony were apprehended and taken to Montego Bay. They were there tried for the offence and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, the sentence being carried into effect in the workhouse by the black overseer there. On the return of the two Maroons to Trelawney Town, and their giving an account of what had passed, the whole body of the Maroons assembled immediately, and after violent disputes amongst themselves, at last agreed to demand the dismissal of Captain Craskell, their superintendent. He was at once ordered to quit the town on pain of death. They then openly declared their intention of waging war upon all the white people, but as they had learned that a body of troops were about to be sent home to England they pretended that if a conference was granted them they might be able to get their differences arranged, hoping that in the delay caused by the conference the ships conveying them might set sail. This actually occurred, so that when the troops had departed the Maroons at once began active hostilities. The governor of the island, the Earl of Balcarres, was a capable man, and as soon as he saw the state of affairs he sent an express by a fast sailing boat, hoping to intercept the transports and bring back the troops. Fortunately this was accomplished, and the 83rd Regiment, commanded by Colonel Fitch, which had been ordered to St. Domingo on account of the dreadful insurrection of the Negroes there, was landed at Montigo Bay on 4th August.

Further troops, consisting of 130 Dragoons under Colonel Sandford and 100 men of the 62nd Regiment, were also ordered up to Montigo Bay. Colonel Walpole with 150 dismounted Dragoons embarked on the 3rd for the Black River. On the same day that the 83rd re-landed the governor himself went to Montigo Bay, determined to command on the scenes of action in person.

His first act was to send a summons to the Maroons to surrender themselves and appear before him on the 12th August. In case they did not so surrender, a proclamation which he had issued, offering a reward for their heads, would be put into effect on the following day. The summons had only the effect of bringing in thirty-eight old men, who informed the governor that the remainder were resolved to fight the whites. On the 11th they set fire to their town and attacked the outposts of the troops, killing two and wounding six. Colonel Sandford was now ordered to advance and take possession of a position they had taken in front

of the burnt town at a place called Newtown. His force consisted of a detachment of the 18th Regiment and 20th Dragoons, a party of Horse Militia, and a body of Volunteers; the governor at the same time attacked them in front. Sandford, finding the Maroons retreating, followed hastily, and without proper precaution fell into an ambush cleverly prepared by the Maroons, and his whole force lost heavily, he himself being one of the first to fall. In spite of this disaster the troops continued to advance, and drove the Maroons back, but in the morning, finding their position untenable, they returned to the camp at Vaughan's Field. The Negroes now established their head-quarters in a valley or dell called the Cock-pits, where, surrounded by high mountains most difficult of access, they bid defiance to the whites, and sent out strong parties of their best men pillaging and massacring all over the country, and committing the greatest atrocities, sparing neither age nor sex.

Colonel Fitch, who had, on the death of Colonel Sandford, succeeded to the command of the troops, went out on the 12th September with a party of the 83rd Regiment to relieve some distant outposts. After posting some men at one place he was proceeding on to another, when he, too, fell into an ambush with a number of his party and was killed. As an instance of the ferocity of these demons, when his body was recovered two days afterwards, they found he had been beheaded and the head entombed in his own body.

The General Assembly, in view of the state the rebellion had arrived at, was convened at the end of September, and it was decided to resort to the same means that had been successful before in hunting up the Negroes. The Assembly decided to send for some Spanish dogs from the Island of Cuba, in order that they might be employed to find out where the Maroons were ambuscaded. Major-General Walpole, who had succeeded to the command on the death of Colonel Fitch, had, however, taken such energetic means to starve out the rebels, that it was thought the dogs would not be required. He had by careful observation found out that the weakness on the Maroon post was the want of water. He therefore posted men in all parts of the country to intercept the water running into the retreat occupied by the Maroons, and the measure succeeded perfectly. It was not long before the enemy began to show signs of distress, and to sue for peace if their lives were spared.

On the 14th December, while they were deliberating whether negotiations might not be opened up with the Maroons, forty dogs, that had been sent for, arrived at Montigo Bay. These dogs, called "chasseurs," were of such a ferocious nature that the renown of them soon got to the Maroons, and terrified them to such an extent that



PACIFICATION WITH MAROON NEGROES.

Drawn from life by Agostino Brunyas.

From an original painting in the possession of Sir William Young, Bart., F.R.S.

they began earnestly to solicit that they might be allowed to come in on terms. Negotiations were opened up on the 21st December, and agreed upon; but a large number of them, still fearing that their inhuman atrocities would receive merited punishment, held out.

On the 14th January 1796 the troops therefore advanced, the dogs being in the rear of the Army. The effect of the advance, and the terror inspired by the dogs, was immediate; large numbers of the Maroons surrendered themselves, and by the middle of March the rebellion was practically at an end. It is pleasant to relate that the dogs were never employed, and not a drop of blood was spilt after their arrival in the country. The Maroons as they came in laid down their arms, and were placed under strong guards, until it was decided what was to be done with them. A secret committee was appointed to consider the question, and on their report being submitted to the Assembly, the latter decided that it would be impossible, having a due and proper regard for the safety of the white inhabitants, to allow the Maroons to remain in the country. It was therefore resolved to transport them from the island.

In the beginning of June 1796 his Majesty's ship the *Dover*, with two transports, took the Maroons on board at Bluefields to the number of 600, and under charge of three commissioners, Dawes, Quarrel, and Ouchtertony, they sailed for Nova Scotia, Lower Canada, where it had been decided to place them. 25,000*l.* had been advanced by the Assembly for the purpose of the expenses of settling them in their new home.

They arrived at Halifax in July, and it would appear, from a letter written on the 10th November 1796 by Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, governor of the province, that the new colony was a success, and the means taken to civilize these savages was clearly tending to make them in time useful members of the colony.

The Jamaica Assembly, on Friday the 23rd April 1796, passed resolutions warmly congratulating the governor, General Walpole, and those who had so ably helped in the satisfactory completion of the dangerous rebellion, and a committee was appointed to inquire and report to the House the names of those who had fallen in battle, so that a monument might be erected to their memory. A sum of 700*l.* was voted to purchase a sword of honour to present to the governor, the Earl of Balcarres, and a sum of 500*l.* for a like sword for General Walpole.

It was also resolved: "That the Speaker be requested to give the thanks of the House to the brave officers and privates of the Regulars and Militia for their gallant services to the island during

the late rebellion of the Trelawney Town Maroons, and that the commander-in-chief, under whose auspices they fought, be requested by the Speaker to communicate the high sense which the House entertains of their distinguished merit."

CHAPTER XVII.

CAMPAIGN IN WEST INDIES—REMAINS OF REGIMENT
RETURNS HOME—MUTINY AT THE NORE.

1796.

CONTENTS.—Successes of the French at St. Vincent—The Position in St. Vincent and Grenada considered critical—Arrival of Sir Ralph Abercrombie with Reinforcements—2,700 Troops sent to St. Vincent and Grenada—Sir Ralph goes to St. Lucia—Island recaptured from the French—The Commander-in-Chief and Admiral Christian start for St. Vincent—Capture of St. Vincent—Strength of General Hugues at Guadaloupe—Sir Ralph Abercrombie considers the French position too strong to attack—The Commander-in-Chief goes Home after capture of Grenada—Portion of 2nd Battalion that had arrived out incorporated into the 1st Battalion—The Regiment removed to Island of St. Kitts or St. Christopher in consequence of a Petition of the Inhabitants—Black Regiment raised called the 2nd or Queen's Black Rangers—Report of Sir Ralph Abercrombie on the Strength of the Troops in West Indies—Report of General Graham in temporary command during the absence of Abercrombie—Great Sickness and Mortality of the Troops—Return of the State of the Queen's Regiment—Officers and Men of the Regiment who arrived out under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harris—Drafts from 46th and 61st Regiments—Return of General Graham showing great Mortality in the Troops—Clothing Alterations—Hats altered—Detachment of Queen's on the Ship Venerable land at Portsmouth—They march to Petersfield—Curious Letter on the Employment of Convicts in the Army—New Regulations with respect to Chaplains—New Regulations for the Medical Service in the Army—Sir Ralph Abercrombie arrives at Martinique—The Capture of Trinidad—Details of the Operations—The Queen's with other Troops quartered in the Island of Trinidad—Nearly the whole of the serviceable Men of the Queen's drafted into the 57th Regiment—Ten Men volunteer for promotion into the Queen's Black Corps—Return of the remnant of the Regiment to England—Monthly Return of the Regiment—Return of Lord Dalhousie to England—He joins Head-quarters of the new Regiment—The Mutiny at the Nore—Particulars of the Causes of Dissatisfaction in the Fleet—The Seamen refuse to obey Orders—Seditious Publications disseminated amongst the Soldiery—Loyal Declaration of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Queen's—Particulars of Formation of new Regiment—Orders to recruit up to full Strength—Regiment ordered to march to Tiverton—Reduction of Quota of Regiment—Ordered to be encamped—Regiment ordered to Truro in consequence of Report of intended landing

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of the French on the Cornish Coast—Head-quarters of the Regiment at Helston—Detachment joins the Regiment at Falmouth from Hilsea Barracks—Declaration of the Colonel and Staff Officers of the Regiment on the Formation of new Battalion—Regiment marches from Cornwall to Plymouth—Brigaded with 25th and 29th Regiments—Warrant for increasing the Pay and Allowances of Officers and Privates—Assistant Surgeon employed as Quartermaster—Officers of the two recruiting Companies to be “en second”—Establishment of the Regiment—Order for extra Lace to be put on the Coat.

IN January 1796 accounts were received from St. Vincent that the enemy had obtained great advantages over our troops, and, though General Hunter on the night of the 19th obtained a partial success, it was found difficult to make any permanent progress. General Leigh, in his report home in January, considered the position both in St. Vincent and Grenada to be critical. All were anxiously waiting the arrival of the expected reinforcements.

On the 7th March between 6,000 and 7,000 of the troops that had escaped the storm which had overtaken the Fleet, and driven many of the ships back and wrecked others (see p. 300), arrived in the West Indies; 2,700 men were at once sent to St. Vincent and to Grenada.

Sir Ralph went on to St. Lucia with a detachment of the troops early in April, and, after a tedious campaign, the Army being weak in Engineers, the island was recaptured, the articles of capitulation, with a return of the killed and wounded, being sent home on the 31st May.

The general, with Admiral Christian, then set out with 5,000 of the relieved troops for St. Vincent, which he retook, the articles of capitulation being sent home, with a list of the killed and wounded, on the 21st June. The foreign troops appear to have behaved badly in the actions leading to the capture of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, deserting in large numbers.

The governor, Major-General Keppel, wrote home to the Duke of Portland on the 5th June, giving an account of the conquest of St. Lucia by Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir Hugh Christian, which, he writes, had “given universal joy.” Martinique was in a perfect state of tranquility, the additional security given by the conquest of St. Lucia having greatly tended to settle affairs in that island.

Sir Ralph, writing home in June, complained of being “quite worn out by the fatigues he had undergone in the campaign and in the last winter’s cruise,” and informed the authorities that he would be obliged to come home in July.

He was evidently of opinion that it was useless to attempt the re-conquest of Guadaloupe, he writes on 31st May, “every idea of

an attack on Guadaloupe is at an end." Victor Hugues was said to have a force of 8,000 well disciplined troops of colour, some hundred cavalry, and 300 or 400 white people in arms. His intention evidently was to make Grande Terre his principal point of defence. After taking Grenada Sir Ralph went home in July.

The Dutch settlers of Demerara had, it appears from correspondence sent home, offered to put themselves under the British flag.

The portion of the 2nd Battalion that had arrived out had at once been incorporated into the remains of the 1st Battalion, and the two battalions now formed one regiment. A Black regiment was raised in St. Christopher and called the 2nd or Queen's Black Rangers. It was commanded by Sir Patrick Blake. This regiment is first mentioned in a general return of the troops in the island dated February 1798.

The inhabitants of the island of St. Christopher, having made a demand in May to the War Office for a separate garrison for the island during the war, were informed that no instructions could be forwarded to them direct, as the whole of the military force in the West Indies was necessarily at the disposal of the commander-in-chief there, who was to use his own discretion as to the distribution of it. It would appear, however, that this correspondence was forwarded to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, as the Queen's regiment was, according to the returns, removed from Martinique to St. Kitts in July and remained there till January next year, when they returned to Martinique.

On 8th October Sir Ralph Abercrombie wrote to General Dundas that he was ready to embark immediately to resume his command in the West Indies. On the 31st he sent a report of the state of the effective force in the Windward and Leeward Islands, as nearly as could be calculated, and which he gives as numbering 10,150 men. Most singularly, in the list of the fourteen regiments named in his report, the Queen's is left out, though in the separate returns it is noted. It took part in the capture of Trinidad in February next year.

On Sir R. Abercrombie going home the command had devolved upon Major-General Graham. This officer, in his report to Secretary Dundas, dated Martinique, 9th September, reported, "that at this moment there is the most flattering prospect of the speedy re-establishment of peace and good order in these colonies," but in his report he gave a most distressing account of the continued

mortality amongst the troops, "the melancholy accounts which daily arrive are truly distressing," no abatement of the violence of the disease had taken place, and the state of the troops was so alarming, that "the worst consequences," he writes, "may be apprehended if it should continue to rage much longer," an apprehension only too well realized.

The returns of the state of the regiment for this year show a sad record of sick and dying.

Station.	Sick in Hospt.	Sick in Qtrs.	Dead.	Fit for Duty.	On Furlh.	On Leave.	On Com.	Total.
Martinique - Jan.	105	71	32	148	10	—	—	334
Do. - Feb.	102	34	6	158	24	—	—	318
Do. - May	140	40	6	402	11	—	—	593
Do. - June	111	66	2	387	11	—	1	576
Do. and St. Kitts - July	90	88	32	586	25	—	—	789
Do. do. - Aug.	69	86	11	589	35	—	—	779
Do. do. - Sept.	108	69	50	509	44	—	23	753
Do. do. - Oct.	60	48	59	505	63	—	23	699
Do. do. - Nov.	54	36	18	499	67	—	25	681
Do. do. - Dec.	51	55	8	485	77	—	24	692
			224					

The returns for March and April are not to be found, but if we take the average of deaths of the months that are given it would show a total of nearly 270 deaths in this year.

The increase in numbers in May are consequent on the arrival of the companies sent out from Portsmouth. These companies arrived on 5th and 22nd February at Barbadoes. The first contingent arrived in the ship *Simon Taylor*, with Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, and consisted of, besides the colonel, one major, two captains, four lieutenants, three ensigns, one quartermaster, one surgeon, twelve sergeants, six drummers, and 185 rank and file. The ship *Brothers* carried two captains, three lieutenants, one ensign, five sergeants, one drummer, and ninety-eight rank and file. The large augmentation in numbers in the month of July was caused by drafts from the 46th and 61st Regiments, and men of different regiments who had been prisoners at Guadaloupe.

A letter of General Graham, dated 16th October, is, if possible, even more distressing than the return of the Queen's Regiment. The depletion of the regiments by the fearful mortality had obliged the general to order several important posts to be given up, and others to be dangerously weakened.

The return of the state of the troops sent on the 17th October was as follows :—

Date of Return.	Sick in Quarters.	Sick in Hospital.	Dead.
April 1... ..	668	1,517	248
May 1	852	2,224	177
June 1	1,347	2,972	365
July 1	2,032	2,342	341
August 1	2,145	2,241	465
September 1	2,069	2,187	832
October 1, as far as the returns are received	945	1,419	484
			2,912

On the 1st February the following alterations were ordered to be made in the clothing of the Line, viz., the lappels were to be continued as at present down to the waist, but to be made so as either to button over occasionally or to clasp close with hooks and eyes all the way down to the bottom, the blue lappels being buttoned back. The cape or collar was to stand up instead of laying down, according to former regulations. An opening was to be left in the flap in the outside of the pocket, so as to admit the hand into it when the lappels were buttoned over. The pocket flaps of the Light Infantry Company were to be made shorter in the skirt and oblique or slashed, and not level with the waist, as in the long tailed coat, the latter being the parade and full dress coat of the battalion officers. The wings on the shoulders of the great coats were not to be altered. There is a pencilled note on this order as follows : “This has been annulled by [a] subsequent [order].”

On the 4th May an order was issued that all officers, without distinction, belonging to the Infantry of the Line, were to wear, when employed on any military duty, a crimson and gold cord round their hats, with crimson and gold rosettes or tufts round the edge of the brims, as also a sword, pommel and shell of which were to be gilt with gold. The grip or handle was to be of silver twisted wire. The blade and sword knot was to be the same as then in use. The sword knot was to be crimson and gold in stripes. A gorget, gilt with gold, with the King's cypher and crown over it, engraved in the middle, was to be worn and with a ribbon and tuft or rosette at each end, the colour of the facings of the regiment.*

* War Office, General Letter Book, 1794-1797.

On the 15th September an order was issued that the Brigade of Guards and Infantry of the Line were for the future to wear plain hats with white feathers in them, with white tufts at the corners for the Brigade of Guards, and white mixed with the colours of the facings for regiments of the Line, with a white loop round the button, and the edges bound round with black worsted tape. The dimensions and cocking of the hat to be the same as before. Shirt coats were ordered in November to be supplied to regiments in hot climates.

Though orders had been repeatedly sent for the detachment of the Queen's serving on board the *Venerable* to be landed, it was not until the 21st May that they finished their long service as marines. On that day they landed at Sheerness, and were ordered to be quartered there till further orders. On the 7th June they received orders to march to Petersfield, where they were timed to arrive on the 21st. On 17th September they were at Lyndhurst, and later on they appear to have joined the detachment of Major Eyre at Lymington barracks.

Captain Gray, commanding the detachment in the *Venerable*, had written repeatedly to the War Office with reference to his men who desired to permanently enter the marine service. He was informed by letter of the 22nd January that no orders had been given for this. On the 28th a letter was written advising him that a detachment of Marines from Portsmouth would proceed immediately to relieve his detachment on the *Venerable*, and that he was to land at Chatham and wait for orders to join his regiment. It appears from later letters that some of the men were eventually allowed to join the Marine service.

A curious letter appears in the War Office correspondence of this year relative to the employment of convicts in the Army. Mr. Wyndham writes on 5th April, "I confess myself much at a loss to dispose of convicts who obtain their pardon on condition of their serving in the Army, as there is not a regiment in the service the soldiers of which do not feel the discredit of associating with people of such a description."* This is an eloquent comment upon the people who in the present day are so ready to throw mud at the Service, and compare it unfavourably with that of 100 years ago. To what straits must the Government have been reduced to when they actually turned their attention to employing convicts in their service, and offered them their pardon on condition that they entered the noble profession of arms!

* War Office, Common Letter Book, No. 291, pp. 138, 184, and 208.

In September of this year General Coates received a letter informing him that the King had, in view of the irregular service of chaplains in the regiment, particularly in those regiments serving abroad, decided gradually to abolish regimental chaplaincies. In the circular letter sent to the chaplains this irregularity of service was more clearly defined as the "almost universal want of personal attendance and of care in providing proper deputies." The King, as most of the chaplaincies had been purchased, allowed during the lifetime of the then colonel 700*l.* for Cavalry and 500*l.* for Infantry chaplains as the price of the commission, and offered 4*s.* a day as retired pay for those chaplains who decided to retire before the 25th December 1796. (This date was afterwards at the request of the Army chaplains, extended to 25th March 1797.) Various other conditions were embodied in the circular, but the main object seems to have been to try and provide, by some more economical and proper method, a means for better service and for the abolition of a system that had been allowed to fall very much out of gear.

Mr. Wyndham wrote from the War Office to the Army Medical Board with reference to the great demand for medicine. In his letter he remarks, "The sickness in the West Indies during the present war has been far beyond what had ever been experienced; and may too well have justified demands to an extent unheard of before."

A letter was received on the 24th December relative to the improvement of the situation of regimental surgeons and mates, and for the better management of regimental hospitals. The surgeons' mates in this new regulation were to be styled assistant surgeons, and their appointments were to be under the control of the Army Medical Board.

The first week in January 1797, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who had left England in November to resume his command, arrived at Martinique. On the 16th January he sent to Secretary Dundas an account of the state of the troops, fully bearing out the sad report that had been sent home by General Graham. The greatest sickness had prevailed since August last year, and had reduced the force "beyond all possible calculation." The regiments in St. Lucia and Grenada seemed to have suffered most. "Six British battalions have been nearly annihilated."

Sir Ralph lost no time in making arrangements for the conquest of Trinidad, which had been decided upon before he left home. On the 20th he sent a despatch announcing its easy capture, with the loss of only one man, Lieutenant Villeneuve of the 8th Foot,

who was wounded in the advance, and afterwards died of his wounds; not a single private was wounded.

The Fleet, with the troops on board, the Queen's Regiment being with them, left Martinique for Trinidad on the 12th February, passing through the Brocas, or entrance to the Gulf of Paria, on the afternoon of the 16th, and coming to an anchor in Chanavarnes Bay, nearly within gunshot of a small Spanish Fleet of four sail of the line and a frigate. The English frigate and transports were anchored within five miles of the town of Port d'Espagne. Dispositions were immediately made for landing at daylight next morning. The Spanish squadron was engaged by the English Fleet, and was perceived by the troops on board to be on fire at 2 a.m. on the 17th, the ships burning with great fury. Only one line of battle ship escaped, and this was taken possession of by the boats from the English Fleet next morning. The success of the Fleet made the landing of the troops an easy matter, and as soon as it was daylight the boats commenced to land the men for an attack on the town. A few hundreds were first landed, about four miles to the westward of the town; and were at once ordered to advance, meeting with little or no resistance. As other troops were landed, they followed up the attack, and before night Port d'Espagne was in the hands of the English, and all the posts round it with the exception of two forts. The next morning the terms of capitulation were agreed upon with the governor, Don Chacon, the whole of the Spanish troops laying down their arms, and the colony passing into the possession of England. General Abercrombie, in sending home his despatches, refers to Trinidad as an important post, which, he says, "it will be well to surely guard." He therefore proposed to leave 1,000 troops there, with some ships of war. The Queen's, after the capture of Trinidad, were with other troops quartered in the island. Captain Kingsbury had been left with a small detachment of the regiment at Martinique.

In June the whole of the serviceable men, numbering 475, were discharged, 465 of them being drafted into the 57th Regiment. The remaining ten volunteered for promotion in the Queen's Black Corps.

In July seventy officers and men of the regiment left Trinidad for England, and on the 7th October Lieutenant-Colonel Harris and the remainder of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who had remained on duty in the various stations in the West Indies arrived in England and joined the headquarters of the new regiment.

The monthly return for the year up to July, with the stations of the regiment, was as follows:—

Station.	Sick in Hosp.	Sick in Qtrs.	Dead.	Fit for Duty.	On Furlh.	On Leave.	On Com.	Conva-lescent.	Total.
Jan., Martinique and St. Kitts.	51	55	8	485	77	—	24	—	692
Feb., Martinique (only).	32	21	10	497	77	—	23	30	680
Mar., Trinidad & Martinique.	6	22	—	491	77	—	77	5	678
April, Trinidad (only).	52	8	7	514	87	—	10	—	671
May, do. -	80	18	19	444	87	—	13	10	652
June, do. -	80	18	25	444	87	—	13	10	652
July, do. -	—	12	30	11	95	—	4	—	122
			99						

The July return is the last shown before the remnant of the regiment of the Queen's returned to Europe.

The return of July gives as stationed in Trinidad one major, one captain, seven lieutenants, one ensign, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one assistant surgeon, thirty-two sergeants, thirteen drummers, eleven rank and file, twelve sick in quarters, four on command, and ninety-five on furlough.

Lord Dalhousie appears to have left Trinidad some time towards the end of February or the beginning of March, and returned to England. He arrived home at the end of March, and proceeded at once to join the headquarters of the new battalion that had been formed from the Grenadiers and the remains of the three companies that had escaped from the wreck of the Fleet in the preceding year.

When Lord Dalhousie joined the regiment they had just marched from Lymington to Tiverton.

The two battalions of the Queen's having melted away in the West Indies, the three companies in England had been made the nucleus of a new battalion, and, though in the War Office monthly returns of January they are referred to as a "detachment," the detachment is therein stated to consist of ten companies.

Although no order has been found ordering this detachment to be formed into a new regiment, there is little doubt that such instructions were given, and when Lord Dalhousie arrived home he was put in command of the newly formed regiment.

In February the detachment, or rather the new regiment, at Lymington consisted of 360 men and officers. On the 24th of

the same month, orders were sent to recruit the regiment up to its full strength, which is still stated in the establishment books as consisting of ten companies, ninety-five men in each, and two recruiting companies. In a list of the regiments quartered in the south-western district in August, for which camp equipage was ordered, the 2nd Foot is named, and the headquarters is given as being at Lymington.

On the 18th March the regiment was ordered to march in two divisions to Tiverton. In May they were moved to Barnstaple, whence they were removed to Plymouth lines.

While at Tiverton the mutiny of the sailors in the Fleet at Spithead and the Nore broke out. It was an anxious time for the Government. No crisis like this had ever arisen in the grand history of the English Navy. It had just shown a splendid example of its fighting qualities in the victory gained by Sir John Jervis over the Spaniards at St. Vincent; but the men of the Navy were generally smarting under grievances which they fancied they were oppressed by. Whether right or wrong in these fancied grievances, it is to be hoped that this is the first and last time that the British Navy's glorious records will be stained by such an action as now took place.

Lord Howe had, towards the latter end of February, received sundry petitions from the seamen at Portsmouth, praying for an advance of wages; none of the petitions being signed, and all, with the exception of four or five, written by one hand, no notice was taken of them,* but the admiral ordered inquiries to be made to ascertain whether there was any real discontent in the Fleet. The replies being favourable, he concluded the complaints were forgeries, and beyond sending the petitions up to the Admiralty, nothing more was done. The secret of the plot, however, had been too well kept, and the admiral was soon to receive painful evidence that discontent was rife in the Fleet.

No notice having been taken of the petitions the sailors concluded that the authorities intended to disregard their complaints, and it was decided by them to take action. Accordingly, when Lord Bridport, who had been appointed to take the command of the Channel Fleet, made the signal to prepare for sea, the sailors on the flag ship, the Royal George, instead of weighing anchor, ran up the shrouds, and gave three cheers, a signal answered from every ship in the Fleet at Spithead. The captains of the ships were astounded, and did all in their power to induce the men to return to their duty; but in vain. So resolute were the men to endeavour by

* James' Naval History, Vol. II., p. 26.

this means to obtain redress for their fancied grievances, that they had ropes reeved at the fore yardarms of each ship to hang up any seaman who gave way. Two petitions were then drawn up by delegates appointed from each ship, one to be sent to Parliament and the other to the Admiralty. It is not necessary for us to detail here all the particulars of this dispute, which was at last happily ended, but which, however, gave an opportunity for the new regiment to show how staunch was its loyalty. During the progress of the dispute seditious publications were disseminated amongst the soldiery generally, and some of these, of course, found their way into the quarters of the Queen's. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Dalhousie, on being informed of the attempt that was being made to seduce the regiment from its allegiance, called the officers together, and it was resolved to address a letter to the general commanding the district "expressive of their firm reliance on the unshaken loyalty of the corps." The non-commissioned officers and privates at the same time, to show how futile was the attempt to move them from their loyalty, "subscribed the sum of one hundred guineas, to be applied towards the detection and punishment of any persons who should attempt to distribute unlawful papers, or offer by bribes or any other means to seduce the soldiers from their allegiance."

A copy of the letter of the officers and the resolution of the non-commissioned officers and men was ordered by the colonel, Lord Dalhousie, to be entered in the orderly book of the regiment. The following is a copy, which appears from the heading to have been entered when the regiment had been removed to Plymouth, no doubt in order to be at hand in case the mutiny had to be suppressed by arms:—

Head Quarters,
Plymouth Lines,
10th June 1797.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The following is the declaration of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, dated Barnstaple, 7th June 1797:—

We, the Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates of the above Regiment, do most willingly subscribe One Hundred Guineas in order to detect any Author, Printer, or Distributor of papers, or hand-bills, criminal to the Military Establishment and the Laws of the country, or for information against any person or persons found guilty of bribing with money, or holding out other false allurements against His Most Sacred Majesty King George the Third, or against this country.

We unanimously agree to give a reward of Ten Guineas out of the above Subscription (to be paid on conviction) to the person or persons who will

inform against the Author, Printer, or Distributor of papers or hand-bills, or any person or persons found guilty of bribing with money, or holding out other false allurements to any soldier in this district. God save the King.

Signed at the particular request of the Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates of the regiment.

MICHAEL EAGER,
Sergeant-Major.

A reduction of the establishment of the regiment of forty privates per company (except in the recruiting company) was ordered to be made on 31st March, and took effect between the 7th and 10th June. In the order for the reduction it is stated that "the King thinking it expedient to provide for any future augmentation that may be suddenly made in the regiment, directs that there shall not be any diminution of commissioned or non-commissioned officers."

The Queen's, with the 29th and 58th Regiments, were, in March, formed into a brigade to do duty in the western district, under the command of Major-General Grenfield. This was said to be in case they were wanted to reinforce the troops in Ireland.

In August the regiment, being then at Barnstaple, Devon, was ordered with the other regiments of the brigade to be encamped. The officers were ordered to provide themselves with camp equipage. In the same month the Queen's, with the 29th Regiment, was ordered to Truro, as a report had been received that the French had embarked a large number of troops at Brest, with the intention of landing somewhere on the Cornish coast.*

The regiment appears for the most of the time they were in Cornwall to have had their head-quarters at Helston, with detachments at Penzance, Marazion, and St. Ives. In October a detachment was sent from the recruiting centre at Hilsea barracks to join the regiment, then at Falmouth.

The route from Portsmouth was by Fareham, Southampton, Ringwood, Wimborne, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Lyme, Sidmouth, Exeter, Tavistock, Liskeard to Falmouth.

The following declaration was found in a bundle of pay lists in the Record Office.†

"We hereby certify that the present Second or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, now quartered at Falmouth was formed at Hilsea Barracks on the 25th day of June 1796, out of the Grenadier Company wrecked at Plymouth in the Dutton East Indiaman; Captains Gordon, Hales, and Eveleigh's battalion companies wrecked on Selsea Bill in the Prince transport, and a detachment of the regiment landed from His Majesty's ship Venerable under the

* Major Everard's History of the 29th Regiment, p. 218.

† Pay lists, 1797, Public Record Office.

command of Captain Gray. Major Eyre being ordered to repair to Hilsea Barracks for his command of the Grenadiers wrecked at Plymouth, and to take on him the command of the Queen's Regiment in England, finding a number of officers at home, and the companies not being intended for immediate service, thought it advisable and beneficial to the corps as well as Government, to form a regiment, which he reported accordingly. From the above situation of the regiment, and the remainder being still abroad, it is not in our power to muster for any period previous to the 25th day of June 1796. Falmouth, 16th September 1797.

DALHOUSIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Queen's.
THOMAS EYRE,
Major, Queen's Regiment.

B. DONALD, Captain and
Paymaster of the Queen's.
CHARLES TURNER, (?) Acting Adjutant,
Queen's Regiment.

While the brigade was at Falmouth, they were encamped between the town and the sea. Two squadrons of frigates, one commanded by Sir John Warren and the other by Sir Edward Pellew, made their head-quarters at Falmouth, and took it in turns to cross over to the French coast to keep watch on the movements of the French Fleet at Brest.

In the early part of December the regiment marched from Cornwall in two divisions; the first, under the command of Lord Dalhousie, marched from Helston, and the second division, under the command of Captain Alexander Gordon, marched from Penzance and St. Ives. The officer commanding the regiment was on the 20th December, ordered to send a full account of the tents and camp necessities that had been used by the regiment during their encampment in Cornwall. The Queen's, on arrival at Plymouth in December, were brigaded with the 25th and 29th Regiments, the brigade being placed under the command of Lord Dalhousie.

In May of 1797, a warrant was issued for increasing and regulating the pay and allowances of non-commissioned officers and private men of corps of Cavalry and Infantry serving out of Great Britain. In this warrant the pay of an Infantry sergeant was fixed at 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., of a corporal 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., of a drummer and fifer 1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.,* and of a private man at 1s.

On the 27th June a letter was sent to all commanding officers of regiments of Cavalry, Line and embodied Militia, directing them to inform the subalterns of their regiments that the King, taking into consideration the difficulties they had experienced in consequence of their pay not being adequate to their position, and by their not receiving their arrears of pay for a long time, their pay for the future would be free from all deductions on account of

* War Office Miscellany Book, 1797, 1799, Vol. 544.

poundage, hospital and agency, and that an allowance of 1s. a day should be made to them, but that this allowance should not entitle them to any increase of half pay.*

The assistant surgeons of regiments were at this time often employed on other duties. While the regiment was at Helston in Cornwall in November, reference was made to the assistant surgeon being employed as quarter-master, but as it was stated that it was contrary to regulations, he was ordered to return to his proper duties.

On the 13th December a letter was sent from the War Office ordering that from the 25th of the month the officers of the two recruiting companies were to be discontinued from the establishment of the regiment, but were to serve "en second" in their respective ranks. The non-commissioned officers and drummers were to be continued as supernumeraries, and to fall into vacancies as they occurred.

The full establishment of the regiment from 25th December was to be ten companies; the detail was as follows :—

		1 Colonel and Captain.
		1 Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain.
		1 Lieutenant-Colonel without a company.
		1 Major and Captain.
		1 Major without a company.
		7 Captains.
		2 „ en second.
		1 Captain-Lieutenant.
		11 Lieutenants.
		2 „ en second.
		8 Ensigns.
		2 „ en second.
		1 Chaplain.
		1 Adjutant.
		1 Quarter-Master.
		1 Surgeon.
		1 Assistant-Surgeon.
Total of officers	... 43	52 Sergeants.
		50 Corporals.
		20 Drummers.
		2 Fifers.
Total non-commissioned officers and men	... 674	550 Private men.
Total in all	... 717	

On the 28th October an order was given that the lace that was formerly only put on the lappels of the coat was now to be put on the coat also.

* War Office Common Letter Book, 1797, No. 297.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE IRISH REBELLION.

1798.

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issues an Order offering pardon to Insurgents on laying down their Arms—Lord Castlereagh takes the Field—Defeat of General Lake's Forces by General Humbert at Castlebar—Lord Cornwallis at Athlone—Letter from John Croker—Gallantry of Major Keir of the 6th Dragoon Guards—General Humbert advances towards Sligo—Arrives at Ballynamuck—The English prepare for a general attack on the French and Irish—Action at Ballynamuck—Defeat of Humbert, capture of all his French Troops, and their Guns and Stores—Capture of the Ports at Ballina and Killala—Letter from General Humbert—The Queen's at Phillipstown—Encamped at Cashell and at Tipperary—Landing of a French Force at the Island of Rutland—The French re-embark on hearing of the Capture of General Humbert—Another Expedition sails from Brest for Ireland—Messengers from France to Ireland—The French Fleet with the Troops on board defeated by Admiral Sir John Borlase, near Loch Swilly—Wolfe Tone taken prisoner on board the French Fleet—End of the Rebellion—Hunter's Brigade removed to Kilkenny—Quarters of the Queen's Regiment—Taken on to the Irish Establishment—Religious character of the Rebellion—Protestant Leaders in the Rebellion—Warrant on Subsistence and Arrears—Regulation Uniform for Surgeons in the Army—Strength of National Forces—Strength of Irish Forces—The Brigade ordered to Tullamore—Removed to Phillipstown—Back to Kilkenny—Queen's moved to Cork and encamped at Monkstown—Regiment ordered to return to England—Regiment put on English Establishment—Lodging Allowance—Establishment of Regiment—Dates of Regiments on Irish and English Establishments—Irish Militia sent to England—Pay of Subalterns increased—Strength of the National Forces.

ACCORDING to the pay lists of January 1798 there seems to have been a detachment of the regiment at Chatham, and recruiting parties at Bath, Devizes, and Marlborough.

While at Plymouth the quarters of the regiment were at Mill Prison Barracks (or Mill Bay Barracks). Early in April the regiment marched to Barnstaple under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones.

On the 5th January an order was sent for a supply of arms to complete the regiment up to its establishment. The order was for eight pikes (twenty-five had been ordered in December last year), 320 firelocks, 320 bayonets, and 10 drums with pairs of sticks. A further supply of arms was issued to the regiment in April to replace a like number "worn out and unserviceable"; five sergeants fusils, two pikes, ten drums, with pairs of sticks, and 220 stand of arms complete.

The issue of arms was preparatory to an order for the regiment to embark for Ireland to take part in the suppression of the rebellion, which had with the help of the French assumed serious proportions. A slight review of the state of affairs in Ireland may be necessary here.

England had in all her history no more difficult task than that which at this period confronted her. A futile effort to make

peace with our dangerous neighbour, the French Directorate in 1796—when Lord Malmesbury had been sent by the Government to Paris to endeavour to make peace—had been followed by a more embittered conflict between the two nations.

Internal troubles, the alarm created by the rapid and enormous increase of the national debt, the suspension for a time of cash payments at the Bank of England, the mutiny at the Nore, and lastly the distracted state of Ireland, laid a terrible burden upon the nation, which had quite enough on its hands to preserve its freedom from the attacks made upon it by our revolutionary neighbours. The French nation, led by the great warrior Napoleon, had began her series of victories, but the subjugation of England, which Napoleon no doubt at one time contemplated, appearing too arduous a task he set his eyes upon the East, and capturing Malta on his way he on the 30th June anchored in the Bay of Alexandria.

In a very short time he was master of Egypt. A great reverse, however, awaited him which raised the spirits of the English nation. The heroic Nelson had been ordered to advance with his Fleet in quest of the French, and with an ardour and earnestness that has few equals, taking hardly any rest or food, he marked down his quarry on the 1st of August in the Bay of Aboukir. His remark to his officers as he rose from dinner on the day before the battle will never be forgotten: "Before this time to-morrow I shall have gained a Peerage or Westminster Abbey." The engagement commenced at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 1st August and continued without intermission through the night till 3 o'clock next morning. It then ceased till 5 a.m., when firing recommenced with fury and continued without intermission till 2 p.m. in the afternoon, when the victory was complete. "Victory," said the hero of the fight, "is not a name strong enough for such a scene—it was a conquest."

The effect of this great national event was electrical. The cloud of despondency that had settled upon the people was dispersed by the sun of this glorious exploit, and the nation was not slow or niggardly in rewards to its heroes. Baron Nelson of the Nile was added to the roll of illustrious names that grace the House of Lords, the history of whose names is the history of the nation. How well it would be if all their descendants would in effect and deed recognise "*noblesse oblige*" and that their names are more the property of the nation than their own and should therefore never be sullied.*

* It would be such if every peer and gentleman of birth had inscribed in letters of gold the legend which appears on the portrait of an ancestor of an

The dangers to which the country was at this time exposed called forth a grand patriotic effort, and nearly half a million of volunteers took up arms for the defence of their country, the great Minister Pitt enrolling himself in the ranks.

The distracted state of Ireland produced great inquietude and apprehension in the British Parliament. Earl Moira early in the session called the attention of the House of Lords to the evils he averred were practised in that country which had increased the number of discontents, and which he felt sure if not remedied would lead ultimately to the separation of Ireland from the Union. He concluded a moving speech by praying that the situation of Ireland might be taken into immediate consideration. On the 16th March having got more authentic information (which had been asked for by his opponents) he again urged the matter on the attention of the House, and gave evidence that much persecution had been endured by people supposed to be disaffected. The Lords in reply stated that they admitted that the undisciplined troops that had been engaged to put down the rebels might have adopted severer measures than might appear necessary, but it was necessary to put down the lawlessness with a strong hand.

On 15th June the Duke of Leinster in a moving and impressive speech moved an address in the Lords praying that the King would

old Devonshire family "Davie" (formerly De la Wey), which is as follows:—

What profit pedigree or long descents
 From farre-fecht-blood, or painted monuments
 Of our great grandsire's visage? 'Tis most sad
 To trust unto the worth another had.
 For keeping up our Fame; which else would pale
 If besides birth there is no worth at all.
 For, who counts him a gentleman whose grace
 Is all in name, but otherwise is base?
 Or who will honour him that's honor's shame,
 Noble in nothing but a noble name?
 It's better to be meanly born and good,
 Than one unworthy of his noble blood.
 Though all thy walls shine with thy pedigree,
 Yet virtue only makes nobility.
 Then that thy pedigree may usefull be,
 Search out the virtues of your family;
 And, to be worthy of your father's name,
 Learn out the good they did, and do the same.
 For, if you bear their arms and not their fame,
 Those ensigns of their worth will be your shame.

Taken from Burke's Peerage for 1839.

direct that a full statement of the facts and circumstances which had led to the present disastrous state of Ireland should be laid before the House and measures taken for averting greater evils. The animated discussions that took place in both Houses resulted only in measures being taken to reinforce the troops in Ireland.

It was not long before it became evident that a band of Irishmen who had formed themselves into a society called "United Irishmen" had entered into a treasonable conspiracy with the French Government and aimed at no less than the entire separation of Ireland from the Union and its election into a separate Kingdom, with the imminent danger, no doubt not contemplated by them, of its becoming a French province. As early as 1794 the French had begun to intrigue with the conspirators, and in 1796 a proposition was made by the French Government and accepted by the United Irishmen Society to send an Army to Ireland to assist in separating that country entirely from the British monarchy.

The Irish Society desired to have not more than ten nor less than five thousand troops sent, while France with no doubt a full intention of conquering the country and permanently occupying it wished to send over fifty or sixty thousand.

The plans of the conspirators were entirely overthrown by the victories of the naval heroes Lords St. Vincent and Duncan, but the Irish insurgents did not lose hope and the French assured them that succour would arrive from France in the months of April or May this year.

The Government having received information of the conspiracy some of the conspirators were arrested in Margate and others in Dublin. The principal one, Lord Fitzgerald, when apprehended made a desperate attempt to escape in which he received wounds which caused his death.

Some idea of the extensive preparations that had been made by the Irish and their allies may be estimated from the quantity of arms seized in 1797 in Leinster and Ulster alone—49,109 guns, 1,750 bayonets, 4,463 pistols, 4,183 swords, and 70,630 pikes, besides some hundreds of sword blades, musket barrels, &c., &c.*

A singular letter without date from one of the Irish conspirators, apparently written about May 1798, is preserved in Dublin Castle.† After referring to the removal of political prisoners from the gaol to some ship, it goes on to describe a meeting of the revolutionists that followed. Several resolutions were passed, the principal ones relating to the delivery of clothing for the rebels, and that plans of

* Baine's Wars, Vol. I. p. 225, and Report of the Secret Commission, Appendix No. XXXIX., p. 298.

† Dublin Castle Papers, Carton 6203, Nos. 322, 323.

attack that were to be made out and sent to the officers in command in the several districts. All arrangements having been made, the rising was to take place simultaneously in the whole country, "so that the whole Kingdom might be thrown into confusion at the same moment." The officers of each district were to send in their returns by post to the principal director of the rebellion on the night preceding the rising, informing him that they were ready. The paper is attached to a remarkable confession of several Irishmen, before the county magistrates of Wicklow, which gives many interesting particulars of the command of the so-called organisation. According to the paper, subscriptions appear to have been meagre. The number of men given as enrolled in Talbotstown was 1,800 and 2,400 in Arklow. The county committee received orders from the executive, who communicated their orders to representatives, who in their turn passed the orders on to heads of 120 men, called captains, and by them to heads of ten, and from them to privates. Some of the heads of the organisation in Arklow soon got disgusted at the want of funds and resigned, and others were dissatisfied with calling on the French for help. Some of the rebels were to be armed with pikes, "a yard and a half of green serge hanging to each, a week's provision was to be carried in a bag." They had resolved, even if the French did not arrive, to rise at all risks and to prevent the execution of several of the rebels confined in prison at Dublin. Lord Edward Fitzgerald was in the "Directory" (which appeared to be the governing body), and was to have the command of a province. The confession asserts that a large part of the Irish Militia was disaffected and ready to join the rebellion, and it was believed that 13,000 united Irishmen were ready to bear arms in Wicklow.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who had returned home after the conquest of Trinidad, was on the 12th December 1797 appointed to the command of all the forces in Ireland, and with his usual energy set out at once and made a complete tour of observation throughout the whole country. On his return to head-quarters he issued general orders reflecting upon the excesses of the army, which he said must render it "formidable to every one but the enemy." His representations not having the effect he considered they ought to have had, he, rather than risk his reputation by commanding troops whose conduct he could not approve, resigned in April, and was succeeded by General Lake, who had commanded the First Guards in 1794.

The Irish conspirators had arranged their rising for the 23rd May. Mr. Samuel Neilson had been the appointed chief after the capture and death of Lord Fitzgerald, but early on the morning of

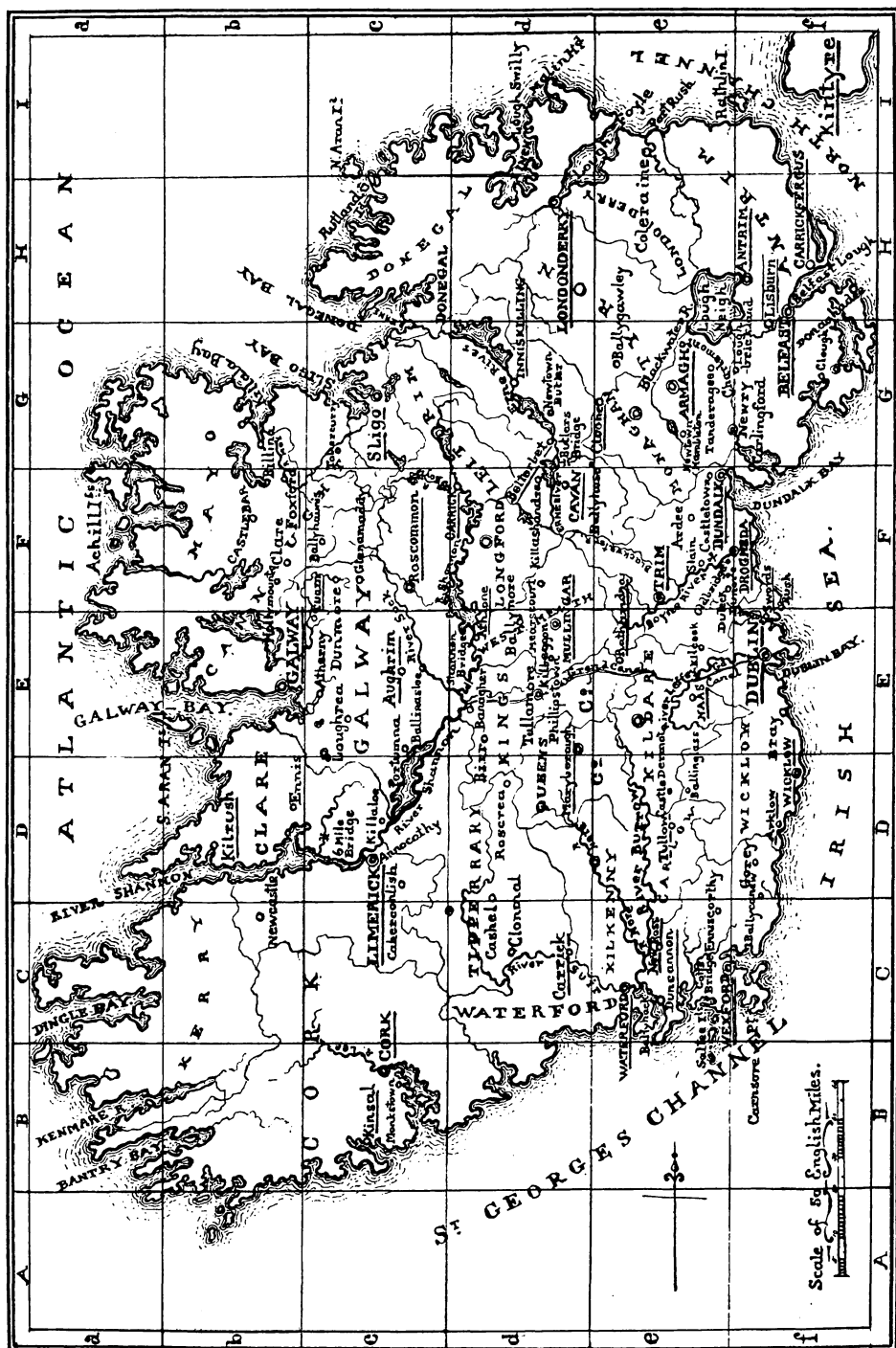
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		Wicklow	D. f.
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IRELAND.



the 23rd he also was captured. This lucky capture saved Dublin from the horrors of pillage and perhaps destruction, for arrangements had been made to set free all the convicts from the prisons.

On the night of the 23rd and the following days several skirmishes took place, and several towns, including Naas, Ballymore, Carlow, Hacketstown, and Monastereven were attacked, and war was now openly commenced by the conspirators. General Dundas defeated a numerous body of insurgents at a place called Killcullen.

On the night of the 26th May the standard of rebellion was raised in Wexford, and on the 27th a serious encounter took place at a place called Kiltomas-hill, resulting in the entire route of the insurgents. An encounter on the same day at Oulart gave a victory to the rebels, resulting in serious and heavy loss to the troops engaged. The insurrection continued to spread, and the capture after a severe contest of Enniscorthy, enabled the rebel army to push forward to a place called Three Rocks, within three miles of the town of Wexford. After a series of engagements, the military were forced to retire from Wexford, and the town came into the possession of the insurgents. From this place they issued a proclamation urging all Irish patriots to repair at once to the head-quarters at Wexford.

The main position the insurgents took up was at a place called Vinegar Hill, near Enniscorthy, and it was here that they ultimately awaited the final attack of the Royal forces.

Hills of commanding position were invariably chosen by the insurgents for their halts. A force that had followed up their victory at Oulart had advanced to Gorey and took up their position on the hill Corrigrua. From there they advanced on Ballycanew and having taken that they on the evening of 1st June arrived on the hill of Ballymanane where they were met by their former opponents, the garrison of Gorey. A severe contest ensued, the Royal troops gaining a complete victory and driving the rebels back to their position on Corrigrua Hill. At the beginning of June 1,500 well appointed Royal troops with five guns under the command of General Loftus arrived at Gorey, with the intention of driving the rebels from their post on Corrigrua Hill.

By faulty dispositions of the force, and it must be owned great luck on the part of the rebels (who were commanded by Father Murphy), the Royal troops were completely defeated and driven through Gorey to Arklow, thus leaving the whole of the northern part of Wexford in the hands of the insurgents.

On the 1st June an attack was made at a place about three miles north-west of Enniscorthy by a force detached from Vinegar Hill consisting of 5,000 men commanded by Father Kearns, and

fortunately, though only opposed by a force of 500 men, suffered a severe defeat. If they had succeeded in breaking through Colonel Lestrangle's small force the rebels would have been able to have advanced unopposed into Carlow. This would have encouraged the inhabitants in that county to rise and co-operating with the insurgents in Wexford and Kildare the insurrection might have assumed much more serious proportions.

The victories of the northern portion of the insurgents under the command of Father Murphy were fortunately not followed up by the other division under the command of Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey. This leader had taken up a position on Carrickbyrne Hill with the intention of capturing the town of New Ross. On the 4th June he advanced to Corbet Hill about a mile and a half from Ross and with some skill made preparations for the attack of that place. The garrison consisted of some 1,200 men, and was under the command of Major-General Johnson. He had made such careful preparations that though fiercely assailed on the 5th June for ten hours by 30,000 insurgents he held his post with such tenacity that the rebels were ultimately repulsed with a loss of 2,600 men. The Royal forces lost two officers (one being Lord Mountjoy, colonel of the Dublin Militia), four sergeants, and eighty-four men killed, and one captain and fifty-seven men wounded.*

On the 9th June Father Murphy in command of the northern party of the insurgents (who ought to have advanced on Arklow after the victory at Gorey), made up his mind to attack Arklow, but he was too late. Major General the Hon. Francis Needham had collected about 1,600 dragoons, fencibles, and yeomen, and had had plenty of time, by the inactivity of Father Murphy, to complete his plans for the defence of the place.

The rebel leader, who was said to have had from twenty to thirty thousand men under him, advanced to the attack about 4 p.m. on the 9th, but was met with so resolute and determined a resistance (the guns of the Royalists making great havoc in the crowded ranks of the rebels) that in two hours he was driven off. The rebels retreated to Limerick Hill, and on the 20th by the advance of General Lake were forced back to the general rebel rendezvous of Vinegar Hill. It was now seen that the time had arrived to endeavour to break up the rebel stronghold at that place. Accordingly General Lake sent instructions to the generals commanding the several forces operating in different parts, to march from their quarters, Lieutenant-General Dundas from Baltinglass,

*Baines' Wars, p. 235.

Majors-General Sir James Duff and Loftus from Tullow, General Needham from Arklow, and the force from Ross under the command of Major-General Johnson, the whole force concentrating in the neighbourhood of Vinegar Hill. The latter force on their march to the rendezvous met the rebel band under Father Ross and sent them reeling from their camp on Lacken Hill. The united force of the Royal Army marching on Vinegar Hill consisted of about 13,000 men and a formidable train of Artillery. On arriving in front of the hill on the 21st June they were divided into four distinct columns for the attack, and early on the morning of the 21st advanced up the hill, General Johnson, with a fifth column, at the same time advancing against the town of Enniscorthy.

The rebels were enabled from the natural strength of their position to make a stand for about an hour and a half, but were ultimately driven off the hill, but the force under General Needham, not arriving in time at the place assigned to them, a large force of the insurgents were enabled to escape, the major part of them, under the command of Roche, marching across the mountains to the county of Kilkenny. The loss on the part of the rebels in this engagement was said to have been very great.

On the 8th May Lord Castlereagh sent a letter to General Lake ordering him, as a spirit of outrage and rebellion had recently manifested itself in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, and he feared the practice of houghing cattle that had lately prevailed in the counties of Galway and Mayo might extend to Tipperary and Limerick, that as soon as the houghing of cattle commenced he was to proclaim martial law and to order the speedy punishment of the offenders should their guilt be proved. This he was to do without referring to the Lord Lieutenant. In all cases he was to act to the best of his judgment and in conjunction with the magistrates and gentlemen of the county.*

Early in June the Government had determined to send a strong reinforcement of troops to Ireland. They had received certain information that the insurrection, which had assumed such alarming proportions, was to be assisted by large supplies from France.

On the 9th June a letter was sent, marked secret, by the Duke of Portland to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland informing him that he had that day received a letter from the Duke of York explaining the nature and extent of the reinforcements which were being sent to Ireland, which it is expressly stated were to be considered as a 'temporary relief.' The Duke of York's instructions, dated the

* Public Record Office, Dublin, Country Letters 4/33.

same day, were very particular and precise. In them he stated that the King's commands having been sent to him by Mr. Secretary Dundas, he had decided to send a considerable reinforcement from Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, to Ireland as follows :—

Cavalry.

To embark from	}	Durham Fencible Cavalry	...	...	239
Port Patrick		Lancashire	„	„	236
To embark from	}	Berwick	„	„	240
Liverpool		Dumfries	„	„	237
Total			...	...	952

Infantry.

Sailed from Barnstaple	}	The Queen's Regiment	...	555
8th June		29th Regiment	...	581
Sailed from Portsmouth	}	100th Regiment	.	742
3rd June				
Sailed from Jersey, Cheshire Fencibles			...	401
„ Guernsey	{	Nottingham Fencibles	...	489
		Glengary	„	454
Total				3,222
Total Cavalry and Infantry				4,174

In addition to these troops, three battalions of Guards, consisting of 600 men each, were sent to Portsmouth, where they were to embark in ships of war for Ireland. The battalions selected for this service consisted of the third battalion of the first regiment, and the first battalion of the two other Guards regiments. The third battalion, which was at Winchester, was ordered to march to Portsmouth on the 10th, and to embark at Gosport the next day. The other battalions were conveyed in carriages and embarked on the 12th.*

Further reinforcements being considered necessary Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who commanded in Scotland, was ordered by an express from the Duke of York to use his utmost endeavours to prevail upon the Sutherland and Strathspey regiments of Militia Fencibles to offer their services. They were to be sent to Donaghadie with the 1st battalion of the Royals if they had 300 men fit for duty. The sum total of the reinforcements was estimated at 950 Cavalry and 8,000 Foot.*

* Government Correspondence, P.R.O., Dublin, 4/142. and Hamilton's *Guards*, Vol. II., p. 330.

The whole force was to be put under the command of Lieutenant-General Hulse and the brigades were to be commanded by the following general officers:—

The Guards Brigade by Major-General Stannix.				
The Line	„	„	„	Hunter.
The Militia	„	„	„	Alex. Campbell.

The 100th Regiment was by mistake ordered to Dublin, and on arrival there was sent on to Waterford where the whole force was to be disembarked.

The instructions to Major-General Hunter commanding the brigade in which the Queen's was posted were to the effect that he was to proceed to Waterford and report himself to Lieutenant-General Lake, and was to send an account of the state of his brigade to the Duke until the senior officer appointed to the command arrived. He was also informed of the secret instructions of Dundas that the troops were only sent to Ireland on the British establishment.

The Queen's was under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, Lord Dalhousie being absent on leave.

On the 8th June the Minister Dundas wrote to the Duke of York as follows:—

“I beg leave to inform Your Royal Highness that I shall think it my duty to represent to his Grace the indispensable necessity of the whole force now sent being brought back to this country as soon as the present rebellion shall be suppressed, and that I shall request of him to receive His Majesty's commands to this effect and with a view to prevent the possibility of disappointment, further to direct that the Infantry force now sent should be kept as collected as possible in the neighbourhood of Waterford or Cork. The services of these regiments I consider will not be less effectual by being thus limited, as on their arrival they will relieve an equal proportion of the troops now on those stations, which from that moment may be marched in the interior of the country in such directions as the exigencies of the service may require.”

The Fleet encountered most tempestuous weather and did not arrive at Waterford till the 18th June. On the 19th the troops were disembarked and the brigade was ordered to proceed to Ross. The Queen's, according to a return dated October 15th in the Irish State Papers, landed at Passage, near Waterford. The following was the Disembarkation Return:—

Companies.	Officers present.										Non-com. Officers.	Rank and File.						Wanting to complete.							
	Commissioned.					Staff.																			
	Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonels.		Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutant.	Qr.-Master.		Surgeons.	Mate.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File for Duty.		Sick.	Command.	Recruiting.	Furlough.	Total.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
		Present.	Absent.																						
Colonel Lieut.-General James Coates.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		1			7	2	50	2	2		1			55			5	
Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Dalhousie.	1		1	1	1							5	1	49	2	3	1	1			56			4	
Major-Surgeon Parry Jones.		1	1	2	1							3	2	49	1	3		2			55			5	
Captains:																									
Alexander Gordon's -				1	2							5	2	46	3	6					55			5	
Robert Donald's -				1	3							5	4	52	6	2					60				
George C. Hales' -				1	2							5	2	41	2	7		4			54			6	
John Kingsbury's -				1	2	1						5	1	49		4	1				54			6	
William Gray's -				1		1						3	1	45	2	5	1	1			54			6	
John Le Eveleigh's -					2							4	2	46		4	1	2			53			7	
Nick Ramsay's -				1	3							5	2	52	5	2					59			1	
	2	2	9	19	5	1	1		1			47	19	479	23	38	4	11			555			45	

Absent Officers:—Col. Lt.-Gen. James Coates, by the King's leave. Ensigns William Johnston and James Rogers, not joined since appointed. Officers on duty and on what duty. Captains William Gray and N. Ramsay, B.-Majors to the Forces in England. Capt. John L. Eveleigh, left with sick in England. Lieutenants Samuel Swann and John Blossett, recruiting. Lt. John Nihill, sick at Bath. Qr.-Master James Elder and Mate John Foreman, left with sick in England. Vacant officers and by what means. One Ensigncy vacant for purchase, vice McDowall promoted. Sergeants recruiting, 2. Serjeants sick absent, 4. Drummers recruiting, 2. Drummer sick absent, 1.

Philipstown, 22 September 1798. Lt.-Col. Earl Dalhousie absent with the Commander-in-Chief's leave.

THOS. EYRE,

Lt.-Col. Queen's Royal Regiment.*

On the arrival of the regiment in Ireland Lord Dalhousie took up the command. The same day the Queen's and the 29th landed, they were ordered by Major-General Fawcett commanding at Duncannon Fort to march along the road towards Ross to a place where he appointed to meet them. Evening approaching and there being no sign of the General, it was decided to return to the coast. The Queen's arriving first at

* State Papers, Domestic, Ireland, 1798, No. 560,

the village Ballyhack where they had landed, took up all the quarters in the village, and the 29th when they arrived had to go on board the transports to rest. During the night orders were received for the two regiments to march to Foulkes Mill and place themselves under the orders of General Sir John Moore. The Queen's being on shore was first off and was taken by General Fawcett to dislodge a party of the enemy near Duncannon Fort. The rebels had, however, decamped. In the evening when they had arrived within a few miles of Foulkes Mill firing was heard, and it was discovered that it proceeded from an engagement then taking place between the General and a party—about 6,000—of the enemy under the command of Father Roche, who had advanced from Carrickbyrne and attacked Moore's force then advancing on Wexford. Hunter's brigade advanced quickly towards the place where the fight was going on, and on its approach the rebels retreated and fled towards Enniscorthy and Wexford. The place where this encounter took place is called Goffs Bridge.* It is said that General Moore would have had some difficulty in making his way to Wexford but for the timely arrival of the Queen's and the 29th regiments. The rebels fancied the strength of the two regiments to be greater than it really was. Its arrival, however, deterred them from a contemplated renewal of the action.†

The whole united force now advanced on Wexford. On arriving in front of the town on the morning of the 21st an offer was made by the inhabitants to surrender the place on condition that the lives and property of all should be guaranteed. This offer, instigated no doubt by the insurgents, was sent by General Moore to the commander-in-chief who at once returned a reply that he could not attend to any terms proposed by rebels in arms and insisted on an unconditional surrender. On this the main body of the rebels evacuated the town, part of them passed over the bridge to the eastern side of the river, and the rest under Father Roche retreated in an opposite direction into the barony of Forth.

About five in the afternoon, Captain Boyd, who commanded a troop of Yeomanry in General Moore's force, terribly anxious for the fate of his wife and children (who had remained prisoners in the hands of the insurgents of Wexford, and who, he feared, might have become victims to the massacres that had taken place at the instigation of the Irish Robespierre Dixon), rode into the town with eight yeomen of his troops, and found it abandoned by the rebel force. The Queen's were now ordered into the town to

* Major Everard's History of the 20th Foot, p. 225, and Baine's Wars, p. 237.

† The Irish Rebellion, Maxwell, London, 1891,

take possession. Lord Dalhousie entering first "with the flank companies of the Queen's, and liberating Lord Kingsborough and several other Protestant gentlemen who were to have been put to death." On the next day and the 23rd more troops were sent in, including the 29th Regiment.

Lieut. G. E. Raitt, of the Queen's, when the troops entered Wexford, opened the doors of the prison; the yard was filled with women and children, who were expecting to be massacred; upon discovering it was red coats and not insurgents, they almost smothered the officer by their embraces.

On the 26th, General Lake left Wexford with all the troops, except the Queen's and the 29th, who remained to garrison the town. According to the monthly returns, the Queen's were at first quartered in the town, but were, in August, encamped near Wexford.

A few days after the troops entered Wexford, a detachment of the Queen's, under Lieutenant Charles Turner, surprised and took prisoner the celebrated Irish leader, Bagenal Harvey, "who had concealed himself in a cave in Sattée Island, and whose character for courage and desperation was such that few people would have ventured to approach his hiding place."

The third battalion First Guards was on 26th sent to New Ross to relieve the Cheshire Fencibles, who had been ordered to reinforce Major-General Sir Charles Asgill at Kilkenny. A party of rebels about 5,000, under the command of Father Murphy, had occupied Goresbridge, near the town. They were attacked and defeated by General Asgill at Kilconney Hill, sustaining a loss of from two to three hundred killed. The redoubtable priest leader, Murphy, was taken, and being conducted to the head-quarters of General Sir James Duff was hanged the same day. Lieut. G. E. Raitt was placed in command of the detachment told off for the execution of Father Murphy, who was a man of huge size and weight; so much so that the rope broke by which he was hanged, on which he brought forth curses on the officer, who took good care the rope was strong enough next time.

After a series of small skirmishes, and one or two serious attempts to reanimate a defeated cause, the insurgent chiefs, Fitzgerald and Byrne, surrendered to Generals Dundas and Moore, and the first part of the Irish insurrection of 1798 was over.

Major-General Welford wrote to Lord Castlereagh on the 18th July informing him that he had arranged with Mr. Aylmer, on the part of the insurgents of Kildare, and with Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, on the part of the insurgents in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, that a meeting should take place to arrange terms of surrender and submission. Lord Castlereagh at once replied

expressing his extreme surprise that General Welford should enter into an armistice with rebels in arms, and ordered him to at once put an end to it. He was reminded that a proclamation had been issued, offering terms if the rebels surrendered at once, in which case the lives of Aylmer and the others would be spared. The time named in the proclamation had expired, but would be extended for twenty-four hours, at the expiration of which time General Welford was to offer a reward of 1,000*l.* for the apprehension of Aylmer, and of 300*l.* each for the other leaders.*

In a letter from Dublin Castle, dated 4th August, it is there stated that the rebellion was considered over ; it was further stated that many of the people who took up arms had been deceived by the accounts given them by the leaders. 20,000 persons were said to have fallen, but this is a low estimate of the lives that were sacrificed in this fratricidal war.

The French Directory had too long delayed their promised help to the Irish insurgents, who had been anxiously looking for the arrival of their French allies. The French, however, were not prepared to allow the chance of striking a blow at England to pass by, and accordingly continued preparations to send a force to Ireland. This force, which had it been sent prior to the decisive defeat of the rebels at Vinegar Hill, might have been of great service to the rebels, was now almost a contemptible effort to revive a lost cause. It consisted of 1,030 privates and seventy officers, the whole under the command of General Humbert. The French embarked at La Rochelle in three frigates, and, escaping by a miracle the English ships sent to overtake them, landed at Killala Bay, county Mayo, north-west of Ireland, on the 22nd August. General Humbert took up his quarters in the bishop's palace. Few Irish joined him here, so leaving a small garrison at Killala, under the command of Colonel Charost, to keep up communication and receive supplies, he marched towards Castlebar.

Lord Cornwallis, who had been appointed lord lieutenant in succession to Lord Camden, had, on the 3rd July, with consummate wisdom, issued a proclamation authorising the generals to pardon such insurgents as, having been guilty simply of rebellion, should lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance. This wise act of clemency no doubt had a great effect in hindering the peasantry from re-engaging in the new attempt to revive the rebellion.

As soon as the new lord lieutenant heard of the landing he took energetic measures to combat the danger. He himself took the field as commander in chief ; General Lake being appointed to command in Connaught. The Lord Lieutenant left Dublin on the

* Dublin Castle Papers, Carton 620/3, No. 47/4.

24th August, and advancing rapidly by the Grand Canal, through Phillipstown and Kilbeggan, arrived on the 28th at Athlone, joining the brigade of Guards which he had ordered to concentrate there.

A letter of John Croker to the Right Honourable John Beresford, dated 29th August, gave information that a considerable body of the rebels had joined the French troops at Ballina, and had a strong post there. The post was commanded by French officers who had secured their position by entrenchments. Another party had taken possession of the lands of Palmerstown. He strongly advised that troops should be sent to occupy Foxford, and the road from Ballina, near Nephin Mountain, otherwise the rebels would have a great line of country open to them either for means of escape or for succour.*

General Humbert had, with considerable promptitude, pushed on towards Castlebar, with the intention of driving General Lake from that town, and establishing it as his head-quarters. Advancing rapidly and avoiding Foxford, he arrived in front of Castlebar on the 26th August. He found the English forces drawn up in two lines on the top of a hill at the north-west of the town, a small reserve being stationed in rear, some guns posted in front commanded a rising ground over which the enemy must pass.

On the morning of the 27th the French general, after a careful reconnoissance, halted behind some rising ground, and sent out a body of his best marksmen to occupy the hedges in front, where they extended themselves towards the flank of the English.

The English troops having, with fatal precipitancy, on the advance of the sharpshooters, exhausted their fire, the main body of the French rushed forward, and at the same time the extended sharpshooters so threatened the rear of the position that the detachment guarding the guns ran off, leaving their charge in the hands of the enemy. A gallant attempt to arrest the advance of the French was made by Lords Ormond, Longford, and Granard, but though they, with their supporters and the Royal Irish Artillery (who defended the bridge with a single gun), did their best to save the day, their efforts were futile, and General Lake had to retreat with a loss of about 500 men and fourteen guns.

It appears from a letter preserved in Dublin Castle that General Lake did not himself arrive at Castlebar till late in the evening of the 26th, and he writes that he found extraordinary "precipitancy and confusion there."† In his letter he pays a high tribute to the gallantry of Major Keir, of the 6th Dragoon Guards. The 6th seem to have lost heavily in horses in the fight, and lost also all their baggage.

* Dublin Castle Records, Carton 333, No. 6141.

† Public Record Office, Dublin, Country Letters, 4/33.

As soon as Lord Cornwallis heard of Lake's defeat he set forward in the direction of Hollymount, with the intention of making dispositions to cut off the invading force from the interior of the country. On the 4th September General Humbert, hoping to obtain succour by advancing towards the coast, moved towards Sligo, passing through Swineford and Tobercurry. Generals Lake and Crawford, however, so hung upon his rear that he found it impossible to proceed. After a number of skirmishes he arrived at Ballynamuck.

The Queen's, with the 29th, were now ordered to march from their camp near Wexford and to join the force under Lord Cornwallis, who were on their way to join General Lake. They left their camp on the 24th August with orders to March to Kilkenny and there await orders. On the 1st of September they were at Glennamaddy, and later on they joined Lord Cornwallis at Tuam. The Queen's marched the whole of the distance from Wexford to Glennamaddy with hardly a halt, a remarkable performance. The Bucks Militia were with them when they started, but they marched right away from them after the second day. The whole force now proceeded viâ Hollymount and Ballyhaunis to Carrick on Shannon. Here Lord Cornwallis heard of the departure of the enemy from Castlebar, so he crossed the Shannon at Carrick, and at 8 a.m. on the 8th September the vanguard of the troops came in sight of the enemy, who had halted for the night at a place called Cloone. The advanced party consisted of the flank company of the Queen's and the 29th Regiment, the Bucks and the Warwickshire Militia. While Lord Cornwallis was waiting for the remainder of the column to arrive the enemy moved on, followed closely by General Lake. At 11 a.m. they had the gratification of seeing the enemy closely engaged with Lake and Crawford's troops. Humbert's column was pushed on rapidly towards Ballinamuck, county Longford, where they made their final stand.

By the skilful tactics of Lord Cornwallis the French General found his force surrounded by a British force amounting to about twenty thousand men, and cut off from every means of support. Humbert hoped, if hard pressed, to have been able to have retreated to Granard, where he was to have been joined by many friends.* It appears, however, that the contingent of rebels there had been defeated by the royal troops on the 5th September, and on the same day another band of rebels sustained a severe defeat in the county of West Meath.† Humbert's rear guard, under the command of General Sarazin, was captured by General Crawford,

* Major Everard's History of 29th Regiment, p. 229.

† Baine's Wars, Vol. I. p. 246.

but the main body fought and continued to defend themselves until the arrival of General Lake, when perceiving the utter futility of further resistance, they all surrendered. The rebel Irish being excluded from quarter fled in all directions, about five hundred being slain in pursuit. About one hundred were taken prisoners, including three leaders, Teeling, Blake, and Rouch.

The number of French prisoners reported to have been taken at Ballinamuck was ninety-six officers and seven hundred and forty eight non-commissioned officers and men, two hundred and eighty-eight had been lost in killed and wounded since they landed at Killala.

The Lord Lieutenant immediately after the capture of General Humbert and his forces sent off a strong detachment to take the posts of Ballina and Killala, which was accomplished after a sharp skirmish at the latter place. Soon after his arrival in Dublin, where he was with the other prisoners sent, the French General sent the following letter to Lord Cornwallis :—

“ Le Général HUMBERT Commandant L'armée Francaise, à son Excellence
LORD CORNWALLIS.

MONSIEUR LE GENERAL,

Permettez moi de vous temoigner au nom du Gouvernement Français mes plus sincère remercemens de tous les procédés honnêtes tout vous nous avez comblés. Votre grandeur genereuse m'enhardi à vous prier au nom de mes camarades prisonniers à vous prier de nous faire délivrer une somme quelconque pour soubvenir à nos premier besoins ; le disinterressement des troupes confier à mes soines a quelques droits à la bienveillance de votre Gouvernement vous pouvez être persuadé Monsier le General de la loyauté and de l'empressement que mettra mon Gouvernement a remplir les engagemens que j'aurai contracter en son nom avec vous.

Je suis avec la plus parfaite considération.

HUMBERT.

It is needless to say that a courteous reply from the Lord Lieutenant accorded the French General the relief he asked for himself and for his companions.

After the defeat and capture of the French troops and the dispersion of their Irish allies, General Hunter's brigade with the Queen's marched to Phillipstown, Kings county, but hearing that part of another French expedition had been seen off Bantry Bay, the brigade left Phillipstown on the 26th September for Cashell, Tipperary, where they encamped. This second landing of the French was at the little island of Rutland. Three boats full of men, some artillery, and a large quantity of arms were landed from a brig named Anaercon. The adventurers found, however, that the people instead of joining them fled to the mountains, and hearing also of the capture of the force under General Humbert

(which was stated to have been only the vanguard of a larger force coming from France), they on the 17th September re-embarked and proceeded to France. On the very day that they left the coast of Ireland an expedition left Brest for Ireland consisting of one ship of the line, eight frigates, a schooner, and a brig, with a strong reinforcement of men for General Humbert.

A letter had been received by the Government, dated 25th August, giving full particulars of the passage of rebel messengers through the counties of Waterford and Cork, calling on the people to have all ready on the expected arrival of the French armament from Brest, and that the rebel General, Henry Morris, had returned in disguise from Carrick on Suir. A later letter dated 30th from Nenagh informed the authorities that Morris had escaped from county Wexford and gone to county Waterford. Meetings had been held and the general rising was to take place in a few days.*

Admiral Sir John Borlase, who was cruising with seven sail of the line, discovered the French fleet off Lough Swilly about noon of the 11th October. The admiral at once gave chase, but could not come up into action till next morning. The English Fleet consisted of the *Canada* (the admiral's ship), the *Robust*, *Foudroyant*, *Magnanime*, *Æthalion*, *Melampus*, and *Amelia*. The Frenchmen were the *Hoche*, eighty guns, *Immortalité*, forty-four guns, *Loire*, forty-four guns, *Romaine*, forty-four guns, *Bellone*, forty guns, *Resolue*, forty guns, *Coquillo*, forty guns, *Ambuscade*, thirty-six guns, and the *Semillante*, thirty-six guns. An action of nearly four hours ensued, "at the end of which period the *Hoche* hauled down her colours, followed by the others, and three of the frigates." Five of the frigates, the schooner, and the brig got away from the fight, but three of the frigates were afterwards captured, the *Romaine* and *Semillante* only escaping. Thus the whole of the expedition was destroyed, and the French invasion at an end.

Amongst the prisoners taken on the *Hoche* was the famous Theobald Wolfe Tone, who had been the moving spirit of the rebellion and had been mainly instrumental in organising the French succours. He was taken to Dublin, and after a trial, in which he defended himself with considerable ability, he was condemned to death, but committed suicide in prison. The capture and death of Tone was the death-blow to the rebellion. A few desperate spirits still endeavoured to keep it alive, but they were obliged at last to buy their lives by expatriation for ever from their native country.

* Dublin Castle Papers, Carton, 620/3, No. 57/25.

After the defeat of the French Fleet the brigade left the camp at Cashel, and was removed to Kilkenny, where it remained till the Queen's regiment returned to England next year.

Four companies, according to the pay lists, were quartered at Gores Bridge, Borris, and Graignena Managh in October and November.

On December 25th the regiment was removed from the Irish Establishment.

Much has been said and written about the religious character of the rebellion in 1798, and there is little doubt that in many cases fanatic Catholics endeavoured, with some success, to introduce the terrible embitterment of religious disputes. A letter of a rebel who had repented of being engaged in the rebellion, states that on the rising all Protestants who were not on the side of the rebellion were to be put to death without distinction of age or sex, as necessary to the success of their plans. At the same time, the following list of prominent men in the revolution gives quite another aspect to the case, and would tend to prove that the insurrection was in the main a very mistaken idea of patriotism, and which would have been, if successful, only changing the government of the English crown for that of the French Republic.

The following list of prominent Protestant rebels is taken from Sir Richard Musgrave's publication on the Irish Rebellion, and proves that the war was not in its inception a war of religion:—

Theobald Wolfe Tone.
Honble. Simon Butler.
James Napper Tandy.
Archibald H. Rowen.
Beachamp B. Harvey.
Thomas Russel.
Arthur O'Connor.
Roger O'Connor.
Samuel Neilson.
John Chambers.
Henry Shears.

John Shears.
Joseph Levins.
William Levingstone Webb.
Henry Jackson.
Mathew Dowling.
James Reynolds.
Thomas E. Emmett.
John Bourke.
Hugh Wilson.
Robert Simms.
Edward Hudson.

A warrant was issued on the 24th July for exonerating the field officers and captains from general responsibility for the future accounts of their respective corps, and for establishing a new daily rate of pay for the said officers, abolishing the distinction between the subsistence and arrears. The same was to take place from the 1st April 1798, on the establishment of Ireland.*

A circular letter was sent to generals commanding districts on the 30th September, regulating the uniform to be worn in future by surgeons and veterinary surgeons in the Army. The uniform

* Treasury Records, Irish Book, 1794-1802, Vol. 15.

was to be plain scarlet, with the uniform buttons of the regiment they belonged to, but without epaulettes and lappels. A plain round red cuff and collar, white waistcoat and breeches, and plain cocked hat with the regimental button.

The uniform for all officers belonging to the medical department was to be the same, excepting with regard to the button, which was to have the King's coronet impressed upon it with the letters H.S. (Hospital Staff) underneath.*

The strength of the national forces in February was:—

—	England.	Ireland.	Total.
Cavalry - - -	21,512	5,799	27,311
Infantry - - -	85,043	12,543	97,586
Militia - - -	41,752	22,917	64,669
	148,307	41,259	189,566†

By 1st June the establishment in England had increased to:—

Cavalry	...	...	...	21,823
Infantry	...	...	...	88,375
Militia	...	...	...	78,257

Total 188,455

or an increase in the whole British establishment of 40,148 men, a large proportion of which proceeded to Ireland in that month.

In June according to a return in Irish papers the Irish establishment was:—

INFANTRY.

9 regiments of Line, 600 each	...	...	...	...	5,400
1 " " "	...	...	...	...	1,000
Corps of Invalids	...	...	...	...	655
27 regiments of Fencibles, 500 each	...	...	...	...	13,500
1 " " "	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 " " "	...	...	...	...	600
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>22,155</u>

CAVALRY.

		Horses.	Men.
4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, and 9th,			
22nd, 23rd, and 24th Dragoons...	...	4,800	4,352
Hompesch's Horse	...	450	480
Fencibles { 2 regiments Horse	...	696	636
9 " " Do.	...	2,700	2,970
Essex Fencible Dragoons	...	300	300
Totals	...	<u>8,946</u>	<u>8,738</u>

* War Office Common Letter Book, 1797-1798, No. 298, p. 276.

† Lorne Collection, Horse Guards.

The regiment remained quartered in Kilkenny until early in May 1799, when the brigade with some guns, under the command of General Gardiner, was ordered to march to Tullamore. On the 29th May they were removed to Phillipstown. This was to meet another threatened invasion by the French. General Hunter had given up the command of the Brigade on being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.*

Lord Castlereagh wrote, on the 2nd March to Major-General Nugent, commanding the northern district of Armagh, directing him, as a most lawless spirit had manifested itself in the district under his command, to severely punish the offenders if caught, and without referring the matter to him. It was evident that the malcontents in Ireland had some hopes of further succour from France, and risings were feared in different parts of the country. The anticipated disorders not having occurred, the brigade was ordered back to its old quarters in Kilkenny, at which place the Queen's with the 29th Regiment arrived on the 11th June. In the same month the Queen's were moved to county Cork, and were encamped at Monkstown.

On the 13th July the regiment, with the 29th, marched for Cork under orders for England. They left the Cove on the 24th and arrived at Southampton about the 30th July.

The Queen's had been placed on the Irish establishment on the 25th December last year, and was put again on the British establishment on 5th July 1799, when they left for England.

In addition to the pay of the officers on the Irish establishment they were allowed the following additional sum for lodging :—

For each field officer	...	...	10s. 6d.	per week.
„ captain	...	...	8s. 0d.	„
„ subaltern	...	...	6s. 0d.	„

In addition to this allowances were granted, according to a letter dated 19th March, to officers for the service in Ireland as follows :—

Rank.	On making first Campaign.	For each subsequent Campaign.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonel - - - - -	36 5 0	27 10 0
Lieutenant-colonel - - - - -	30 0 0	22 10 0
Major - - - - -	25 0 0	17 10 0
Captain - - - - -	20 0 0	12 10 0
Captain-lieutenant, lieutenant, ensign - - - - -	12 10 0	8 0 0
Paymaster of the regulars - - - - -	20 0 0	12 10 0
Adjutant and quarter-master of the regulars. - - - - -	12 0 0	8 8 0
Surgeon of the regulars - - - - -	20 0 0	12 10 0
Surgeon of the militia - - - - -	12 10 0	8 8 0
Assistant Surgeon or surgeon's mate - - - - -	12 10 0	8 8 0†

* Major Everard's History of 29th Foot, p. 231.

† Government Correspondence, Public Record Office, Dublin, 4/142.

The establishment of the regiment, as quoted in the Irish papers, was as follows :—

1 colonel.
 2 lieutenant-colonels.
 2 major.
 7 captains.
 12 lieutenants.
 8 ensigns.
 1 paymaster.
 1 adjutant.
 1 quarter-master.
 1 surgeon.
 1 assistant-surgeon.
 2 staff sergeants.
 51 sergeants.
 50 corporals,
 22 drummers.
 550 privates.

Total ... 712

The following list gives the dates of the different regiments serving on the Irish establishment being retransferred to the English establishment :—

4th Dragoon Guards	...	...	10th September 1799, inclusive.
5th „ „	...	...	17th August 1799, „
7th „ „	...	...	1st August 1799, „
5th Dragoons	...	...	27th January 1799, „
Ancient British Fencible Cavalry	...	...	1st November 1799, „
2nd Foot	...	...	5th July 1799, „
6th „	...	...	25th December 1799, „
30th „	...	...	3rd January 1799, „
29th „	...	...	24th July 1799, „
41st „	...	...	15th August, „
60th „	...	...	27th February, „
89th „	...	...	31st January, „
92nd „ (formerly 100th)	...	...	20th July, „
Perthshire Fencible Infantry	...	...	14th February, „
King's County Militia	...	...	10th June, „
Wexford Militia	...	...	6th August, „

From this it would seem that it was thought advisable that the militia in the disaffected counties should be sent for a time to England.*

An order dated 26th February was issued from the lord-lieutenant directing that the pay of all subalterns was to be increased 1s. a day, and that in addition to this they were to be excused the payment to hospital, poundage, and agency.

* Government Correspondence, Dublin, 1799, 1 E 4/142.

The increase to each officer's pay by this order was, per annum:—

				£	s.	d.
Lieutenant	...	...	...	23	12	6
Ensign	...	...	...	22	9	5
Adjutant	...	...	...	23	0	6
Quarter-master	...	...	...	25	15	11

The strength of the national forces according to the Fane collection was in February as follows:—

—				England.	Ireland.	Total.
Cavalry	-	-	-	25,175	7,229	32,404
Infantry	-	-	-	88,873	28,777	117,650
Militia	-	-	-	95,848	22,356	118,204
				209,896	58,362	268,258

Another return at the end of the year, inclusive of Ireland, is given as follows:—

Cavalry	...	...	...	...	35,687
Infantry	...	...	...	...	131,095
Militia	...	...	...	...	86,926
					<u>253,708</u>

Showing a decrease of about 14,500 men, no doubt principally caused by the disastrous expedition to Holland which took place in the autumn of the year

CHAPTER XIX.

HELDER CAMPAIGN.

1799.

CONTEXTS.—Regiment lands at Southampton from Ireland—Formed into a Brigade under Major-General Sir Eyre Coote with 27th, 29th, 55th, and 85th Regiments preparatory to being sent to Holland—Camp at Barham Downs—Regiment augmented by a *Depôt* Company—Cost of Augmentation—The Government resolve to begin a Campaign in Holland—Russia asked to help, consents—Strength of Russian Contingent—Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Duke of York appointed to command—Prince of Orange's preparations—Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Mitchell commands the Fleet—Sir Ralph Abercrombie's instructions—Detail of the Forces—Consultations with the Ministers—Strength of Troops to follow—Russian Troops—Queen's Brigade embark at Margate—Various Plans proposed for Expedition—Helder Plan decided upon—Fleet arrive at the Texel—Plans for Disembarkation—Landing delayed by bad Weather—Reconnaissance by the Fleet—The Dutch Fleet behind the Helder—Report of Reconnoitering Party—Admiral Mitchell summons the Dutch Fleet to surrender—They declare for the Prince of Orange, and surrender—The Troops land—Coote's Brigade the first to land—Gallant advance up the Sand Hills—Lieutenant Swan of the Queen's severely wounded—The position carried, the Enemy falling back—Position at the end of the day—Strength of Enemy opposing—The Enemy retire, and the English occupy the position—Casualties in the first day's Fighting—The losses of the Queen's—Warm approbation of the King on the Conduct of the Troops—Advance of the English—Position of the Dutch and French Forces—Difficulties of the Advance—Natives apathetic—General Abercrombie urges that Reinforcements be sent—Duke of York's Instructions—Disappointment in England at the Dutch Troops not joining the English—The French Army in Holland reinforced—The Enemy attack the English on the 10th September—Severe Fighting—Generals Dandrael and Monceau attack right flank and centre—The French advance on the left position of the English—Complete Defeat of the Enemy—Encomiums on the conduct of the Troops—The Prince of Orange's Dutch Troops sent to guard Texel Island—The Duke of York leaves England, and arrives at the Helder—Landing of Reinforcements of Russians—The Duke urges further English Reinforcements—Description of the new Position taken up by the Enemy—Difficulties of the Advance—Return of the Strength of the Troops—Strength of the Queen's—The Russian Contingent join the Head-quarters of the English at Schager Brug—The Allies advance in Four Columns—Detail of the Strength of each Column and their objective—Strength of the Enemy's Position—Sir Ralph Abercrombie captures Hoorn—Marches to Kolhorn and back to Schager Brug—March of the Column under Sir James Pulteney—The operations of Coote's Brigade—March of the Queen's on Oude Caspell—Major White, of the Queen's, with the Light Companies of the Brigade

sent against a Wood covering the Battery—Obstinate Resistance of the Enemy—General Don advances against the Village of Oude Caspeli—Gallant conduct of Colonel Spencer of the 40th Regiment—General Pulteney determines to storm the Village—The Entrenchments of the Village carried—The Light Companies of the Queen's and 29th capture the Battery—The Brigade advances and bivouacs, within a mile of Alkmaar—Operations of the Russian Division—They are driven back and rallied by the English Troops—Retire in good Order—Gallant Conduct of the Russians with General Dundas's Column at Krabbendam—The Allies fall back—Exhaustion of the Troops—The Duke of York in his Despatches praises highly the Operations of Pulteney Brigade—General Orders on Coote's Brigade—Failure of Operations due to falling back of the Russians—Duke of York praises the Conduct of the Russians in Dundas's Column—King praises Conduct of the Troops—General Abercrombie's Account of the Day's Fighting—The Allies capture 60 Officers and 3,000 Men with large supplies—Losses of the Enemy.

THE regiment on its return from Ireland landed at Southampton and was at once marched to Barham Downs, near Canterbury, where it was brigaded with the 27th, 29th, 55th, and 85th Regiments. This camp was formed preparatory to the expedition which it had been decided to send to the Helder.

The brigade was placed under the command of Major-General Sir Eyre Coote.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th August, the troops commenced the march from Barham Downs to the coast, preparatory to embarking on the transports. The Queen's were to embark at Margate on the 7th and 8th August, the other battalions were to embark at Ramsgate and Deal.

The regiment was augmented on the 25th of August by an additional company. It was to be of the same strength as the other companies of the battalion, viz., five sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and fifty-five private men. This was to form the dépôt company remaining in England. The total cost of the augmentation per annum was 737*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The cost per annum of the regiment before this augmentation was 10,558*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

The British Government had for some time had in consideration the policy of a campaign in Holland. They had been informed that there was great dissatisfaction amongst the Dutch people by reason of the exactions made on behalf of the French, and it was thought that by beginning a campaign there and at the same time advancing the cause of the Prince of Orange against the Dutch Republic a serious blow might be struck at the French. Accordingly it was decided to send an army to Holland, and an application was made to Russia to assist.

An alliance had been made on the 18th February, 1795, between England and Russia, which was strictly defensive. England, if attacked, was to be helped by 10,000 Russian foot and 2,000 horse. England in the opposite case was to supply Russia with a fleet of twelve men-of-war. The articles of the alliance provided for the precedence of commanders by stipulating that though each power was to command its own troops, the supreme command of an expedition was to belong to the power that first called for assistance, after first notifying the name of the commander. This was afterwards ratified by other articles and treaties in the same year.

A great coalition was in 1798 formed against France, who had alarmed Europe by its high-handed action in Holland, Switzerland, &c. This coalition was composed of England, Austria, the German States, the Italian States, Russia, and Turkey. Catherine II. of Russia had died and been succeeded by the Emperor Paul I., who was violently opposed to the actions of France, and who had been urged by the English ambassador, Sir A. Whitworth (afterwards Lord St. Helens), to oppose France in her high-handed actions in Europe.

The coalition now made lasted from 1798 to 1802 (to the Amiens peace) and the Russians were the heroes of the campaigns, witness the great victories of Suwarrow in Italy, and the way the Russian troops fought in the Helder campaign.

On the application being made to the Emperor Paul for assistance against France in the contemplated campaign in Holland he at once consented and a convention was formed between the two powers. In the preamble of the convention it was stated that the object of the campaign was to attack the enemy in his most vulnerable part, viz., in Holland.

By Article I.—Russia was to find 13,000 men or at least 8,000 to make up 30,000 estimated as necessary for the expedition.

By Article II.—Russian forces were to assemble at Revel for embarkation.

By Article III.—England was to provide subsidies which if not paid Russians were to withdraw.

By Article IV.—These subsidies were to begin when Russian troops were assembled, viz., 88,000*l.* for immediate expenses, and 44,000*l.* per month.

By Article V.—Victuals supplied by England were to be deducted from above.

By Article VI.—England was to supply horses for baggage and artillery.

By Article VII.—After the expedition Russian troops were to be quartered in England, if unable to return because of ice.

By Article VIII.—No period was fixed for length of expedition or subsidy, but Russia could reclaim troops in 1800.

By Article IX.—The conduct of expedition and as to command was to be the same as provided for in convention of 1795.

By Article X.—Convention to be ratified by the Sovereigns within two months.

By a separate Article of same date—

1. Russia was to provide six ships of war, five frigates, and two transports. All troops not accommodated in these ships were to be transported by England.
2. Subsidy was to be paid by England for these ships, 19,642*l.* 10*s.* per month, and England was to victual these ships.
3. If frozen out after expedition the ships were to be harboured in England.
4. England was to take over victuals then on board the Russian ships at a valuation.
5. This supplementary article was to form part of the treaty.

The treaty is dated 22nd June 1799.

The English troops were to be sent on in detachments. The first detachment, in which the Queen's regiment was posted, was to be sent out under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the second was to follow under the command of the Duke of York.

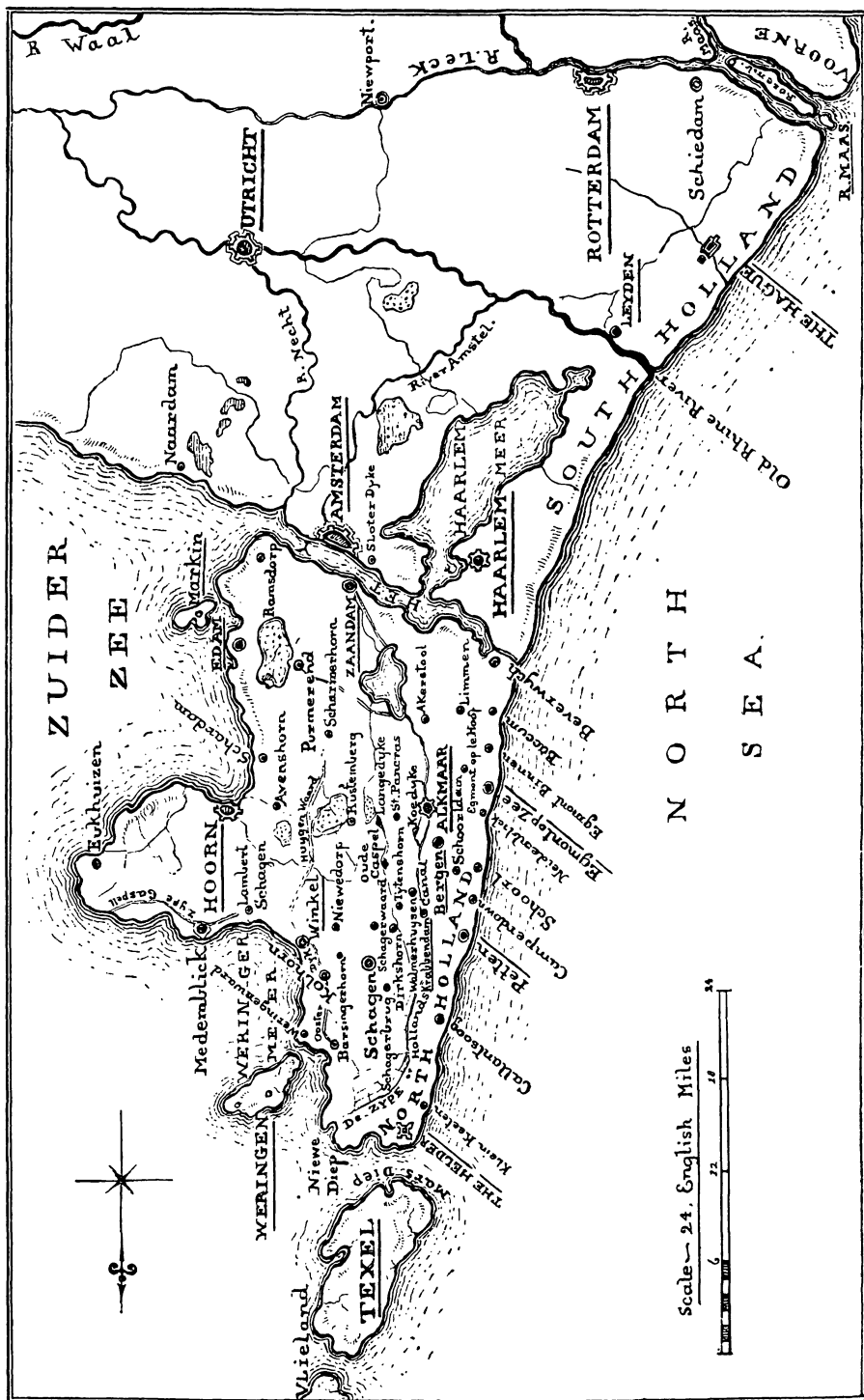
The Prince of Orange as soon as the preparations for the campaign were commenced at once began an active correspondence with his adherents in Holland, at the same time recruiting all men capable and willing of bearing arms in his cause.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Mitchell was placed in command of the English Fleet, which command he was to retain until Admiral Lord Duncan joined him with his Fleet, which was cruising in the North Sea.

The first of the secret instructions for the conduct of the expedition was on the 3rd August sent to Sir R. Abercrombie, further and more detailed instructions following on the 4th, 5th, and 10th of the same month.* The forces destined for the service were to be sent in two divisions, and at different periods. The First Division was to be under General Abercrombie's immediate command, and he was to be informed of the number and composition of the troops following with the periods of their arrival at Holland. The islands on the mouth of the Meuse, and particularly that of Voorn, appearing to be the best place for a rendezvous of the Fleet and the troops, he was at first ordered to make the best of his way there and to endeavour with the assistance of the Naval forces to attack and obtain possession of Goeree and Over Flakee and Voorne. This was to be the first object of attack of his division unless it was found to be impracticable. The after operations were left to his discretion, but on the arrival of the other

* War Office, Secretary of State Entry Book, Expedition, Vol. I., 1795-1802.

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divisions it was suggested that he was to endeavour to obtain possession of the provinces of the union, north of the Waal, before the bad season set in. He was also to endeavour to seize upon some point situated on the mainland, where the reinforcements as they arrived might land without fear of opposition from the enemy. In these instructions a return* of the troops under his command is given, a total of 10,786 men. In a list of the same, dated Canterbury, 4th August, the detail of the division and the commands were given, as follows :—

1st Brigade.—Major-General D'Oyly, comprised Grenadier Battalion of the Guards and 3rd Battalion of 1st Regiment of Guards.

2nd Brigade.—Major-General Burrard, comprised 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards and 1st Battalion of 3rd Regiment of Guards.

3rd Brigade.—Major-General Sir Eyre Coote, comprised 2nd Queen's, 23rd, 27th, 29th, 55th, and 85th Regiments.

4th Brigade.—Major-General Sir John Moore, comprised 2nd Battalion Royals, 25th, 49th, 69th, 79th, and 92nd Regiments.

The strength of the Queen's regiment was two lieutenant-colonels, one major, seven captains, sixteen lieutenants, five ensigns, two staff officers; Non-commission officers, forty-five sergeants and eighteen drummers; Rank and file fit for duty, 398; sick, nineteen; on duty, forty-eight; batmen, sixty: total, 525. A strong detachment of the 18th Light Dragoons accompanied the expedition. An enclosure in the return gives an estimate of the troops to follow. To sail on the 16th August, 4,000 men; by the 25th inst. 4,000 men; and before the 15th September, 6,000. Total reinforcements, 14,000 men. The first division of Russian troops promised for the expedition was to be 12,000 men, and was expected at Yarmouth between the 15th and 25th August; the second division of 5,000 was to follow as required; 6,000 British cavalry was promised, making the total reinforcements (including the Russian troops) 31,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry.

While the troops were collecting at Canterbury and Barham Downs, about six miles from that place, frequent consultations took place between the Minister Dundas, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the Admiral Sir Edward Mitchell, and the generals of brigade and the

* War Office Correspondence, Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Helder, 1799, Vol. I.

officers acquainted with the country where the attack was intended. Sir Ralph wrote on the 7th and 10th to a friend detailing the various plans that had been proposed, from which it would appear that there was a want of agreement as to what should be first attempted. He urged upon the authorities that it was absolutely necessary the attack should be arranged and detailed before the expedition left England, and that it was clear that "something must be done and that something must correspond with the preparations and expectations of the nation." General Coote was to embark with his brigade, in which was the Queen's regiment, at Margate, and was to encamp there till the transports were ready. The Queen's embarked in the ships *Sheerness* and *Providence*. The other troops embarked at *Ramsgate* and *Deal*, the major part of them being encamped on *Barham Downs*, from whence they marched to their appointed places of embarkation on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th August, and were to embark on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th.

During the discussions on the expedition various plans had been proposed for an attack on the united provinces. The following are taken from some notes on the subject by Sir R. Abercrombie:—One plan was to seize the Island of *Walcheren* with a British force, an important position had any of the great armies arrayed against us crossed the *Rhine* and the *Meuse*; this plan would, however, have required a considerable Naval force to protect it, and in the autumn the place was very unhealthy. A second plan proposed was to occupy the Islands of *Walcheren* and *Goree*, with a view to encourage and support an insurrection in *Holland*. The plan that had been proposed to land 15,000 men in the province of *Groningen* Sir Ralph thought might have had considerable consequences, and have recovered that province and others contiguous from the hands of the French, but he considered that the season was too far advanced to be sufficiently sure of success. The last plan proposed, viz., to concentrate the whole force then assembling and to attack *Holland* by the *Meuse* he considered the best, and the advantages to be obtained very considerable. The possession of the Island of *Voorne* would have given a safe port and free communication with *England*, and if progress had been made in the reduction of the provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht* before November there would have been a good base for a corps of observation to act on the *Waal* and the *Rhine* and secure the troops from any attempt on the part of *France*, and also to open a passage to any power who should decide to enter *Holland* by *Groningen*, *Gelderland*, or *Overysse*. The free navigation of the *Rhine* to *Arnheim* would afford a certain supply of provisions to the Army and save the expense of a heavy

land transport. Sir Ralph concludes his clever notes by remarking "whether the attempt (an attack by the Meuse) is made by an army from this country which is not expected to be supported by any of the continental powers on the Eastern Frontiers of the Republic, or whether it is made with the expectation of such co-operation—under this last idea it is still more to be preferred to any of the others. For the assistance we should give to such an ally would be immediate and even operate previously to their attack. We should open the way for them by acting in the rear of the enemy who opposed them." If it was found expedient to carry operations into Brabant, it was calculated that Great Britain, by the augmentation of her force and her Naval power, might be able in the next campaign to seize Walcheren and to open communication by the Scheldt, and to reduce the remainder of the province of Zealand.*

On the 14th August Sir R. Abercrombie wrote from on board H.M.S Isis (the Fleet had sailed the day before) that in agreement with the decision arrived at on the 10th as to the difficulties of forcing the passage up to Helvoetsluys and the obstacles he apprehended in landing the troops on the Island of Voorne without the assistance of the Navy he had altered the destination of the expedition (the admiral concurring) and would proceed at once to the attack of the Helder. The Nieuwe Diep (the passage into the Zuyder Zee) once gained, would give a secure port and easy communication with England. He urged the despatch of additional troops as soon as they could be collected, so as not to delay the advance as soon as he had secured a position on the Helder. Dundas, in replying to this note, approved the change of plans, but considered that the new plan embraced the taking of all the land as far as Haarlem and also the Texel Island, thus securing the Dutch Fleet and the navigation of the Zuyder Zee, and making the approach to Amsterdam more easy. Dundas wrote again to General Abercrombie on the 22nd August in answer to a letter of the General's dated 18th, and informed him that two brigades, 4th and 5th, under the commands of Major-General Don and Major-General the Earl of Cavan, consisting of (4th Brigade) 1st and 2nd Battalions 17th Regiment, and 1st and 2nd Battalions 40th Regiment (5th Brigade), 1st and 2nd Battalions 20th Regiment, and 63rd Regiment, would march from Barham Downs on the 23rd, and be embarked at once. 9,000 men were ready in addition at Barham ready to march for embarkation as soon as sufficient tonnage could be got together for the transport.

* State Papers, Holland, 1799-1800, No. 729.

On the 20th Abercrombie was off the Texel, bad weather had been experienced by the Fleet from the first day of sailing. A consultation was then held on board the Kent, and on the 21st the general officers came on board the Isis and received instructions where they were to land the troops. The disembarkation was to be made on the shore near Keick Down in two divisions as follows :—

H.M.S. "Isis," off Texel,
21 Aug. '99.

The Disembarkation to be in two Divisions.

Com.-in-Chief Sir Ralph Abercrombie.	{	M.-Gen. Moore	{ 25th 79th 92nd 49th	}	Northern.
		M.-Gen. Burrard	{ 2nd B. Royals 1st Batt. 3 Guards		
		M.-Gen. D'Oyly	{ 1st do. Coldstream 3rd B. 1st Guards		
			{ Grenadier Batt.		
Lt-Gen. Sir Ja. Pulteney	{	Col. Macdonald	{ 55th 23rd 27th 69th	}	Southern.
			{ 85th 29th		
			{ 2nd, or Queen's		
		M.-Gen. Coote			

After all the flat boats have left the transports with the troops for the first disembarkation, they will proceed towards the shore rowing through the intervals of the men-of-war. Gun brigs and ships in shore, when through to close as regularly as possible abreast so that they may all take the beach nearly at the same moment.

The revenue cutters, Deal luggers, boats, &c., who are to compose the second disembarkation, are to be astern the respective transports, they have been previously ordered to rendezvous, so that they may be hauled alongside to receive the troops proceeding as near to the shore as possible, so that the flat boats, launches, &c., may have quick communication between them and the shore.

A. MITCHELL.

The weather again coming on very bad the Fleet was obliged to go to sea after having sent on shore Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, Captain Winthorpe, R.N., and Lieutenant-Collier, R.N., with a summons to the Dutch admiral and the officer commanding the land forces to surrender. The two latter officers returned to the Isis on the 24th and reported that the Dutch officers would not enter into any conclusive arrangement. They reported also that the Helder did not seem well guarded, though soldiers were constantly arriving from the north.

The notes* of these officers delivered with their report are interesting. The day after they received their instructions they boarded a Dutch pilot boat, which came to receive them about two miles southward of the Kikdune, from which position it was observed that the whole coast was very favourable for landing in tolerable weather. They noted a battery in rather a large sand-hill about four or five miles south of Kikdune, and men engaged in mounting it. Opposite to where they were taking these observations was a signal station with what appeared at first to be one large gun, but, on more careful observation, was seen to be signal balls; they also observed forty soldiers at this post approaching Kikdune within 200 yards. They noted that no works appeared on it with the exception of one gun and two or three buildings—like guard-houses—and a signal staff. A lower range of sand-hills appeared to extend inland for about a mile, but no men or works were seen upon them. Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland sketched the coast as reconnoitered. They noted a body of about 300 troops marching on the beach about 7.0 a.m. Approaching Mars Diep, they observed a considerable battery, which, the pilot informed them, mounted thirty guns, and covering the town of Helder, this battery had on its south flank a breastwork with three large field-pieces. The flank of the breastwork was open to the sea, but its front was protected with two rows of chevaux de frise and a strong palisade, but there was no ditch. From the thirty-gun battery to the Nieuwe Diep a small work of five or six guns was noted; this, as well as the large battery, was “en barbet,” and the land from Kikdune quite up to the Nieuwe Diep was bounded by a dyke. The Dutch Fleet lay just behind the Helder point through Mars Diep and just off Nieuwe Diep, as shown on plan. The *Amphitrite* frigate was at anchor off the thirty-gun battery, and there were ten frigates outside the shoals called the Hakes. The officers boarded the Dutch ship *Washington* about 6 a.m. and left at 2 p.m., the time being spent in the discussion of their mission with Admiral Story and Captains Cappelle and Yonge. This was reported verbally to the Commander-in-Chief. The report also noted the following particulars:—Behind Kikdune the Helder garrison, consisting of 1,300 men, was encamped. The Texel Island had a very small garrison, numbering about 100 men. They also reported that it would not be possible to drive the Dutch Fleet from their position in Mars Diep with guns from the Texel, the distance being too great, and they could then retire up the Nieuwe Diep.

* War Office, Secretary of State, Original Correspondence, Helder Expedition, Vol. I.

The boatmen who rowed the party seemed very zealous in favour of the expedition, and were anxious to know if the Prince of Orange was in the English Fleet. They received with great satisfaction the orange ribbon given to them in addition to the money for their work. All the inhabitants of the Helder they reported were Orange men. Full particulars are noted in the report of the nature of the anchorage, and the places of the buoys, the truthfulness of the indications were afterwards fully confirmed. The report is signed by Colonel Maitland.

Before relating the affairs inland it will be well to note the naval operations which took place simultaneously with the advance of Abercrombie. As soon as the Fleet had assisted in the landing of the troops, Admiral Mitchell turned his attention to the Dutch Fleet, "which he expressed his determination to follow to the walls of Amsterdam unless they capitulated or declared for the Prince of Orange." When the whole of the troops had landed, Mitchell got under sail with his squadron, and at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 30th his line of battle was formed and orders given to prepare for action. Passing Helder Point and Mars Diep—two ships and one frigate unfortunately getting on shore—he arrived in the channel that led to the place where the Dutch Fleet was at anchor. Captain Rennie was now sent with a summons to the Dutch Admiral Storey, to surrender or to declare for the Prince of Orange. About the same time two Dutch officers arrived at the English Fleet with news that the main part of the Fleet had declared for the Prince of Orange, but that Admiral Storey was not in favour of the Prince, and would fight if he had the power. The determination of the British Admiral to force an action, coupled with the position Storey was in by the division of interests in his Fleet, ultimately forced the brave Dutchman to surrender. The summons of Vice-Admiral Mitchell to the Dutch Admiral was worded as follows:—"I desire you will instantly hoist the Flag of His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange; if you do you will be immediately considered friends of the King of Great Britain, my most gracious Sovereign; otherwise take the consequences. Painful it will be to me for the loss of blood it will occasion, but the guilt will be on your own head." In his reply, the Admiral after averring that he had no Sovereign but the sovereign will of the Dutch people, wrote: "The traitors whom I commanded refused to fight; and nothing remains to me and to my brave officers but vain rage and the dreadful reflection of our present situation; I therefore

deliver over to you the Fleet which I command. From this moment it is your obligation to provide for the safety of my officers, and the few brave men on board the Batavian ships, as I declare myself and my officers prisoners of war, and remain to be considered as such."

The following ships of the Dutch Fleet then passed into the possession of the English :—

The Broederschap	...	...	...	54	guns.
Veswagting	...	...	...	64	"
Hector	...	...	...	44	"
Venus	...	...	...	24	"
Dalk	...	...	...	24	"
Minerva	...	...	...	24	"
Hildin	...	...	...	32	"

This capture was a blow to the naval power of the nation that had been the only real rival of Great Britain on the seas, and added to the already preponderating naval power of England.

On the evening of the 25th the gale began to moderate and the ships of the expedition again stood in towards the shore and came to anchor on the 26th. *At 2 a.m. on the morning of the 27th the preparatory signal was given for the landing, and though the enemy could not be perceived, they were known to be posted behind the sand hills about 100 yards distance from the shore. The troops were disembarked from the transports and put into flat-bottomed boats, and as soon as it was seen that they were fully loaded with troops, an agreed upon signal was given, and the boats were urged as fast as possible for the shore, at the same instant a tremendous and well sustained cannonade from 100 guns burst from the Fleet over the heads of the boats on to the top of the sand hills, effectually covering the landing of the men. General Coote's Brigade, consisting of the Queen's, 23rd, 27th, 29th, 55th, and 85th Regiments, was one of the first landed and immediately advanced up the sand hills, being met with a well-sustained fire both of artillery and musketry from the enemy. The advance of the brigade, the Queen's, the 27th, 29th, and 85th being in front, and the 23rd and 55th under Major-General Macdonald being in reserve—up the slope of the hills was an arduous struggle, and at one time the leading divisions had to pause the firing was so hot and the losses so heavy. After a short halt the advance was resumed, and though fired at in front and on

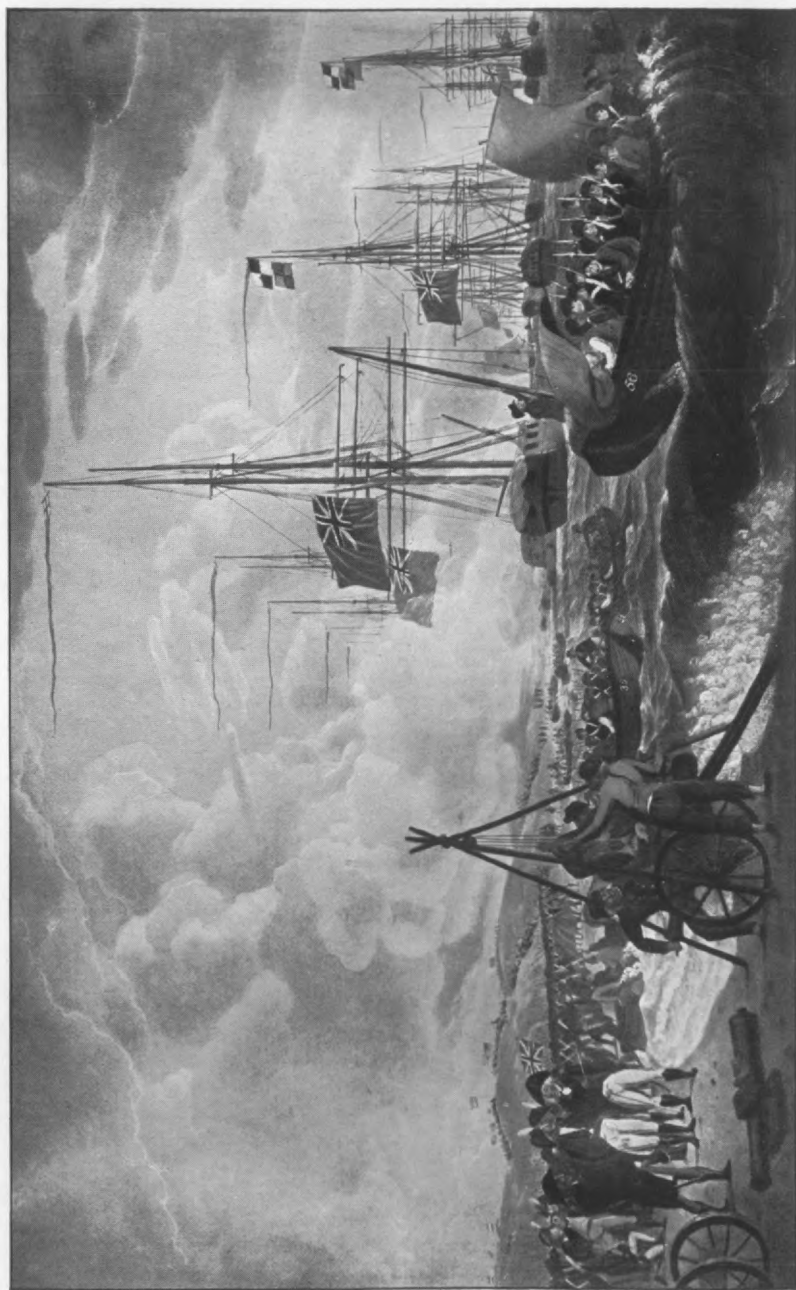
* *Memoirs of the Principal Events in the Campaigns of North Holland and Egypt*, by Major Francis Maule, late of the 2nd or Queen's Regiment. British Museum.

flanks and threatened several times with cavalry (who, however, from the nature of the ground could not do much execution), the brigade pressed onward.

It was here that Lieutenant Swan of the Queen's fell severely wounded with several of his brave comrades in arms. Swan was in advance with the flank companies of the Queen's who, with the flank companies of the 27th, 29th, and 85th Regiments, had been sent forward to capture a signal station situated on a slight eminence, Major Ramsay of the Queen's being in command. Just before the party came into action they had passed the body of a Dutch Colonel "De Leek." Two hours after the fight had commenced the regiment passed Sir James Pulteney who was sitting on a sand bank having his wound dressed; he had been shot in the arm. Major-General Coote took up the command of the brigade on Sir James Pulteney falling out. Shortly after Sir James Pulteney was wounded they heard of the death of the Chief Engineer Lieutenant-Colonel Hay. The other troops as they landed had formed up on the left of the 3rd Brigade, but they hardly came into action, the brunt of the fighting being born by the 3rd Brigade and the reserves under General Macdonald. The enemy, who had posted themselves at a place called Callantsoog, had been quick to seize the advantage presented by the nature of the ground over which the 3rd Brigade advanced, and which necessitated a very narrow front—only the width of our battalion deployed—the remainder of the British force being in mass presented a good mark for the Dutch howitzers. The enemy continued to fight bravely and made several brilliant charges, but our troops were not to be denied, they slowly and steadily pressed on, and about noon the enemy sullenly began to fall back, taking up a new position about four miles from the sand hills, leaving the English forces between him and Helder Fort, which though still held was now practically at our mercy. At 3 p.m. all fighting for the day was over, but it was not until 6 p.m. that the position that had been gained was sufficiently secured, and the troops ordered to bivouac on the sand hills. In an account given of the day's operations, it is stated that the first success "was principally owing to General Coote's Brigade."

The position at the end of the day was that the right of the army was advanced holding the sand hills and the left resting on the sea. Had the General advanced his whole force in line he would have left his flanks open to attack, but by cutting through the enemy's line he separated the Helder from their main body, and made a secure base for future operations. The weather had been wet and depressing the whole day, and though in the first

Campaign of the Helder, 1799.



Landing of the British Troops, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, on the Beach near Keick Down, North Holland,
on the 27th August, under cover of gun-vessels of the Fleet, commanded by Vice-Admiral Mitchell.
1st December, 1800
Published by Robt Dodd, 41, Charing Cross

fight we had been victorious it was soon seen that the greatest difficulty would be experienced, from the formation of the country, should the wet weather continue.

The strength of the Dutch troops opposing was estimated at 6,000 and 7,000 men. They were commanded by General Dandraels, an officer of talent and experience.

The enemy though beaten back still held the Helder with 2,000 men. It was therefore resolved to attack it at daybreak on the 28th. During the night however the Dutch Fleet got under weigh, and the garrison of the Helder after having spiked their guns and destroyed the carriages retreated towards Medemblick. On perceiving this movement Sir R. Abercrombie immediately ordered Major-General Moore with the 2nd battalion of the Royals and the 92nd Regiment to advance and occupy the place. They found a large quantity of artillery of the best kind in the garrison, both of heavy and field train. The Dutch Fleet that had taken refuge in the Nieuwe Diep and also the naval magazine at Neuwe Werk were captured on the morning of the 28th, and the English commander had the satisfaction of seeing, before the day was over, the British flag flying in the batteries of the Helder and the 5,000 men under the command of Major-General Don disembarking in safety.

The day's fighting cost the Army the temporary loss of Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, commanding the southern division, who being wounded had to leave the field, Major-General Coote taking command of the Brigade. Sir R. Abercrombie eulogised both generals for their conduct in the action. Major-General Macdonald was also wounded, but did not quit the field.

The return of killed and wounded sent home from headquarters at Klein Keeten was; total killed one lieutenant-colonel, one subaltern, three sergeants, and fifty-one rank and file; total wounded; one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, nine captains, six subalterns, eighteen sergeants, one drummer, and 334 rank and file; total missing twenty-six rank and file.

The casualties of the Queen's were Lieutenant Swan wounded, one sergeant, and two rank and file killed, twenty-one wounded and missing.

The casualties to the general staff was not included in this general return. The loss to the enemy was estimated at 1,000 men.

The Minister Dundas, in acknowledging the despatch of the action on the 27th August, desired the General "in the strongest manner to specify to all the officers and men under his command the King's warmest approbation of their valour and good conduct on that day; the King regrets the loss of the valuable officers and men which unavoidably attended the glorious success."

In the orders to the troops his Majesty referred to the great difficulties the troops had in landing, and expressed himself as highly gratified with the conduct of the soldiers in the battle that immediately followed. The general in a later despatch estimated the number of French troops in the field in the late action and in the Helder at 7,000 men.

The troops remained encamped on the sand-hills until the 1st September, when the General finding it exceedingly difficult from the want of horses to convoy provisions, and also hearing that the enemy had retreated two leagues further from the Helder, on that day advanced his position and took post with the right wing at Petten (with the sand-hills of Camperdown on the right) on the German Ocean, and the left at Oude Sluys on the Zuyder Zee with the canal of Zuype in front. The troops were also able to be more comfortably quartered in the houses along the banks of the canal, a change they much appreciated after the wretched encampment on the sand-hills without straw and lying on wet meadows.

The General here waited for reinforcements to come up not caring to risk another engagement, the enemy being much superior in numbers and being also strongly posted, the Dutch at Scharmer Horn and Avens Horn and the French at Alkmaar, Bergen, and Egmont. The former force was estimated at 9,000 to 10,000, and the latter at 6,000 men, the country round Friesland, Groeningen, Overysse, and Guelderland, having been drained of troops. Between the two armies lay a network of canals and ditches with numerous strong redoubts placed at advantageous positions. The only open place was the Camperdown Sand-hills opposite Petten. The inhabitants of the country seemed quite apathetic. The Commander-in-Chief, however, wrote that he considered the Prince of Orange's proclamation had given a feeling of satisfaction and had been advantageous to the expedition.

General Abercrombie in sending home the particulars of his advance, urged that the reinforcements should be sent out quickly, he also complained much of the want of money. He urged in the strongest manner the necessity of fitting out gun-boats and armed schuyts to threaten Amsterdam. Major General Don had been sent with a letter to the Batavian Directory, but had not been permitted to proceed.

It having been decided to send out the Duke of York with the reinforcements to take over the command, instructions were forwarded to him on the 5th September and were as follows: he was to proceed forthwith to the Helder and take the command of the army there and all the reinforcements which were being sent

with all possible expedition. He was to be allowed full latitude and discretion with regard to all military operations, but his first endeavours were to be directed to securing the provinces of Holland and Utrecht, &c., which were to the east of the Waal. He was to act in concert with the Prince of Orange, and was to use his best endeavours to preserve harmony between the troops of the different nationalities, so that they might be able to act in full accord in all operations.

It was quite anticipated in England that the Dutch were only waiting the arrival of the English to declare for us and drive the French out of Holland. Instead of that the Dutch troops acted cordially with the French, and the former were constantly receiving reinforcements from the garrisons of Ostend, Dunkirk, Antwerp, and Brussels. The retreat of the Russians under Souwaroff from Italy, and the victory of Marshall Massena at Zurich, freed more French troops, and soon afterwards Marshall Brune—accompanied by General Vandamme—arrived and assumed the chief command of the French troops in Holland.

On the 10th September the enemy made a determined attack on a new position that had been taken up by General Abercrombie.

At the head-quarters, which was at Schager Brug, the general had been apprised of the enemy's intention for some days, and had been assiduously at work strengthening and improving the place.

At daybreak on the morning of the 10th September the attack commenced by an advance of the enemy in three columns, who endeavoured to force back the right flank and centre of the English, which extended from the village of St. Martins to Petten. The left column of the enemy, composed of Dutch troops, and commanded by General Dandraels, directed its attack on the village of St. Martin, which was most ably defended by Colonel Spencer, of the 40th Regiment, who with great judgment and skill had so posted his men that they were able to inflict heavy losses on the enemy, and thus prevented them gaining a footing. The centre column of the attack, composed also of Dutch troops, under the command of General de Monceau, advanced determinedly against Krabbendam and Zyper Sluys, which place was defended by Colonel Smyth, with the two battalions of the 20th Regiment. The enemy, after losing a number of men, were obliged to retire. To the left, the column was composed entirely of French troops. To this column was assigned the task of trying to force back the position occupied by the Guards, under General Burrard. Here, and in the advance on the centre, the enemy advanced with great determination, actually coming with the heads of their

columns to within 100 yards of the English position. The fight at this point and in the centre was very hot, but the English troops, reserving their fire until they could be sure of its effect poured such effective volleys into the ranks of the advancing enemy that they could not, so great was the loss, make headway, and at last were driven back. General Abercrombie, writing home the next day, estimated the loss of the enemy at 800 or 1,000, but later investigation showed a loss of at least 2,000. As soon as the enemy began to retire, Colonel Macdonald was ordered up with the reserve to follow in pursuit. He so pressed them that they were unable to carry off their pontoons and portable bridges, though they got off with their cannon, only one gun being captured. Amongst the officers wounded was Major-General Moore and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, the latter seriously. The loss to the English was only 200, this included killed, wounded, and missing; one man of the 3rd Brigade (in which the Queen's regiment was) was killed, and three wounded, but the Queen's suffered no loss.

The battle was over by 10 o'clock, the enemy at that time being in full retreat towards Alkmaar. The force of the enemy was calculated at about 12,000 men. General Abercrombie, writing of the action, says: "The troops behaved as well as I could wish; before the action was over they grew cool, reserving their fire, though full of ardour. The Militia men are, I think, a superior race of men, and a great acquisition to the Army at this time." In another letter he writes, "our people behaved wonderfully well, considering they never (had) fired a shot in earnest (before)."

Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther, in sending home an account of the action, wrote, that the repulse of the enemy was complete on every side. Four companies of the French Grenadiers attacked the Guards on the right, and suffered terrible losses; the Guards were very cool, and the French could not close on them, their fire was so destructive. At Krabbendam the enemy made a bold push, and seemed at one time to be breaking through, but the 20th coming up to support the 1st Royals, they were soon driven off. Colonel Anstruther writes, "I never saw troops behave with more spirit or with more regularity and obedience than the 20th. I know not from what Militia regiment they are made up, but it should be communicated to them." He further wrote that the conduct of the troops was such as to give Sir Ralph every confidence in them.

General Abercrombie in his remarks on the day's action, writes—concerning the criticism he thinks likely to be made on his not advancing, and remaining on the defensive until reinforcements arrived—that he is confident of the wisdom of his action, and goes on to say, "I believe I could not give a better proof of it

than the business of yesterday, though the enemy had long made preparations for an attack ; although they knew every inch of the country, and although they behaved in general and uncommon spirit, yet they were sore and severely defeated."

The Prince of Orange arrived at head-quarters about the 15th, with 2,500 to 3,000 sailors and deserters which he wished to join on to the Army. General Abercrombie, however, not feeling safe with these, as he calls them, "renegade Dutch soldiers and sailors," ordered them to the Texel Islands.

The Duke of York left Deal in the *Amethyst* frigate on the 9th September, arriving at the *Helder* on the 13th, just as the eight battalions of Russian troops sent from *Revel* were being landed. This contingent was under the command of Lieutenant-General Hermann, and amounted to about 7,000 men. The Duke seems to have been pleased with their appearance.

The 3rd Brigade of the English contingent was posted at *Schager Brug*, the head-quarters. An officer of the Queen's,* writing of the events of this campaign, thus describes the Russian troops: "I was fortunate in being present when the Russian division arrived at the lines. The head of the column, composed chiefly of Grenadiers, defiled past the Commander-in-Chief at midday, and were well appointed, and made a fine and imposing appearance. I was delighted with their firm and noble gait, their healthy and bronzed countenances, and their general appearance of hardihood. The appearance of such an ally gave rise to high expectations. The great character which the Russians have always maintained in war, which every year manifests itself more conspicuously, and the known bravery of their nation in general, filled every one with confidence."

A new position had been taken up by the enemy, which was covered by entrenchments, and extended from *Oude Caspell* to *Bergen*. The whole country between the two armies was completely intersected with dykes and canals. The enemy had put up batteries in rear of the dykes, and formed redoubts on all the principal roads. The difficulties of an advance in such a country, and in wet and stormy weather, can be well imagined.

On landing the Duke of York was met by the Prince of Orange, who informed him of the plan which he was carrying out to utilise the crews of the captured Dutch ships and the Batavian deserters. The Duke wrote home immediately on his arrival in the *Texel*, expressing his anxiety at the non-arrival of the troops from England, which had left Deal on the 8th September, and urged strongly

* Major Francis Maule.

the necessity of sending further reinforcements from Barham Downs, with the necessary supplies of artillery, horses, waggons, and provisions. From this letter it appears that the Russian troops first sent from Russia had landed at Yarmouth.

Dundas had written to the Duke of York on the 15th, expressing anxiety at not having heard from him, and sending him full and complete instructions as to the disposal of the sick and wounded in the hospitals in Deal and Chatham.

On the 14th the Duke joined the head-quarters of the Army of Schager Brug, receiving from Sir R. Abercrombie a very satisfactory report of the army, which the General reported as being in a perfect state of health and spirits. The next day the Duke proceeded to inspect the British position, which he found to extend from the village of Petten on the German Ocean, to that of Kolhorn on the Zuyder Zee, and which he characterised as a position admirably well chosen for defence, and having every advantage in accommodation for the troops.

Sir R. Abercrombie in writing to Dundas, on 16th September, says, with reference to the Duke of York's arrival and assuming the command of the expedition, "I believe it was essentially necessary that the Duke of York should take the command the moment we became a combined army; I am not certain that the Russian general would have liked to obey any other officer." He writes in the same note to Dundas, that he had communicated to the troops the King's thanks, conveyed to them in the most flattering terms in his—Dundas's—letter of the 4th inst.

On the 14th and 15th September reinforcements arrived from Deal and Yarmouth, also some artillery from Woolwich. As soon as these troops had been landed, and joined the others at the front, it was decided to make another forward movement. The first effort was to be made upon the position occupied by the enemy at Alkmaar, and the country between that town and Hoorn on the Zuyder Zee. From information that had been received, it was believed that the enemy were in force, and strongly entrenched in Oude Caspell, on the large Dyck Schoorldam, on the Koedyck, and in the woods near Bergen.

The Duke sent home about this time an urgent appeal for proper clothing for the troops. "The 4th and 5th brigades are entirely without great coats," and the greater part of the British troops he writes are "extremely deficient in clothing."

In a later letter he recommends that a large quantity of flannel waistcoats, black gaiters, and worsted stockings should be sent out. From a return sent home of the troops previous to the arrival of the Duke it appears that the Queen's had a strength of

two lieutenant-colonels, one major, five captains, seventeen lieutenants, three ensigns, two staff officers, thirty-nine sergeants, fourteen drummers and 366 rank and file fit for duty ; sick, sixty-one ; on command, 153 ; recruiting, one ; furlough, one ; total, 582. A column without a heading in this return, and with the number twenty-eight under it, may refer to the sick absent.

On the 18th September the Russian contingent under General Essens joined the British Army at Schager Brug, and it was then decided to move forward the next morning. Before breaking up the camp the duke wrote to Dundas about sending forward the sick and wounded to Deal and Yarmouth (not Chatham), in his letter he expresses his great confidence in the spirit of the troops and had no doubt of being able to send a good account of their operations.

All arrangements having been made the Army moved forward in the following order :—

The left column under the command of Sir R. Abercrombie consisted of two squadrons of the 18th Light Dragoons and three brigades of Infantry under Major-Generals the Earls of Chatham and Cavan and Major-General Moore, one battalion of British Grenadiers of the Line, one battalion of Light Infantry of the Line, and the 23rd and 55th Regiments under Colonel Macdonald. General Abercrombie began his march at 6 on the evening of the 18th, his instructions being to endeavour to turn the enemy's right on the Zuyder Zee. The remainder of the forces in three other columns marched at daybreak on the 19th having been ordered to be under arms at 2 a.m. The column under the command of Lieutenant-General Hermann on the right consisted—in addition to the twelve battalions of Russians—of Major-General Manner's Brigade and the 7th Light Dragoons. They had orders to endeavour to drive the enemy from the heights of Campa Duyne and the villages there and to take possession of Bergen. The second column under the command of Lieutenant-General Dundas, and consisting of Major-General His Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester's Brigade and the two brigades of Foot Guards with two squadrons of 11th Light Dragoons, had orders to drive the enemy from Warmerhuysen and Schoorldam and to co-operate with the column under General Hermann. The remainder of the force making the third column was under the command of Sir James Pulteney and consisted of Major-General Don's brigade, Major-General Coote's brigade (in which was the Queen's regiment) and two squadrons of 11th Light Dragoons. The orders of this column were to take Oude-Caspell at the head of Langen Dyke, a great road leading to Alkmaar.

In the general dispositions for the attack upon the enemy's position, it is stated that the third column was to attack the large sand dyke. Major-General Don's brigade advancing from Dirkshorn was to endeavour by means of his Artillery to drive the enemy out of the village in front, whilst Major General Coote marching from Schagen by the Huygen Waard was to take it in flank and rear, and in case of success both brigades were to push on; General Coote was to be careful to secure his left and to put himself in connexion by patrols with the column on his right.

The position of the enemy was very strong, and had the advantage of being covered by a plain intersected every three or four hundred yards by broad deep wet ditches and canals. All the bridges had been destroyed and abbatis were laid at numerous places. The left of the enemy's position was some high sand-hills, extending from the sea in front of Petten to the town of Bergen, the three villages lying between them being well entrenched.

Sir R. Abercrombie with his column arrived at Hoorn* after a most fatiguing march at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 19th, and though occupied by the enemy the town on being summoned at once opened its gates and our troops marched in, making prisoners of the garrison. Leaving a small guard in Hoorn the general marched back and occupied the advanced cantonments of Kolhorn, Winckell, Barsingerhorn, and Nieuw Dorp, and those in the rear of Oude Sluys, and from there to Schager Brug.

At daybreak the column under Sir James Pulteney took up the position assigned to it at Dirkshorn, having left its encampment at 2 a.m. The brigade under Coote, consisting of the Queen's, 27th, 29th, and 85th Regiments, and a troop of 11th Dragoons, two six pounders, and a howitzer, also left Schager Brug at 2 a.m. Leaving the high road, they formed almost the left of the advance. The road they took lay along the banks of the great canal of Alkmaar.

The troops marched silently, no resistance being met with until the brigade arrived at a broken bridge over a canal. An officer† of the Queen's writes: "I recall to mind the anxiety of that march. The remembrance of this extraordinary and novel scene has not been obliterated by time, or even by other scenes equally awful and impressive."

* This charming old Dutch town was then called the capital of West Friesland. The Harbour gate is considered the finest water gate in Holland. It was at Hoorn that Admiral de Ruyter fitted out the Fleet that sailed its conquering ships up the Thames and raised such a cry of alarm as has seldom been heard in England.

† Major Maule.

The orders were that they were to be at Nien Deep Valoct (called Verlaught in General Pulteney's report) at daybreak, at which place they arrived at 5 a.m. Here the advance of General Coote's brigade was checked by a broken bridge. As soon as this obstacle was surmounted, he advanced the brigade, leaving part of the 85th in Nien Deep Valoct, and the remainder in Oach Nien Deep, as a reserve. A patrol of Cavalry was sent towards Rusternburgh. The Queen's and the 29th Regiment were then ordered to advance on Oude Caspell by the Dyke, in order to turn the battery that commanded the road from Oude Caspell to Nien Deep Valoct. They had with them one six pounder and the howitzer. Major White of the Queen's, with the light companies of the brigade, was sent to secure the wood on the left of the road leading to the battery, the 27th Regiment, with the six pounder, being posted at the cross, "at the turn to the middle way." This position was maintained for some hours, the further advance being hindered by the obstinate defence in the battery. A canal, twenty-one feet wide, too deep to ford, lay in front, and the bridge having been destroyed, it was impossible to attempt to cross it until the battery had been either taken or silenced. A gun which had been placed by the enemy commanded the road by which the troops advanced and inflicted very heavy losses on the brigade.

In the meantime, General Don (with whom was General Pulteney with his brigade), who had arrived at Dirkshorn, sent forward the 2nd Battalion of the 17th Regiment on a road to the left of the village, the remainder of the brigade proceeding along the Dyke to Oude Caspell. The enemy's outposts were easily driven in, but the village was found to be strongly entrenched, and mounted with eight or ten guns. Near these entrenchments was a canal, with a broken bridge across it. Here the guns of the brigade were placed, but were unable to make any impression on the superior artillery of the enemy. In front of the canal and very close to the entrenchments of the village, was a dyke, which General Pulteney, seeing it would give him excellent cover, resolved to occupy. For this purpose it was of course necessary to pass the canal. Colonel Spencer of the 40th Regiment was therefore ordered forward with the 1st Battalion of the 17th and the 1st Battalion of 40th, and three companies of Light Infantry. They soon occupied the dyke, from which the enemy made several desperate but ineffectual attempts to dislodge them, sending out parties from the entrenchments, and also from an advanced work in a meadow, which place had held the 2nd Battalion of the 17th in check. Here it was that they expected to be joined by Coote's brigade, who had been endeavouring to force the enemy on

the other side of the village; but Coote not coming up, General Pulteney determined to endeavour to carry the village by an attack from the position on the dyke. Colonel Spencer was therefore ordered to watch for a favourable opportunity to storm the village, and General Don was ordered with the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Guards and the 2nd Battalion of the 40th to attack the village on the left. This latter was found to be impracticable, but they observed that the enemy were about to attack our position in great force, and endeavour to turn the right flank of Colonel Spencer's position. Twice the enemy advanced to the attack, and the second time our troops, driving them back, followed up with such impetuosity that they entered their entrenchments along with them, and being immediately supported with the rest of the troops, the enemy were driven with great loss through the entrenchments and the whole chain of villages which formed the Langen Dyke.

General Coote had perceived the movement of General Pulteney at the Dyke, and in order to help the advance on the entrenchments of the village, he pushed forward the light companies of the Queen's and 29th Regiments to take the battery which had so long stopped him, and which the enemy now evacuated. He then ordered the party to cross the canal in boats which they had secured, and to join Colonel Spencer. As soon as the position was gained General Coote, with the remainder of his brigade advanced, by command of General Pulteney, to the front and to within three-quarters of a mile of the enemy's camp at Alkmaar, capturing eight officers and 155 prisoners. The village in front of Oude Caspell, which was entered by the Queen's, bore terrific evidence of the desperate attack of the English, and of its brave defence; numbers of dead and dying were found in the houses and in the streets. At 11 p.m. the Queen's, with the other regiments of the brigade, bivouacked near a windmill in advance of the village towards Alkmaar. A large quantity of ammunition was taken, fourteen guns, and 700 prisoners, amongst them was one of the aide-de-camps of General Dandraels.

The column under Lieutenant-General Hermann had commenced its attack at 3 a.m., and at 8 o'clock was in possession of Bergen, but the Russians advancing too incautiously into the woods surrounding the village were driven back with much loss; both the lieutenant-general and General Tchertchekoff being made prisoners, the latter officer was dangerously wounded. The Russians endeavoured to make a stand at Schoorl, but the enemy were too pressing, and they had to abandon it. At this moment Lieutenant-General Manners' regiment came up, and, notwithstanding the heavy fire

of the enemy, retook the village, and, being reinforced by two battalions of Russians (which had been with Lieutenant-General Dundas's Brigade), Major-General D'Oyley's Brigade of Guards and the 35th Regiment, under the command of Prince William, the fight was resumed, and with some success, but the Russian troops having entirely exhausted their ammunition, the retreat was resumed in good order, upon Petten and Zyper Sluys.

The division of Pulteney, including Don's and Coote's brigades, were not fated to be long in their bivouac in the position so hardly and bravely won, for on the Russian repulse and retreat an aide-de-camp was at once despatched to order them to retire on to the position they had so gallantly, in the morning, gained. Not being able to bring away the guns and tumbrills captured, they were broken and cast into the canal. General Coote was ordered to cover the retreat. No one but the officer commanding knew that the forces were retreating till in about an hour's time after the march commenced they passed through the ruined villages and past the redoubt which had been the scene of such a desperate struggle. The groans of the dying, whom the troops were not able to relieve so quick was their march, were distressing in the extreme, and the rain falling in torrents during the whole of the retreat added to the wretchedness of the scene. During the whole night firing could be heard in the direction of Bergen, which was afterwards found to be the enemy harassing the Russian retreat. The carrillons of Schagen were ringing the hour of 4 a.m. when the Queen's arrived, utterly wearied and done up with the long and arduous day's fighting, having been on the march about twenty-six hours.

Major-General Dundas had been ordered with his column to attack at daylight the village of Warmerhuysen, which the enemy had strongly fortified and where they had planted most of their guns. This place, after a severe struggle, was carried. Three battalions of Russians, commanded by Major-General Sedmoralsky, who were attached to this division, gallantly stormed the right flank of the village of Krabbendam, at the same time the 1st Regiment of Guards coming up forced the position at the village further on the same flank. The grenadier battalion of the Guards had been directed to march upon Schoorldam, on the left of the position assailed by Hermann, and were there joined during the action by the 1st Battalion of the 5th Regiment. The place was, though exposed to a heavy, galling fire, taken and held until it was seen that the troops on the right (Hermann's Russians) were retiring, when they also fell back.

The 3rd Regiment of Guards and the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Regiment had been detailed to keep up communications with

Pulteney's column, and they rendered material service in the course of the operations by this service.

The Duke of York, in his despatch detailing the events of the day, highly praised General Pulteney's column, who, he writes, carried by storm the principal part of Oude Caspell in the face of the greatest difficulties and the most determined opposition. Colonel Spencer, of the 40th Regiment, and the 40th Regiment he mentioned particularly for their gallant conduct.

In the general orders he writes, with reference to General Coote's brigade, that every exertion was made to assist General Pulteney's attack by a flank movement, "which the unsurmountable difficulties arising from the nature of the country alone prevented from being most effectual."

The failure of the day's operations appears to have been due to the Russian troops, who, though brave and plucky in the advance, seem to have got somewhat out of hand. The Duke writes highly of their bravery, and particularises the advance of the three Russian battalions in the storming of Warmerhuysen, than which, he writes, "nothing could have been better." Later in the day, when Lieutenant-General Manners, with his regiment, and the Guards and 35th Regiment, under Prince William, came up with the Russians at the village of Schoorl, the retreat might have been arrested, but having exhausted their ammunition, the Russians could not render any help in the gallant struggle then made to relieve and help them. The Russians lost nearly 1,500 men in killed, wounded, and missing. At the end of the day the troops occupied the positions from which they had set out on the previous evening. The Duke, in his despatch home, highly eulogises the conduct of the British troops, and laments the loss of so many brave comrades.

Dundas, in acknowledging the receipt of the despatch, writes that the King while viewing "with the deepest feelings of regret the severe loss his gallant troops have suffered, cannot sufficiently admire the determined intrepidity and steady valour displayed by them on this occasion and under all the various and trying circumstances which marked the different periods of the long and arduous attack in which they were engaged." The Minister also writes in eulogistic terms of the conduct of the troops in the day's action. General Abercrombie wrote to Dundas on the 20th September, giving a general account of the battle, but without details, as his division had no part in the fighting. He informs the Minister that, in his opinion, the plan of attack was the best that could be devised, and that it was laid by the Duke before General Hermann, General Dundas, and himself, and met with their

united approbation. In his letter he writes that "victory was already in our hands when from one of those unfortunate accidents to which the best generals are exposed to it was lost." The retreat of the Russians from Bergen was no doubt the cause of the defeat, and only the steadiness and resolution of the British saved it from being a disaster. The fight had lasted from 3 a.m. the 19th till 5 p.m. the next day. The capture of sixty officers and upwards of 3,000 men, and the destruction of sixteen pieces of artillery with large supplies of ammunition, which they were unable to carry away with them in consequence of the country being so cut up with dykes and canals, is a sufficient testimony to the valour of the troops and of their leisurely retreat. The loss of the enemy, exclusive of prisoners, was stated to be 3,000.

CHAPTER XX.

HELDER CAMPAIGN—*continued.*

1799.

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makes Terms with the French Commander-in-Chief—The Articles—King approves—Review of the Situation—Major-General Coote expresses his Approbation of the Conduct of the Regiment—March to the Helder and Embarkation of the Troops—Continued bad weather—Embarkation Returns of the Queen's—Land at Yarmouth and quartered at Ashford—Prince William's Brigade—His Orders—The Expense of the Expedition—Food for the Troops—Loss and Damage to Arms in the Campaign—Review of the Effects of the Campaign—Alteration of the Head Dress of the Army—Order for Hair to be queued.

ON the 21st the 3rd division of the Russian contingent arrived at the Texel, with three troops of 15th Light Dragoons, a company of Riflemen belonging to the 6th Battalion of the 60th Regiment, 370 horses for the Russian Artillery, and some stores.

The Duke ordered all pieces of ordnance, colours, and tumbrils taken from the enemy to be delivered to the British Artillery, and the paymaster of that corps was ordered to pay the following rewards, viz., for each cannon or howitzer, 20*l.*; for each tumbril, 10*l.*; for each colour or standard, 10*l.* If two or more corps laid claim to the reward for the same gun &c., the money was to be paid to that corps which sent it to the Park. The Duke gave orders on the 28th September that no officer or man was to be permitted to wear their great coats when in action or going into action, as the enemy had noticed the wearing of great coats by officers who thus made themselves marks for the fire of the enemy.

In the weekly state of the Army on the 25th September the state of the Queen's is given as follows: Officers present, two lieutenant-colonels, one major, six captains, nineteen lieutenants, seven ensigns, four staff officers, forty-six sergeants, seventeen drummers, and 461 rank and file fit for duty. Sick, 120; recruiting, one; on furlough, one; total, 583. Wanting to complete, one sercant, one drummer, and seventeen rank and file; sick absent, seventy-eight. Six batmen per company are included in the column of present and fit for duty.

Preparations were began as soon as possible for a renewed attack upon the enemy's positions, but the weather which had been bad almost from the time the troops landed had become worse. Continued rain and violent storms so filled the canals and damaged the roads that it was impossible to move the troops, and it is not surprising if we consider the country in which these operations were being carried on. To add to the difficulties the commander-in-chief had with his own troops, he found the Russians very imperfectly provided with ammunition, and that which they had was of a very inferior quality. On the 25th September the Duke sent to Mr. Dundas the plan of attack which had been finally decided upon. Three plans had been discussed, but the opinions of both

Sir R. Abercrombie and General Dundas inclined strongly in favour of a general attack. It was therefore decided that a combined attack of all the forces should be made on Friday, the 27th September, but the weather continued so bad that it had to be postponed from day to day until the 2nd October. The principal part in the proposed operation, was left to the column under Sir R. Abercrombie, who was to endeavour to get round to the rear of the enemy's position between Bergen and Alkmaar. The effect of the capture of the positions there would be to drive the enemy to Haarlem on to the neck of land called the Beverwyck ?

The attack was to be made in four columns, the first under Abercrombie was to assemble on the sea shore at Petten, and in conjunction with the second column, consisting of 8,000 Russians under Major-General Essen, were to march along the sea side and to turn and attack the village of Bergen, the Russians so timing their march—part through Zuyper Sluys, and part by the roads they followed in their former advance—as to arrive before Bergen at the same time as the first column. The whole force was then to make a combined attack upon Bergen. General Abercrombie's force consisted of Major-General d'Oyley's Brigade of Guards, 1,360 men; Major-General Moore's brigade, 2,180 men; Major-General the Earl of Cavan's brigade, 1,840 men, and a reserve under Colonel McDonald, 2,530 men. Total Infantry, 7,910. The Cavalry with the column was four squadrons of the 7th Light Dragoons, 500, giving a total in General Abercrombie's force of 8,410 men. The third column, under the command of Lieutenant-General Dundas, was made up of the Earl of Chatham's brigade, 2,280 men, and Major-General Coote's brigade (consisting of the Queen's, the 27th, 29th, and 85th Regiments), 2,160 men, and two squadrons of the 11th Light Dragoons; total 4,660 men. They were to assemble a little to the left of the Zuyper Sluys, so as not to interfere with the march of the Russians, and were to cross the canal at different places and march along the right side as far as Schoorldam acting from there according to circumstances as they arose. The fourth column, likewise under the command of Lieutenant-General Dundas, consisting of the Brigade of Guards under Major-General Burrard, 1,570 men, was to assemble behind Krabbendam and in conjunction with the third column, was to move along the left side of the canal as far as Schoorldam, leaving a post at the turn of the road to Warmerhuysen to observe it. The special duty of this column was to cover the left of the other three columns.

The reserves were placed under the command of Sir J. Pulteney, and were made up of Major-General Manner's brigade, 1,450

men; Major-General Prince William of Gloucester's brigade, 1,500 men; Major-General Don's brigade, 1,930 men. Cavalry, two squadrons, 11th Light Dragoons and one squadron 18th Light Dragoons. Total of reserve Infantry, 4,880; Cavalry, 400. There were also 2,000 Russians making a total reserve force of 7,280 men. The orders of Sir James were that he was to cover the left from Einegenburg to Kollhorn, posting one battalion on the Dyke behind the former village. Schager Brug was to be the principal post of the English reserve. The Russians were to occupy Krabbendam and the points between that place and Petten. The total force was therefore:—

Main body	...	...	...	22,640
Reserves	...	...	...	7,280
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	29,920 men.
				<hr/>

A detachment of 450 men from Burrard's Guards, with one 12-pounder gun and a howitzer was to be placed at the village of Tuytenhorn to watch Warmerhuysen, Oude Caspell, and Dirkshorn, the guns being placed so as to command the road from Warmerhuysen. Gunboats "well prepared and barricaded" were to accompany the third and fourth columns along the Alkmaar Canal. The Artillery was to be with the second, third, and fourth columns and the Reserve and the Horse Artillery with the first column if possible. The men were to be without packs and to carry nothing with them but their arms, ammunition, and provisions for three days, and a great coat or blanket, but not both. Spare ammunition was to follow on pack horses. No carriages of any kind were to follow the troops, except those belonging to the Artillery. "All English officers and soldiers were to appear in their red clothes that no mistake may arise," and the officers were to be particularly careful to caution the men to be careful of their ammunition and to act with coolness and deliberation.

On the morning of the action some slight alteration was made in the disposition of the troops, nine squadrons of Light Dragoons under the command of Colonel Lord Paget being sent with Sir R. Abercrombie's column, in place of the four squadrons originally fixed. One troop of Horse Artillery was also sent with the column.

The position occupied by the enemy was very strong. His right and centre were protected by a network of canals, dykes, and ditches, which the delay in the attack had allowed him to strongly fortify. In the centre of his position lay the town of Alkmaar, with the canal running through it, enabling him to draw upon the country in his rear for all supplies.

On the left of the position, which was the vulnerable point, the French troops were strongly posted. Bergen was on their left, and, as before stated, it was surrounded by extensive woods, through which the great road passed leading to Haarlem. Between Bergen and the sea was an extensive range of sand-hills, exceedingly difficult for Cavalry to cross in consequence of their broken surface, and sufficiently embarrassing for Infantry, as the advance could only be made slowly and exposed to fire from the enemy under cover easily thrown up. Some of these sand-hills were 300 feet high. The village of Egmont op Zee lay between Bergen and the English position, on the road General Abercrombie's force was to take in their endeavour to turn the enemy's left. The force of the enemy was calculated at 25,000, the greater proportion of them being French. The troops began their march along the sea shore at 6.30 a.m., the state of the tide preventing their starting earlier. The Duke of York, who was in command, stood on some rising ground near the village of Petten, surrounded by his staff watching the troops as they defiled past him. The advanced guard of the first column, consisting of the 1st Battalion Grenadiers of the Line, one Battalion Light Infantry of the Line, and the 23rd and 25th Regiments, drove the enemy from Campe, and from the sand hills above that village. Major-General Coote's Brigade, who had been ordered to follow the advanced guard, proceeded along the road under the sandhills; on arriving at Campe they turned to the left, advancing as far as the extremity of the Slaper Dyke and the village of Groete, thus clearing the road for the advance of the Russian column under General Essen.

Part of Coote's Brigade joined on to the advanced guard, drove the enemy from the first sand-hills and continued moving forward in front of the Russians. The other body of Russian troops under Sedmoralsky as soon as the enemy had been driven from Groete, advanced across the plain between the Alkmaar canal and the road by which General Essen had advanced, and joined on to the left of Essen's corps, Sedmoralsky's left being protected by the gunboats in the canal. Lord Chatham's brigade was in the rear of Sedmoralsky's. The enemy now fell back upon Schoorl, Coote's Brigade, with the advanced guard under Colonel Macdonald, being heavily engaged on the sand-hills above that village, where the enemy were in great force. After a while the Russians advanced against the village, and being joined by Major-General Burrard the enemy were about 11 p.m. driven out of the villages of Schoorl and Schoorldam. For the remainder of the day, the Russians under Sedmoralsky, took post at Schoorl, cannonading the enemy at Bergen and between it and the Koe Dyke, Burrard occupying

Schoorlдам, and in conjunction with the gunboats attacking the Koe Dyke, where the enemy was strongly posted. In this situation it became evident that a great effort must be made to clear the summit of the sand-hills, which were occupied by the enemy in great numbers, even beyond Bergen. The left of Coote's Brigade was above Schoorl, but the distance they occupied was too great, and the regiments were therefore separated by considerable intervals, the 85th, on the extreme right of the brigade, being far in the sand-hills, and warmly engaged with the enemy, who were threatening to turn the right. The Duke now ordered Lieutenant-General Dundas to march Major-General Lord Chatham's Brigade from the plain into the sand-hills, and to give assistance to Coote's right, leaving one battalion, the 31st, to move close under the hills, in touch with his left. This movement was admirably executed. Lord Chatham's Brigade, which had formed line behind the 85th, but extended more to the right, advanced at a brisk pace across a scrubby wood leading to the heights; the enemy, who by this time had slightly thrown back the 85th, were struck by the brigade on its flank, and the 85th at the same time advancing, the enemy fled precipitately to a position in the rear near Bergen. The remainder of Coote's Brigade now moved forward and joined the left of Lord Chatham's, the two brigades forming a line crowning the heights lately held by the enemy. In this position the French could be seen retreating from the village of Bergen and the woods and plains about it. The enemy were evidently much shaken by their defeat on the heights, and had Lieutenant-General Dundas had a reserve to follow up his advantage, Bergen might have been at this moment entered. The French perceiving that no further advance was made, re-occupied the village in force, and kept up a brisk fire of cannon and musketry on the captured heights. Shortly after a plucky attempt was made to recapture the heights, the 85th sustaining the brunt of the attack, and driving the enemy back with much loss, several other attempts of the French sharing the same fate. Another attempt was now made by the enemy to regain the heights by an attack on the extreme right of the position. Three battalions of Coote's Brigade were marched beyond the right of Lord Chatham's Brigade to support him and extend his line. The 27th Regiment being posted at the end of an avenue leading to Bergen was attacked by a considerable body of troops, but they made a gallant charge on them and drove them into the woods with much loss. This last attempt about 3.30 p.m. left Lieutenant-General Dundas's corps in secure possession of his position, but the extension of his line had brought his right close to the reserve under Colonel Macdonald, who had been advancing rapidly,

though experiencing considerable resistance. At this moment Macdonald was warmly engaged with a considerable body of the enemy, who lined a sand-hill ridge crossing the downs in a perpendicular direction, and who had evidently moved out from Bergen and Egmont op le Hooff to attack Dundas's right flank. Lieutenant-General Dundas at once sent down the 29th Regiment to help Macdonald, and though the position was steep and formidable, the advance of the 29th was so resolute that the ridge was soon occupied, and this being perceived, the whole of the right moved forward with such vigour that the enemy abandoned all their positions on the hills, the heights surrounding Bergen for above three miles being crowned and possessed by eleven British battalions.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie had marched according to the dispositions made along the beach, the main body meeting with little resistance during the early portion of the day, the general advance however being much hindered by the resistance on the sand-hills to his left, and the necessity he was under of continually sending reinforcements to Colonel Macdonald. He did not, however, meet with serious resistance to his forces until he arrived within a mile of Egmont. Here he was met by a large body of French Infantry under General Brune, who had established himself in force in Egmont op Zee and the high sand-hills in its front, while his Artillery and Cavalry made an imposing display on the beach and defended his extreme left. General Abercrombie was soon hotly engaged, the enemy assailing him both in front and on his right flank, which by their superiority in numbers they were well able to do. During the whole day the battle raged with varying success, the general and all his officers vying with each other in the exertions made to drive the enemy from the strong position he had taken up. Late in the evening a determined attempt was made by the French Cavalry upon the British Horse Artillery on the beach, but they were met by the English Cavalry under Colonel Lord Paget and driven back with much loss nearly to Egmont op Zee. This defeat made a considerable impression on the enemy, and Colonel Macdonald coming up about this time and occupying the sand-hills the fight ceased for the day, and the troops lay upon their arms within a very short distance of Egmont op Zee.

Sir James Pulteney had also been successful with his advance on Oude Caspell, which was the principal post on the enemy's right and was strongly entrenched. Although there was little fighting here, General Pulteney managed so to threaten the enemy that he was unable to send forces to help his hardly pressed left

flank, and the English at night held the place completely invested.

Early on the morning of the 3rd it was seen that the posts of Oude Caspell and Langen Dyke were evacuated by the enemy who was retiring upon St. Pancras and Alkmaar. The enemy's long "protruded columns, accompanied by a numerous Field Artillery, were plainly discerned defiling for an extent of several miles along the Chaussée leading to Alkmaar, and even beyond that town other divisions were seen in retreat on the line of the sea shore." Lieutenant-General Pulteney at once, therefore, moved his troops up and occupied the posts. The Queen's moved forward at daybreak and at mid-day were quartered in a large chateau or palace not far from Alkmaar, "rooms sumptuously furnished, gardens abounding with everything, and skirted by a noble and umbrageous avenue of lofty trees of various kinds. In a superb and spacious saloon I took notice of nearly forty paintings of the most celebrated masters, amongst them were Teniers, Vandyke, Rembrandt, and Wovermann."* These delightful quarters were in sad contrast to the quarters the regiment had later on.

The enemy, however, still held on to the woods and town of Bergen, and appeared with cannon and in some force opposite to Koe Dyke, but this it appeared afterwards was only a cover to the general retreat of their troops who had been evacuating the position during the night, for before mid-day these also retired and the 85th Regiment entered the village of Bergen.

At 1 o'clock General Abercrombie entered Egmont op Zee, and in the evening the Russians under General Essen occupied the village of Egmont op le Hooff. Major General Burrard and the Guards who had moved forward and occupied Koe Dyke was in the evening ordered to occupy Alkmaar with a detachment. The honour of entering this town, the capital of North Holland, was shared by Lieutenant-General Pulteney, whose patrols entered the town at the same time as the guards.

The Queen's regiment entered Alkmaar at 9 a.m. on the morning of the 5th with the brigade to which they were attached, and "as the advanced guard of the brigade passed through the gates the sounds of the Carillons for which Holland is celebrated were particularly pleasing."† On the evening of the 5th the brigade was about two leagues in front of Alkmaar.

The troops were much exhausted by the great exertions they had made, and had suffered much from want of food, water, and

* Major Maule, p. 35.

† Ibid.

the great heat; pursuit was, therefore, out of the question and the enemy were enabled to continue their retreat unmolested, and to take up a new and strong position at Beverwyck and Nych op Zee.

The losses of the English were heavy, eleven officers being killed and sixty-four wounded; and of the men one statement gives 237 killed and 1,102 wounded, and 193 missing; another 215 killed and 980 wounded and 178 missing. Among the staff that were wounded was Captain Grey of the Queen's, brigade major. The Queen's also lost two sergeants and one drummer wounded; and of the rank and file, two were killed, thirteen wounded, and two missing.

The regiments that suffered most were the 25th, 49th, 79th, and 92nd. The Russian return of killed or taken was, 423 (170 wounded), and fifty horses killed. Seven pieces of cannon were captured and a great number of tumbrils, but few prisoners. The loss of the enemy was estimated at about 4,000 men. The Duke of York praised in warm terms the conduct of both officers and men, attributing the signal victory obtained to the "animating and persevering exertions which have at all times been the characteristic of the British soldier, and which on no occasion were ever more eminently displayed." To General Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Lieutenant-General Dundas he found it difficult to express the obligation he owed to them for the able manner in which they conducted their respective columns, Sir Ralph Abercrombie having two horses shot under him. Lieutenant-General Hulse and Major-Generals Lord Chatham, Coote, d'Oyley, Burrard, and Moore, are also highly spoken of in his despatches, the latter officer though wounded severely early in the day continued in the field until a second wound in the face forced him to retire. On the 5th the Duke issued a general order, dated Head Quarters, Alkmaar, in which he says:—

"His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief desires to express to the Army his warmest thanks for the steady and persevering gallantry of their conduct in the general action of the 2nd instant, to which alone is to be ascribed the complete victory gained over the enemy under circumstances of the greatest difficulty."

. . . and thinks it no less his duty to record the names of the following general officers and brigades of British Infantry who had an opportunity of contributing to the success of that distinguished day. Colonel Lord Paget commanded the Cavalry consisting of 7th, 11th, and 16th Light Bregoons; 1st Brigade, Major-General d'Oyley, Grenadier Guards and 3rd Battalion 1st Regiment; 2nd Brigade, Major-General Burrard, 1st Battalion Coldstreams and 3rd Guards; 3rd Brigade, Major-General Coote,

the 2nd, 27th, 29th, and 85th Regiments; 4th Brigade, Major-General Moore, the Royals, 25th, 79th, 49th, and 92nd Regiments, 6th Brigade, Major-General Hutchinson, 1st and 2nd Battalions 20th and 63rd Regiments; 7th Brigade, Major-General Lord Chatham, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalion 4th Regiment; the Reserve, Colonel McDonald, the Grenadiers of the Line, the Light Infantry of the Line, 23rd and 55th Regiments, &c."

The exhausted state of the troops and the difficulty of bringing up food to the front, which obliged the Army to halt for several days at Alkmaar and Bergen, had enabled the enemy to strengthen their position at Beverwyck. Reinforcements were reported to be on the march to join the enemy, consisting of two brigades, complete in all their numbers, 6,000 strong. The Duke therefore determined to endeavour to force the enemy back from Beverwyck before these reinforcements arrived. The enemy's force, according to the latest information, now consisted of between 25,000 and 30,000 men, a very small proportion of them being Dutch. General Dandraels commanded the Dutch troops, and Generals Brune, Vandamme, and Boulett the French. General Dandraels had been wounded. The loss of French troops in the late action was stated to have been very great.

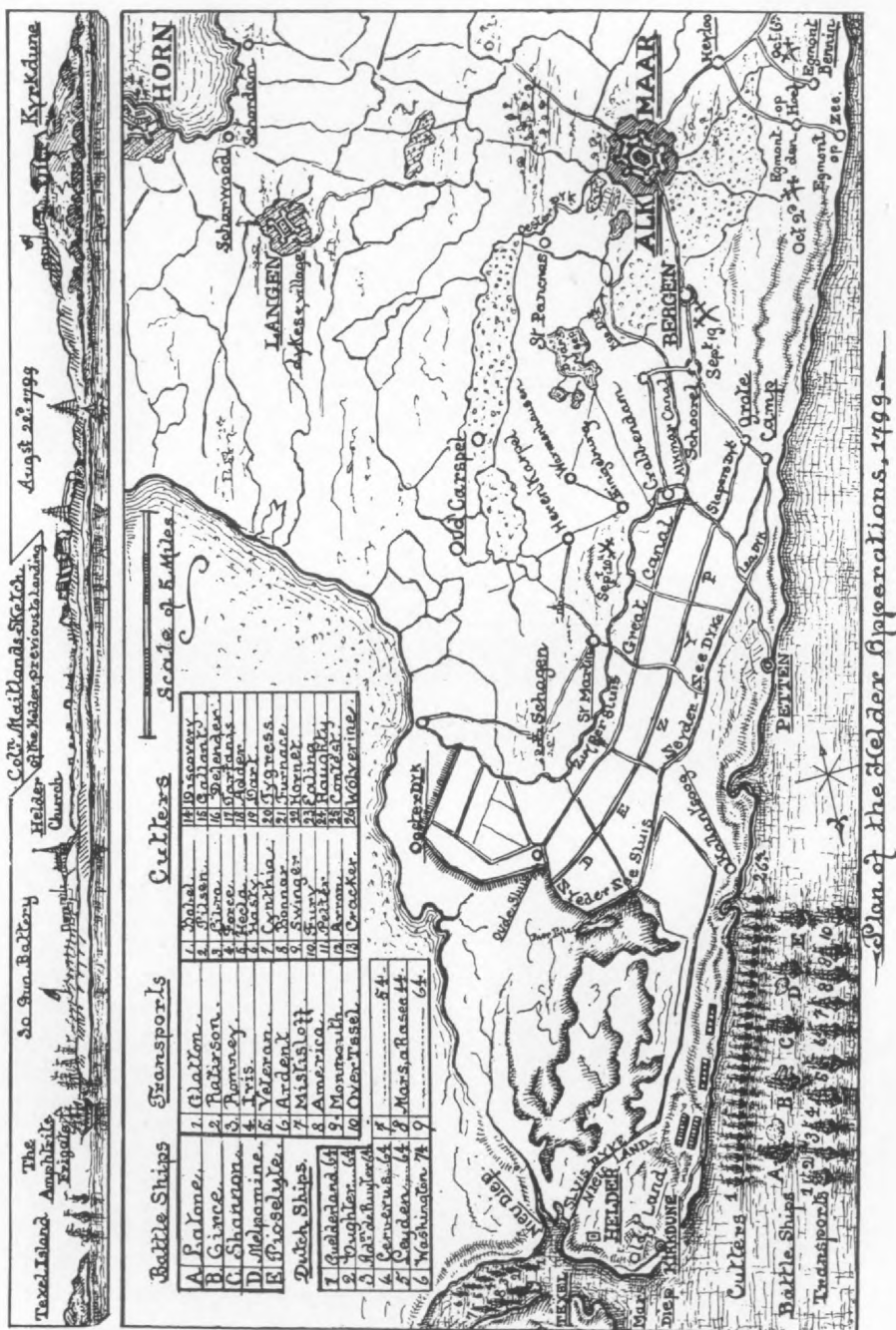
Early on the morning of the 6th October, which broke dull and gloomy, a thick mist preventing view of either friend or enemy, the Army was in motion, the advanced posts covering the British position, being pushed forward and occupying with little opposition, the villages of Scharmerhorn, Aker Stool, Limmen Baccum, and of a position on the sand-hills near Wych op Zee. To the Russian column was entrusted the task of securing a height in front of Baccum, but they met with such a determined resistance that General Abercrombie was obliged to move up to their assistance with the reserve of his corps. This movement brought up more of the enemy, and in a short time the action became general along the whole line from Limmen to the sea. The Queen's were heavily engaged and lost some men, being hard pressed by a body of tirailleurs and some light artillery. The latter were exceedingly well served. In the mist the Queen's got into a marsh, and before they could extricate themselves the light artillery of the enemy inflicted considerable loss. The battle lasted with varying success until evening, when the enemy retired leaving the English masters of the field. The corps engaged were the two Brigades of Guards under Major-Generals d'Oyley and Burrard, the Earl of Chatham's Brigade under the command of Major-General Hutchinson (the Earl of Cavan was wounded on the 2nd), and Major-General Coote's Brigade in which were the

Queen's. The Reserves were under Colonel Macdonald, and there were also seven battalions of Russians. The Cavalry consisted of the 7th and 11th Light Dragoons. The losses in this obstinately contested fight were heavy; amongst the wounded was Major-General Hutchinson with a musket shot in the thigh. To add to the discomfort and trouble of the troops, in the night a tremendous gale of wind and rain got up, drenching everybody completely. Although the allies remained masters of the field, the reinforcements that the enemy had received as the fight progressed rendered it a doubtful victory, and one which it was soon seen it would be impossible to follow up. An eyewitness* describes the scene as very distressing, every road and street crowded with sick and wounded men, the waggons without any shelter from the pitiless storm. The Russians appear to have excited his admiration from the stoicism with which they bore the troubles of this terrible night. At 4 a.m. Major General Coote's Brigade, in which was the Queen's, received an order to retire, and at daylight the brigade was under arms and continued the retrograde movement commenced on the previous evening taking the route by the sea shore. Here, though the road was more open, the sand was so deep and heavy that the baggage horses frequently fell over and many of the men utterly exhausted fell into the hands of the enemy, whose Hussars harassed the rear of the column. These very Cavalry had only a few hours before covered the retreat of their own forces, but now seeing our retrograde movement fell upon us. During the whole of the day the storm of wind and rain continued, but notwithstanding the incredible hardships of the march, the troops kept in order and were enabled to keep off the enemy, who made no captures except those whose strength gave way and who could no longer continue their march. As the weary troops of the brigade filed into Petten, the advanced guard, mistaking the appearance of the canal for the Petten road, walked into the water, a general officer and his staff barely escaping a similar fate. The soldiers were with difficulty rescued. At 2 a.m. the brigade arrived at the quarters at Schager Brug.

In his remarks on the proceedings of the day the Duke of York wrote that "the gallantry the troops displayed, and the perseverance with which they supported the fatigues of the day rivalled their former exertions."

The total loss of the Russian troops in this action was estimated at 1,200. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was very

* Major Maule, p. 40.



Part from *Tracing in Dispatches. A Narrative of Expedition to Holland, by Walsh, London, 1800. 4^o 194 (b) 3, B.M. and Author's MSS.*

great, 500 prisoners also falling into our hands. The total losses to the British in the five actions from the landing in the Helder is given in a table as follows :—

	Sergeants.			Drummers.			Rank and File.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Action of the Helder, 27th August.	2	18	—	—	1	—	51	334	26
Action of the Zyp, 10th September.	—	2	1	—	—	—	34	125	18
Action of the 19th September.	2	20	22	—	2	5	109	345	463
Action of the 2nd October	11	46	7	—	7	3	215	980	178
Action of the 6th October	3	23	13	1	—	2	84	668	569
Total - - -	18	109	43	1	10	10	493	2,452	1,254

giving a total loss of non-commissioned officers and men of 4,390. The Russian losses were, it was believed, considerably more.

Although in the two obstinately contested battles of the 2nd and 6th October the allies had been successful, they found on a careful review of their position that it was not safe to maintain it in view of the continued reinforcements arriving to the enemy, and of the unprecedented difficulties they had met with from the nature of the country, the unceasing bad weather, and the unexpected apathy of the people.

The Duke on the evening of the 6th called a council of war, consisting of Sir R. Abercrombie and Lieutenant-Generals D. Dundas, Samuel Hulse, and Sir James Pulteney, and requested them to state their opinions on the present state and situation of the Army. These generals at once met, and in the course of the evening sent their report to the Duke. In it they stated it was their united opinion that, as since the landing of the Army in Holland, it had sustained five considerable actions (27th August, 10th and 19th September, and 2nd and 6th October), and had suffered a total loss of between 9,000 and 10,000 men, English and Russians, and a large proportion of officers, those naturally the best and bravest, without being able to make any considerable progress in the country, though the troops had been victorious, and inflicted a considerable blow on the enemy on the 2nd; that the country, owing to the continued wet weather and its low marshy nature, was now almost impassable for troops, and being intersected with canals and ditches communications with advancing columns could not be kept up, and movements could be made only

along the dykes and roads, and where they were everywhere liable to the enfilade of the enemy's cannon; that the nature of the country prevents the encampment of troops, and the sand-hills though dry afford neither firing, water, nor cover. The difficulties of bringing up supplies was almost unsurmountable and seemed to increase as further advance was made; that no assistance or encouragement had been met with from the people, though this had been confidently expected; and the enemy was daily growing in numbers, and occupied a strong defensive position. Should the troops succeed in forcing the enemy back from Beverwyck, there were other positions equally strong in rear. The main body of the French were strongly posted in front of Haarlem and the greater part of the Batavian army on the left at Purmevend. That our allies were not satisfied with the position, and that it is evident no great or united effort could be expected in such a situation. The generals justly concurred in saying that a reverse would be ruin, and in the most unsuitable and unsafe military position they were in, they strongly urged upon the Duke the necessity of a return to the position of the Zeip. A postscript attached to the report, dated four days later, adds "even to this hour there is no alteration in the tempestuous state of the weather."

The Duke on the 7th sent a despatch to Dundas endorsing the opinions of his generals, and writes, that should they succeed in taking Beverwyck, the inevitable losses would so weaken them that they would be unable to take advantage of their victory, while a reverse would mean ruin. The troops had now been five days and nights on the sand-hills, and he fears further exposure in the severe weather would so weaken the troops as to add another important factor to the number of the difficulties they had to contend with. As an instance of the difficulty of land transport, he relates that some loaded waggons had been two days in going nine miles. On the 8th the main body of the Army were all in motion to take up their former position at Schager Brug.

The Duke sent an express by the hands of Colonel Brownrigg to Dundas on the 9th, giving an account of the state of the Army, with a return of the losses in the action of the 6th. This Minister had, in a letter dated 8th October, written to inform the Duke that "every reinforcement that could be spared" was being sent to Holland, and that he might expect the 11th and 28th Regiments, (2,000 troops) from Portugal, and 1,000 men from the battalion of the Guards, and informed him that the Cavalry detailed for service in Holland awaited his call. The situation is summed up by General Abercrombie in a letter home, when he writes that the Army is considerably more than 10,000 men fewer in effective

strength, while the French, with all their losses, are 10,000 stronger and daily receiving reinforcements.

As soon as the Army arrived at its old position, the men were set to work at once to secure it from attack by the erection of defensive works, for the position in which the Army found itself required the greatest caution and care to prevent a dire disaster. Sir Ralph Abercrombie writes on the 12th of October to Dundas by desire of the Duke of York from Schager Brug, "After the actions of the 2nd and 6th October we began to feel our real situation; without supplies of any kind we could not advance into a country much exhausted and intolerably barren. We are now with only ten days' supply of bread with a growing scarcity of every article of consumption. We cannot by any exertion extricate ourselves and must wait patiently till you can bring us off. It will require some address on our part to get the troops on ship-board, and it will not be without the loss of horses and artillery." He strongly advised the Minister not to think of holding the Helder, the works being in an unfinished state.

On the 13th October Colonel Brownrigg arrived in England with the Duke's despatches dated 6th, 7th, and 9th October. The next day the Minister Dundas wrote to the Duke of York that he entirely agreed with the action that had been taken under the circumstances in retiring from Alkmaar. He goes on to observe "that the failure in Holland cannot in the most remote manner be ascribed either to any exertions or support on the part of this country having been withheld, or in the slightest degree during the several bloody and severe conflicts that have occurred to mismanagement or want of bravery in any one instance of the conduct and efforts of the British Army under His Royal Highness's command. . . . The display of British valour the troops have not only maintained, but added to the character of the King's arms."* The causes of the failure, the Minister considers, originated in circumstances that no human wisdom could foresee or control, "and in adopting the determination His Royal Highness has shown himself most worthy of the high command and confidence reposed in him." In a subsequent letter, dated the 14th October, he pays a high compliment to the Duke for his prudence and skill in retiring in the hour of victory. "He is confident that he writes Mr. Pitt's sentiments (with whom he had a full conversation yesterday evening after the receipt of the despatches) as well as his own." He considers that the battles that had been fought and the victories gained in the course of this short campaign must, in the eyes of Europe,

* War Office Correspondence, Duke of York, Helder, 1799, Vol. II.

"hold up the skill of the King's generals and the prowess of the troops to a height scarcely paralleled at any former period."

The Government had felt it their duty to advise the King to order the withdrawal of the Army from Holland as soon as possible, and had given orders for all available Cavalry and troopships to be sent to the Texel with all the expedition possible. The Russian troops were to be sent to Jersey and Guernsey. The Duke of York had also advised the sending the Dutch deserters—whom the Prince of Orange was desirous of utilising—to the same places as the Russian troops. In a further letter of the Duke of York, dated 12th October, to Dundas, he informs him he had been obliged, owing to the great want of provisions, to order the Dutch troops to be sent to Yarmouth without delay. The Prince of Orange, having earnestly solicited that some relief might be sent to the starving people of Vlieland, ninety sacks of biscuits and 7,000 lbs. of pork were sent to them out of the small stores left to the Army. The total number of the Dutch deserter troops is stated as amounting to 2,490, exclusive of officers.

On the 18th October the Duke of York again wrote to Dundas informing him that he had the evening before made terms with the French General Brune, and that he trusted, after reviewing the pressing circumstances of the case, his acting thus in a most important matter without waiting for instructions from home would not be considered wrong. He reviews in his letter the state of the Army and the impossibility of retreating to the Helder, and embarking the troops in the face of a numerous and alert enemy without the probability of serious losses. Sickness was increasing daily. The stock of biscuits would be exhausted by the 21st, and though the works covering their position was strong and could be held it was impossible to make winter quarters there. Sir R. Abercrombie in a short soldierly letter to Mr. Dundas fully justified the Duke's action. He writes, "The embarkation of a great body of men with all their incumbrances . . . in the face of a superior enemy is without doubt a matter of much delicacy and difficulty. That it would have been effected without loss none of us could believe, and that it might have been accompanied with disaster was not impossible." The flooding of North Holland, in order to destroy their enemy, was not for a moment thought of, and is only referred to in the letter as inconsistent with the national honour. Vice-Admiral Mitchell concurred in the design of the truce as well as all the general officers.

The terms that were agreed upon between the Duke of York and the French General were embodied in nine short articles.

Articles 1 to 4 provided for the cession of hostilities, and of all works of offence and defence on both sides, the lines existing at the

advanced posts of each Army to be the line of demarkation. Articles 5 and 6 provided that the evacuation of the allies should be completed by the 30th November, and that no damage should be done to the country by inundations or by injury to the navigation, and that the reinforcements on their way should be sent back. Article 7 provided for an exchange of officers to see that the provisions of the truce were being faithfully performed. The remaining Articles 8 and 9 contained the sting of the truce. They were as follows :—

“ 8. Huit Mille prisonniers de guerre Française et Bataves faits antérieurement à la presente campagne et detenus actuellement en Angleterre seront au choix et dans la proportion réglé par le Gouvernement des deux Republiques alliés renvoyés libres et sans conditions dans leur Patrie. M. le Général Major Knox restera à l'armée Française pour guaranter l'exécution des present articles.

“ 9. Le cartel établis entre les deux armées pour l'échange des prisonniers faits durant la presente campagne continuera d'avoir son execution.

“ Il est en entre convenu que l'Amiral De Wenter est considéré comme échangé. Conclu à Alkmaar le vingt six Vendémaire de l'an huit de la Republique Française une et indivisible (18th October 1799) par les generaux sousignés munis de pouvoirs à cet effet.

“ (Signé) J. KNOX, Majeur-Général.

“ (Signé) ROSTELLAUT.

“ Approuvé et ratifié le Général en Chef.

“ (Signé) BRUNE.”

The Duke writing on the 20th sending these articles home evidently feared the effects of the clauses delivering up the prisoners of war made before the Helder campaign. He urged that it was the only course left open to him to make this truce, the only other means of securing a safe retreat being that of inundating the country from the sea, involving the inhabitants of the northern part of the province in ruin for a series of years, a course of action “highly repugnant to the feelings as well as contrary to the character and practice of the British nation.”

In a private letter to Dundas, thanking him for his friendly letter sent by Colonel Brownrigg, he writes with respect to the truce. “It was a bitter pill to swallow, but in the situation we were in without three days' bread and the certain loss of above 6,000 men at the lowest computation, most part of our artillery and all our horses,” there was no choice.

The Duke's conduct received the approval of the Government, and the King endorsed on the letter of Pitt to the Duke, dated 27th

October, informing him of their approval the following note:—"The situation in which the Army under the command of my beloved son, the Duke of York, was placed by the extreme strength of the country, and the difficulty of getting off the troops without the loss of the rear guard, fully exculpates him for the step he has taken of negotiating and concluding cessation of hostilities without previous directions from home, and on these grounds I fully give my sanction and approbation to that measure."—GEORGE R. October 28, 1799."

The resolution to evacuate the Helder was no doubt a wise and prudent one, and though it was humiliating to fail in the campaign, it must be admitted that the action of our troops under the most depressing conditions showed the splendid qualities of the British soldier in a high light. It must be remembered that the old regiments sent to this expedition had been almost destroyed by the arduous service in the West Indies, and had been made up to their fighting strength by volunteers from the Militia, hastily got together, and taken into action before they could possibly be properly organised and made fit for such an arduous and exhausting campaign; and it says a great deal for the quality of the British soldiers, that with all these disadvantages they upheld "by their gallantry and discipline the honour of their country, and by the skill and attention of their officers this short but active campaign prepared this little Army to advance the glory of England in succeeding years against the best organised troops in Europe." Major-General Coote expressed, in orders, his approbation of the Queen's Royals.

The march to the Helder commenced immediately on the signature of the truce, the rear guard consisting of 2,500 men, carefully selected from amongst the best troops. The ships then in the Texel, computed as capable of transporting 11,000 men and 1,500 horses, were ordered to take on board the troops as they arrived. These ships were the English Fleet under Admiral Mitchell, the Russian squadron under Admiral Breyer, and the Dordrecht, Trusty, Braakel, and Roebuck troopships, twenty-four ordnance store ships, and Cavalry transports for 1,500 horses.

The troops began to arrive at the Helder on the 22nd, and at once began to embark. On the 23rd Admiral Dickson arrived in the Texel, with His Majesty's ships *Monarch*, *Kent*, *Ardent*, *Veteran*, and *Europe*, and proceeded next day to the Helder. The total number of men and horses, including all the servants and followers, and the Dutch that had to be carried to England, was 36,000, and 2,500 horses. At least 1,500 sick and wounded, English and

* Cannon's History of the Queen's, p. 48.

Russian, were shipped off first on the 20th October. The weather continued its tempestuous character, and greatly hindered the embarkation. On the 29th October fifty-one transports arrived. The Duke of York, writing on the 30th to Dundas, doubts not, if the weather permits, the whole force will be embarked in two days from then.

The troops ordered to be embarked first were those who arrived first from England, and those regiments most fit for service. Amongst the latter was the Queen's. The embarkation return of the regiment was stated at 584, though the strength is given on the 24th as 496, and on the 14th the total of all ranks was stated to be; two lieutenant-colonels, one major, six captains, nineteen lieutenants, seven ensigns, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, forty-five sergeants, seventeen drummers, and 481 rank and file fit for duty; sick present thirty-four, sick absent sixty-three, recruiting one, furlough one, total 580. Wanting to complete, five sergeants, two drummers, seventy-five rank and file.

The total number in Major-General Coote's Brigade on embarkation is given as 2,070 men, and the regiments were the Queen's, 27th, 29th, and 85th. The transports taking the Queen's were the Babet, Pylades, and the Resource. The regiment embarked on the 28th, and sailed the same day for England. The orders on landing were to march to Canterbury and to be quartered there. They appear, however, to have landed at Yarmouth, and were marched to Ashford in Kent, where they remained during the winter.

Prince William appears to have taken a considerable amount of pains during the campaign in the command of his brigade, which consisted of the 5th and 35th Regiments. A brigade order issued on board the *Nemesis*, which was to be read and explained to the men of the brigade, gives out, amongst other orders, that no man was to halloo or cry out upon any account whatever, although the rest of the troops might do it; that if the battalions should be crowded at any time, or confined in their ground, a section or platoon, or as many more as necessary, was to double in upon its next platoon or section until the battalion could extend itself again so as to take up its usual ground; in defending entrenchments no shot was to be fired till the enemy was within 200 yards, the officers taking care to see that the men were under cover till the enemy was within this distance; when advancing, the fire was to be reserved till the enemy was broken; any man firing when ordered to advance in line before the charge was to be

knocked down, and not permitted to advance, and tried after the action by a drum head court martial, &c.*

The expense of the expedition as given in the State Papers relating to it is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
No. 1. Transport service	465,335	19	0
„ 2. Victualling troops	247,301	1	0
„ 3. Extraordinaries expended by Commissary Moly	180,537	0	0
„ 4. Extraordinaries expended by Commissary Watson	140,981	0	0
„ 5. Ordnance Department	108,645	0	0
Total	1,142,800	0	0
Subsidy for Russian troops	503,737	0	0
Barracks for same in Guernsey and Jersey	70,000	0	0
Total in all	£1,716,537	0	0

A note of the amount and variety of food provided for the troops is given in the War Office Correspondence in a letter from Commissary General Moly, as follows:—One pound of biscuits per man per day, twelve ounces of pork, one quart of spirit per six men per day.

The loss and damage to arms in the campaign was considerable. The Queen's had to be supplied to replace "arms lost and damaged" with twenty-eight pikes, one fusil, and 252 stand of arms complete, twenty-two drums with pairs of sticks, and 660 bayonets and scabbards. Colours lost were not supplied by Government but were ordered to be supplied at the expense of the respective colonels of the regiments.

The disastrous end to the Holland expedition was not without its compensation. Although the original object for which it was designed failed, and instead of annihilating the French power there and restoring the independence of the Dutch the failure confirmed the power of the French Republic in Holland, yet the capture of the Dutch Fleet in the Texel was a great blow to the French as it strengthened the already preponderating naval force of Great Britain and destroyed the only other navy that had ever seriously competed with her on the seas.

On the 11th December the Adjutant-General, H. Calvert, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, instructed the Board of General Officers of Clothing that they were to substitute a cap which had been approved by the King for the hat hitherto worn by the Infantry. The colonels were to be allowed to engrave the

* War Office, Expedition to Holland, 1799.

regimental number on the cap on each side of the lion on the lower part of the brass footing. Regiments which had distinctive badges were to be allowed to wear their badges in the centre of the garter. The Grenadiers were to be allowed to wear the grenade in the same manner. The tufts used by the Grenadiers were to be white, those used by the Light Infantry corps were to be dark green. All soldiers were to have the regimental button in the centre of the cockade, except the Grenadiers, who were to have the grenade, and the Light Infantry corps the bugle horn. The caps were to be made of sufficient size to come completely on the soldiers' heads, and were to be worn straight and even, and brought forward well over the eyes.*

A Horse Guards' warrant dated 22nd April directed all officers and men of the Infantry (except the flank companies) to wear their hair queued, to be tied a little below the upper part of the collar of the coat, and to be ten inches in length, including one inch of hair to appear below the binding.

In one of the military journals of this year it is there stated that the "Queen's was always regarded as a pattern regiment and "choice in the height and make of its recruits," and it is also stated that a keen rivalry existed between the regiment and the 18th Royal Irish as to the quick performance of the manual; so evenly were they, the two regiments, matched that it was difficult to decide which was best, what one gained by time the other counterbalanced by the exactness and neatness of the drill, and it was thought "conducive to the perfection of this part of the exercise "to draft non-commissioned officers from these two corps into the "Militia regiments embodied at that time." It is probable therefore that the sergeants of the Queen's drilled the soldiers of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia (which was then under embodiment), now its affiliated Militia Battalion, a circumstance it is not uninteresting to note.

The Queen's, while at the camps of Warley and Coxheath, was noted for the number of brevet field officers among its captains which made the picket duty of the remaining officers very frequent.†

* War Office, General Officers' Letter Books, 1797-1799.

† British Military Library or Journal, London, 1799, vol. 1, p. 400.

CHAPTER XXI.

COLOURS, BADGE, AND MOTTOES.

CONTENTS.—Discussions on original Colours and Badge of the Regiment—Book of Drawings of Colours in Windsor Castle—Warrant of King James *re* original Colours—Payment for Colours—Description of them—Cannon on adoption of three Colours—Each Regiment divided into three Divisions—Theories on adoption of Queen's Badge—Dr. Toulmin's account wrong—Sir Peter Lely's portrait of Queen Catherine—Suggestion as to origin of the Badge of the Lamb—Colours carried by Regiment in Irish Battles, 17th century—Incident of Drummer at Investment of Charlemount—General Donkin's account of third Colour, and its being ordered to be furled in 1750—The Warrant of 1751 on the Colours—Facings of Regiment—Third Colour and Facings of Regiment—Royal custom with third Colour—Probable reason why the Regiment was allowed to continue using third Colour—Petition to the King for the Regiment to be again allowed to use third Colour approved—Presentation of new third Colour by Lady Torrens—Again ordered to be discontinued—Messrs. Webb & Co. make a new third Colour—Richard Cannon sends Sir Albert Woods particulars of Colours, Badge and distinctions of Queen's Regiment—Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. J. A. Ramsay on Colours of Regiment—General Donkin's recollections—Letter from General Sir Stanhope Jephson, Bart., on third Colour—Letter from General Addison on same—Loss of remains of old third Colour—Earliest drawings of Colours of Regiment, particulars of—Addition of Harp and Crown. Mottoes.

There has been a considerable amount of discussion about the colours of the Queen's regiment, not only with respect the ancient badge borne on them, but also with reference to the distinction it undoubtedly enjoyed for many years of carrying a third colour, which was the colour of the facings of the regiment before it was made a royal regiment.

It is curious to note how long a tradition is kept up, even when a little examination would show upon how small a base the tradition rests, and how, when analysed, it has often no base at all.

Drawings of what were no doubt the original colours of the regiment, and which are now shown for the first time in the pages of this volume, are described in Nathan Brooks' General and Complete List, &c. as a "red cross bordered white and rays as the admirals on a green * field with their Majesty's royal cypher in the centre."†

* With reference to the old regimental colour green it may be interesting to note that in the time of Charles II. the colours respectively of the King, the Queen, and the Duke of York, were blue, green, and yellow.

† Nathan Brooks' General and Complete List, Military, &c., London, 1684, and Grose's Military Antiquities, Appendix X.

A valuable book which is preserved in Windsor Castle, from which the drawings of the original colours are taken, is entitled "*Colours and Standards of the British Army,*" *tempora* James II., and must, therefore, have been drawn between the years 1684 and 1689. At this period it was the custom for every regiment to have a colour for each field officer (three) and a colour for each company; that is, first, the colonel's colour; second, the lieutenant-colonel's colour; third, the major's colour, and fourth, a colour for each company, the same as the lieutenant-colonel's colour, but with the number of the company in the top arm of the cross. As each field officer was also in command of a company this gave a colour to each company in the regiment.

In the War Office Records there is a warrant of King James II., dated August 1686 authorising the payment of 206*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* for ten colours for the Queen's regiment of Foot. The Regiment at that time had ten companies. These colours, no doubt, were the same as now for the first time shown in these pages. No evidence has been found to show whether they are copies of the colours carried by the regiment at Tangier or new designs made by order of King James.*

The colonel's colour was sea-green, the same as the facings of the regiment, with the King and Queen's cypher in the centre (in the case of other regiments not so distinguished the arms of the colonel were placed in the centre), surmounted by the royal crown. The lieutenant-colonel's colour had a red cross bordered white on a green ground, with the admiral's rays at each corner. The major's colour was the same as the lieutenant-colonel's, with the exception of a white blaze in the top left corner. The captain's colours were the same as the lieutenant-colonel's, with the number of the company on each. Every colour had in the centre the Queen's and the King's cypher entwined, surmounted by the royal crown.

When the regiment was made a royal regiment in 1703—in honour of its magnificent defence, in conjunction with Van Elst's regiment—of Tongres, it was then an almost unique distinction. The regiment ought to have flown a blue or royal flag, in place of their own sea-green colour, but the blue was not adopted for facings of the regiment till the year 1768.

Cannou, in an appendix to his history of the regiment entitled "*On Regimental Colours,*" says that the origin of the adoption of three colours (which he infers was general and not a special distinction of any regiment) was in consequence of the English regiments being formed after the model of the continental armies.

* Mr. S. M. Milne has illustrated some of these colours in his most valuable and unique work on "*Standards and Colours*" published in 1893.

Each regiment was divided into three divisions, viz., two wings of Musketeers and a centre division of Pikemen. Each division had a stand of colours that it might act separately. The great warrior Gustavous Adolphus formed his Swedish soldiers in this fashion, and he was copied by Marshals de Turenne and Montieuculi.

This plan was adopted apparently in 1688, and remained in vogue till bayonets were introduced in the English Army in the reign of Queen Anne when the division of Pikemen being discontinued the third colour became unnecessary.

Many theories have been advanced to account for the adoption of the ancient badge of the regiment, the Lamb. Macaulay, as already quoted, suggests that as the regiment "had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag a Christian emblem, the Paschal Lamb.*

Dr. Toulmin, in his *History of Taunton*, is equally misleading; he writes that the regiment was "formed from four regiments disbanded at Tangier where they had been in garrison, and was called 'The Tangier regiment.'" It bore then, he states the device of a lamb in its colours; and from this circumstance, and not from any particular cruelties of which the soldiers belonging to it were guilty, they were called by Kirk his "lambs," and, by others, "Kirk's Lambs." But Dr. Toulmin states they were so called some time before Kirk's cruelties in the west.†

Dr. Toulmin is here greatly in error in stating that the regiment was disbanded at Tangier, as we have already shown, and is equally wrong about the regiment having the badge of a lamb at this date. It may be that the drawings now shown of the colours carried by the Queen's in 1684-1688, were altered soon after King James' accession, and the lamb may have been adopted before the battle of Sedgmoor, but this we think is exceedingly doubtful. In many of the old papers the badge is stated to be the Portuguese crest, which is also incorrect. There is a portrait in the possession of the Duke of Gordon (or was in 1828) of Queen Catherine, painted by Sir Peter Lely, State painter to Charles II., much more flattering than the one illustrated in the first volume of this history, which shows the Queen with a lamb in the foreground of the picture. It is possible that this may have given the idea of the adoption of the lamb for the badge of the regiment, as Sir Peter Lely's portrait of the Queen was, from the fact of his being the State painter, no doubt much esteemed.‡

* Macaulay, Vol. i., p. 634.

† Toulmin's *History of Taunton*, pp. 541, 542.

‡ The suggestion, with a copy of the engraving, was brought before the notice of the author by Mr. S. M. Milne.

In the first volume of this history it was suggested that the badge of the lamb was adopted by the Earl of Peterborough when the regiment was first raised, but the discovery of the drawings of the colours in the time of King James II. shows, undoubtedly, that the badge was not adopted until after the return of the regiment to England in 1684. It is also most probable that the badge was not adopted until after 1686, *vide* the warrant already noted of King James, dated 21st August, 1686, authorising the payment of 206*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* for ten colours for the Queen's regiment of Foot. These ten colours are without doubt the same pattern as here described and illustrated.

These colours were no doubt carried by the Regiment in the Irish campaigns, ending with the siege of Limerick and beginning with the siege of Londonderry. An interesting incident in the siege of Charlemount, which the regiment was engaged, in is related in a recent military history. When the Governor Tighe O'Regan was summoned to surrender the message was carried by a drummer of the regiment. O'Regan regaled the soldier plentifully with a variety of food and drink, but excused the want of meat on the table by saying it was fast day, upon which the drummer replied that if the fasts were like that he rather liked them than otherwise. The Governor then began a conversation with him and ended by asking him why he had left King James to take service under William of Orange. "Oh, you are misinformed," replied the drummer, "It was King James that ran away from me, not I from him." "Why," retorted the Governor, "that is one of King James's coats that you have on you at this moment." "There you are wrong again," answered the ready drummer, "for it is one of the Queen's."*

The regiment continued carrying the three colours until 1750, when the use of the old sea-green colour was ordered to be discontinued.

The following is the account and affidavit given of the circumstance, by the officer who was carrying the third colour:—

"I, Robert Donkin, Esquire, general of his Majesty's forces, do hereby certify and declare that I have always understood that the honor of bearing three colours was enjoyed by the 2nd, or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, from the period of its being raised in 1661 to the year 1750, in which last year the following colours were to my knowledge in the possession of the said regiment.

* History of the Standing Army, A.D. 1660 to 1700, by Colonel Clifford Walton, C.B., London, 1894, pp. 88-89, and note. Great News from Ireland; a Letter from Lisnegarvy 20th March 1690. London 1690, Thorpe. See also for investment of Charlemount, Vol. II. p. 123, of this history.

"1st. The Union throughout, and in the centre the Royal Arms.

"2nd. The Union throughout, and in the centre the Queen's Cypher.

"3rd. (A regimental sheet) of sea-green colour, which was the original facings of the regiment, and in the centre the colonel's arms.

"And I do further declare that in the year 1750, being then the 3rd ensign in the aforesaid regiment, I carried the last-mentioned color or regimental sheet in marching over Island Bridge into Dublin, when by order of General Fowke* it was furled and never used afterwards, and the two unions remained and were borne by the regiment.

"Given under my hand and seal this
April, 1814." †

"The men grumbled exceedingly at being deprived of an honor no other corps then enjoyed, and which they had carried since its creation in 1661."

General Donkin was wrong, as shown, in his assertion that the regiment had had three colours since its formation. He evidently was not aware that the regiment, with others, had originally carried a colour for each company.

In the warrant of 1st July 1751, so often referred to for regulating the colours, clothing, and appointments of the Army, issued by King George II. with a view of establishing uniformity throughout the Army, it is there ordered that "the King's or first colour of every regiment is to be the great union throughout," and that "the second colour is to be the colour of the facing of the regiment, with the union on the upper canton."

The facings of the regiment remained sea green till 1768, when it was, as shown in the royal warrant of 19th December in that year, changed to blue. In neither of the warrants, however, of 1751 or 1768 is there any reference made to any authority for the regiment carrying a third colour.

It is suggested as most probable that the third colour was allowed to be continued to be used by the Queen's regiment, after the discontinuance of the use of three stand of colours on the adoption of the bayonets, in consequence of its unique distinction of being a royal regiment, and still continuing to wear its sea-green facings.

* Then commanding the regiment.

† Donkins' Military Collections, published 1777, and Grose's Military Antiquities, Vol. II., p. 57.

There had also grown up a royal custom, when the King reviewed the regiment, of the 3rd colour being given into the hands of the King, and by him handed to the Queen (if there). Cannon suggests that the regiment retained the privilege of wearing its third colour in consequence of its long absence 1730 to 1748 from England. This seems to us improbable, as, unless some permission had been granted to the regiment to fly the colour, other regiments being there, the distinction without permission must have been brought to the notice of the military authorities as an infraction of discipline.

It seems to us a most probable suggestion that the third colour was allowed to be retained as a record of a colour (the original one) having been presented by Queen Catherine, and it was always the colour of the original facings retained after the regiment had been made royal.

The third colour, which was, as Donkin describes, in 1750 ordered by General Fowke to be furled, appears to have been deposited in the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham.

In 1825 a petition was submitted to the King that the regiment should be allowed to again carry the third colour, which had been recently discovered at Kilmainham, the record of its disposition there seventy-five years before having apparently been quite forgotten. The petition was as follows :—

“ Most humbly submitted to His Majesty.

That when the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment was formed in 1661 His Majesty King Charles the Second was pleased to permit that a Third Colour should be presented to the regiment in honour of his Queen.*

This colour appears to have been carried by the regiment at the battle of Sedgmoor, at the battle of the Boyne and of Aughrim, at the battle of Blenheim, of Ramillies, of Oudenard, and of Malplaquet and at the siege of Tournay and of Mons.†

It is further submitted to His Majesty that this colour appears to have been lodged in the Royal Hospital of Dublin in the year 1750, where it has been recently found, and it is humbly submitted to His Majesty that His Majesty should be graciously pleased to

* This is a wrong statement, as already shown ; originally the regiment, like all others, carried a colour for each company, as already noted ; see also suggestion on p. 376. It is likely true that the Queen presented *the* colours to the Regiment, but no record has been discovered relating to this.

† A considerable amount of error is here shown by the memorialists, the regiment was not in any of the latter battles named after Sedgmoor and the Irish battles !!

command that the said ancient colour should be restored to the regiment previous to its embarkation next week for the East Indies, as a special mark of His Majesty's most gracious favour.

1st February 1825."

This document has on it the words "Approved G. R."

After the permission of the King for the Queen's to have again the honour of carrying a third colour, the old colour found at Kilmainham was found to be so much decayed that Lady Torrens, the wife of Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, Adjutant-General to the Forces and colonel of the regiment, faithfully copied the old rags and worked on the emblems found thereon with her own hands. The restored colour was with some ceremony given back to the regiment by Lady Torrens on the 31st of January 1825 at Chatham in the presence of a distinguished assembly. Ensign George Dalhousie Jolliffe Raitt, being the junior subaltern, had the honour of receiving the colour. It was considered a remarkable circumstance that the officer receiving it for the regiment should be a member of a family connected with it for so lengthened a period. A portrait of this officer will be shown in the succeeding volume of this work, taken from a photograph kindly given to the author by Mr. E. R. Raitt brother of the above Ensign Raitt. The regiment did not long enjoy the distinction of carrying a third colour, as, on the 18th August 1835, others having preferred a similar claim, the King ordered that no regiment should, under any circumstances whatever, be permitted to display a third colour. At the same time the King granted permission to the Queen's to retain and preserve their third colour, but expressly ordered that it should never be displayed in the ranks of the regiment.

In 1853, while Colonel Burns was in command of the regiment, Messrs. Webb & Co., military clothiers, were given instructions to make a new third colour. They had not, apparently, a scrap of the old colour to guide them. A design was, however, furnished by Heralds' College, but from what data it is impossible to say, as no trace of a drawing of the old colour is to be found there, that is, of the old colour such as it undoubtedly was originally, *vide* the drawings already shown of the time of King James II. There is a memorandum preserved in Heralds' College that on 15th February 1825, Major-General Sir Henry Torrens sent to Sir George Naylor, the Garter King at Arms at Heralds' College the King's warrant for the regiment to carry a third colour, together with a drawing of the same. On the 29th October 1834, Richard Cannon wrote to Sir Wm. Woods, Garter, asking him to look over a paper giving the particulars under-

neath of the colours, badges, and distinctions allowed to be borne by the Queen's Regiment. The paper was as follows :—

The Second Regiment of Foot

or

Queen's Royals

having in the centre of each colour

The Queen's Cypher

on a red ground within the Garter and Crown over it

and the following distinctions ; Egypt with the Sphinx, Vimiera, Corrunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Toulouse, and Peninsula.

In the Dexter canton of the second colour

The Union

In the three corners

The Paschal Lamb

with the Mottoes :

Pristinæ Virtutis Memor. and Vel Exuviae Triumphant

and the distinctions above specified in the centre of the Third Colour of sea green within a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrock,

The Paschal Lamb

surmounted by the words

From the Queen 1661

and bearing the mottoes above specified

In the Dexter canton the union with the Royal Arms, Crown, and Supporters.

On the Grenadiers caps, The King's Crest also the King's Cypher and Crown.

On the Drums and Belts of Arms, The Queen's Cypher, and the rank of the regiment underneath.

In the Herald's College there is a letter from the Hon. J. A. Ramsay, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, Queen's Regiment (apparently then in command of the regiment), dated 12th April 1807, in answer to one written to him from G. Naylor, Esquire, College of Arms, London, sending sketches of the colours of the regiment. In this letter Colonel Ramsay writes that there has not, in the recollection of any officer of the regiment, been any alteration in the colours, nor are there any documents in the regiment showing any alteration with the exception of the addition of the sphinx, which was allowed to be borne by all those regiments that served in Egypt.

In General Donkin's Recollections, published in 1777, he writes "The 2nd Regiment of Foot had three colours as a distinguished mark of honour. His Majesty's arms were in the centre of the first. The Queen's cypher in the centre of the second, both of which were in other respects unions.

"The third colour was then green (the original facings of the corps), and to the best of my recollection the colonel's arms or crest was in the centre."

General Donkin was alive in 1814, as in April of that year he sent a declaration to Sir George Naylor at Heralds' College to the following effect:—"I do certify and declare that I have always understood that the distinguished honour of having three colours was enjoyed by the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot from the period of its being raised in 1661 to the year 1750."*

The following letters from two old commanding officers of the regiment are replies to inquiries made to them on the subject of the old third colour by the author.

General Sir Stanhope Jephson writes, on 31st May 1888:—

DEAR SIR,

I AM sorry I did not answer your letter before, but I have been making inquiries about the old third colour (the green one), I cannot remember what became of it.

It was stowed away for some time. When the new colours were presented to the regiment at Gosport,† the old ones were deposited in the church where the troops attended divine service, probably the old green colour was also deposited in the same church.

General Addison, who took over the command of the 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment from me when I left the service, may know what became of the old colour. I will try to find out from him, and I will also inquire if it is in the church with the others.

When the third colour was not allowed to be displayed, not much care was taken of what became of the old one.

The last I saw of the new colour was at a ball given by the regiment at the Cape of Good Hope.

Yours faithfully,
S. W. JEPHSON.

General Addison writes, on 26th May 1888:—

DEAR SIR,

As far as I can recall to memory, the old green colour having fallen nearly to pieces was replaced by a new one by Colonel Burns, then commanding the 1st Battalion of the Queen's, but the centre portion, which had, I think, been worked by Lady Dalhousie, was taken out in order to be placed in the centre of the new colour. And this completed the destruction of the old one, the ragged remains of which were not preserved, indeed it only consisted of broken pieces then.

I cannot remember whether the old centre was actually placed on the new colour, but I conclude it must have been.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
THOMAS ADDISON.

No colours are to be found of the Queen's in the church at Gosport (which has been rebuilt) or at the adjoining church at Alverstoke.

The earliest drawings of the regimental colours—after those of 1684–1688—are also preserved at Windsor Castle, and are dated

* The general appears to have been ignorant of the old custom of having a colour to each company.

† July 17, 1847.

1747. There are only two colours shown in these later drawings—1st the royal or union colour with the number of regiment on, and 2nd the regimental colour, blue, with the union in the dexter canton and the number of the regiment also on it. In the centre of both, and surrounded by the garter, is the Queen's

A
cypher C R, *Carolina Regina*, surmounted by the crown, and at
A
the bottom the motto "*Pristinæ Virtutis Memor*."

It will be noticed that there is no nimbus or flag on the lamb shown on these colours. In the drawings of the colours in 1806 the lamb appears with the flag, and in the drawings of 1820 it appears with flag and nimbus same as at present time, with a number of other embellishments and alterations which will be shown in the succeeding volume of this history.

There seems until recent years to have been considerable latitude allowed in the ornamentation of the colours. Messrs. Webb & Co. assert that they themselves added the harp and crown to the third colour.

There has been no document found to show authority for this decoration being put on the third colour; possibly it may have been ordered by the commanding officer as a record of the relief of Londonderry, and of the services of the regiment in Ireland.

The two mottoes that the regiment carry on their colours, *Pristinæ Virtutis Memor* and *Vel Exuvie Triumphant*, have been most ably annotated and translated for the author by Mr. Arthur Pritchard, late of Balliol College, Oxford. The first, *Pristinæ Virtutis Memor*, is translated "Remembering their gallantry in former days." The argument in the motto seems to be the same as that of Pericles in Thucydides:* men inheriting noble traditions, or who have gained a name, have more to lose in the field than those without these spurs to bravery. A happy French phrase, "Noblesse oblige," gives an excellent rendering of the motto, applying it to a body of men such as a regiment instead of to a person. *Vel Exuvie Triumphant*, is translated "Even the spoiled have their hour of triumph. The two phrases or mottoes seem to well express the duty of the soldier, to unite dash with endurance or perseverance, and together may be thus explained: *Pristinæ Virtutis Memor*, "Charge with all the enthusiasm that every noble feeling and tradition can arouse—make your best attempt"; *Vel Exuvie Triumphant*, "If you have been overcome " in spite of all by external forces you could not control, you " may yet have your hour of victory."

* Rk. 2 ch. 42 s. 1.

After the foregoing pages were finished and in type, the following interesting printed paper was shown to me by Captain R. P. Maxwell, 1st Lincoln Regiment, and he kindly gave me permission to copy it.

It was found, along with some old letters, packed behind the glass of an old picture (bought by a relation of the owner some two years ago in Portsmouth), and had evidently been in that position at least 200 years.

It is rather sad to read in this and other papers how bitter the feeling was between the Catholics and Protestants; and, as noted in these pages, this feeling has no doubt aided in blackening the character of Colonel Kirk and the soldiers of the Regiment, because of their having to fight on the side of the Catholic King against the Protestant pretender Monmouth, and after that to fight against the Catholics in the Irish battles, and in fact to begin the campaign by the siege of Londonderry.

We live in happier times to-day, were it not that Socialism is raising its baleful head, and, in spite of the experience of centuries, endeavouring to enslave humanity and crush out individualism, for this is what the "Ultima Thule" of Socialism, if unhappily adopted, would finally lead to.

May the gallant Regiment whose exploits we love to extol never again have to carry arms against their own countrymen in consequence of the visionary dreams of the kindly enthusiasts of universal Socialism.

JOHN DAVIS.



Great Newes
from
Collonel Kirck;

Being an Account from *Liverpoole* of his late Sailing for *London-Derry* (with a Fair Wind) by which (it's not doubted) of his Arrival in the said Port; with perticular Reflections on the Papists' Lyes, industriously dispersed on this Account.

Licensed May 4th 1689.

It is not to be expressed with what indefatigable Industry the *Romish* Party, and their Adherents endeavour to support their declining Cause, finding they are no otherwise likely to prevent, but with all possible Shams and Contradictions, thinking thereby, as well to impose upon the credulity of *easie Protestants*, as to bring the * * * * Administration of Affairs into some con- * * * * with his people: To which end, there is * * * * appears, that has not some asseverated * * * * * broached for Current, there being those who purposely are employed to run about the Town; who not only spread the falsity, but also designedly pretend to wager for the Confirmation, with intent to create a Beleif of the same: And as *London-Derry* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, being the present Subject of all our Consideration and Discourse, and which has even to a Miracle notwithstanding the Discouragements received by the Dissertion of their Commanders, and those sent to their Relief baffled the invincible *French* and *Irish* Arms, yet the *Romanists* are so brazen'd for dear Mother Church, as to affirm and avouch, That the said Citty has for a Fortnight been in the Hands of the late King *James*; that they took it by Storm, without any Resistance by the *Protestants*, and put all therein to the Sword.

And to give a Gloss and Colour to these their impudent Falshoods, they have not been wanting to create and Spread abroad other Reports, no less Fabulous and Untrue, That Collonel *Kircke*, designed for the Relief of that Town, being upon his Voyage, and hearing of the dismal Account of the Citties being surrender'd, return'd with his Ships and Men; which being somewhat disproved, by the Wind being known to be contray, and against him: They have been no less Industrious to Supply that Report with another, they thought, should not fail them, That the said Collonel was discovered to be a Betraye of the Kings Interest, and that he was sent for back in Custody of some Messengers; and had carried it about with that asseverated Credit, that many people began to believe there was some Reallity in the Matter; when, on the contrary, there is not the least Foundation for the forner and latter Reports, they being groundd only upon the aforesaid Reasons and Designs, purely to embarras our Affairs, and that we may not be in a Capacity to believe even Truth it self: And to evidence to the World, what Villanous and Lying People there be among us, shall give an authentick and true Account, by Letters, as also an Express came hither Yesterday from *Liverpool*, which say, that Collonel *Kircke*, with the Ships and Men under his command, designed for the Relief of *London-Derry*, sailed toward that place with a *North-Easterly* Wind, by three of the clock last *Friday* morning, full of courage and Resolution, to spend the iast drop of his Blood in their Majesties Service, and was by Seven of the Clock quite out of Sight; the Wind continuing fair for him for about twenty Hours, and then shifted more *Westerly*; but 'tis believed he weather'd the Isle of *Man*;

and the next Day the Wind came about again in the *Northerly* quarter; so that 'tis presumed he is airived e're this; and we hourelly expect to receive an Express of his safe Landing in *Londonderry*; for he is resolved to surmount any Difficulty that he may meet with by *Kilmore* Fort, for the two Men of War that are his convoy, are designed to attack the same, while the rest of the Ships force their passage by it.

Postscript.

His Majesty yesterday received an Account. That on the Twenty Sixth ultimo, the City of London-derry was in the Hands of the Protestants, and they Vigorous to defend it; being some Days since the Papists pretended it to be in their possession: That they have provision yet longer for above a Month, but some timely assistance would not be unwelcome; which I hope is sufficient to disprove the Shams of the malignant Party to the contrary.

London: Printed for John Lyford in Fleet Street—1689.



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